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Scrap Control Of Crops Urges Head of Grange

Farm problem solution said to be in long-time substitute program but without compulsion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 16—Solve "the Nation's No. 1 problem"—that of falling farm prices—by advancing at once on two fronts: that of amending the present crop control law, and that of building a long-time substitute program, Louis J. Taber, National Master of 800,000 farm folk of the Grange, told the annual convention of his organization at its opening meeting here today.

The Grange has never liked the idea of compulsory crop control, but until the plan had a thorough trial its leaders were guarded in their statements about it. Farm organization leaders realize better than those of organized labor the value of a united front, no matter what their family arguments may be. Now, with farmers in many parts of the country protesting against controls placed upon their production under the new AAA, Mr. Taber is more outspoken, although he takes care to point out that there are some phases of the Act he believes ought to be retained.

But about compulsion, Mr. Taber had this to say:

"We are living in an age of stop-and-go signs. We have too much control and regimentation already. If the farmers of America have to watch red and green lights to control their production methods, it would make no difference whether these lights were flashed from Washington or state capitals; we would then cease to be independent Americans, and would surrender the farm home, the last stronghold of genuine American independence, to a questionable program. What the farmer wants is a fair price and a fair chance rather than subsidy or continuous benefits from the Treasury.

"The farmers of America will never be satisfied with a permanent program based on continuous government control."

An Argument

One argument often advanced for crop limitation, that it is a corollary to the control the industrialist exercises over factory production and that which labor unions use over their members' chief commodity, labor, was declared fallacious by this farm spokesman.

"We all admit that industry and labor have been able to use the control method in stabilizing prices and wages," Mr. Taber conceded. "The business man can turn his key in the factory door and await results. Labor can strike and use the power of collective bargaining because these two groups can fairly well handle the factors essential to make production control work in their particular line of activity.

"But in agriculture there can be no successful production control unless nature co-operates, and she never signs on the dotted line."

To prove this point, Mr. Taber cited the wide variations in quantity of cotton and corn produced on comparable acreage in different recent years. "Should the farmer shut down his plant, disaster awaits," he concluded.

The Grange leader took care to steer a middle course between those who back the present farm law in all respects, and the critics of the law who would scrap the whole thing at the earliest possible moment. Too sudden change would cause confusion, he declared. He urged retention of some features of the law, and amendment of others, as immediate steps, while a more permanent program was being worked out for the future.

Must Assure Farmer Control

"Among the amendments needed are steps to simplify the law," he said. "Farmer control must not only be maintained, but increased. Steps that make possible compulsory regimentation must be eliminated. On all questions of policy, those on the pay roll . . . should not be entitled to vote.

"There are many features of this legislation, like soil conservation, crop insurance, and ample crop loans, which we have long advocated and which must be continued in any program adopted. Additional efforts must be made to protect the family-sized farm. All producers must have the privilege of a total cultivated area sufficient to

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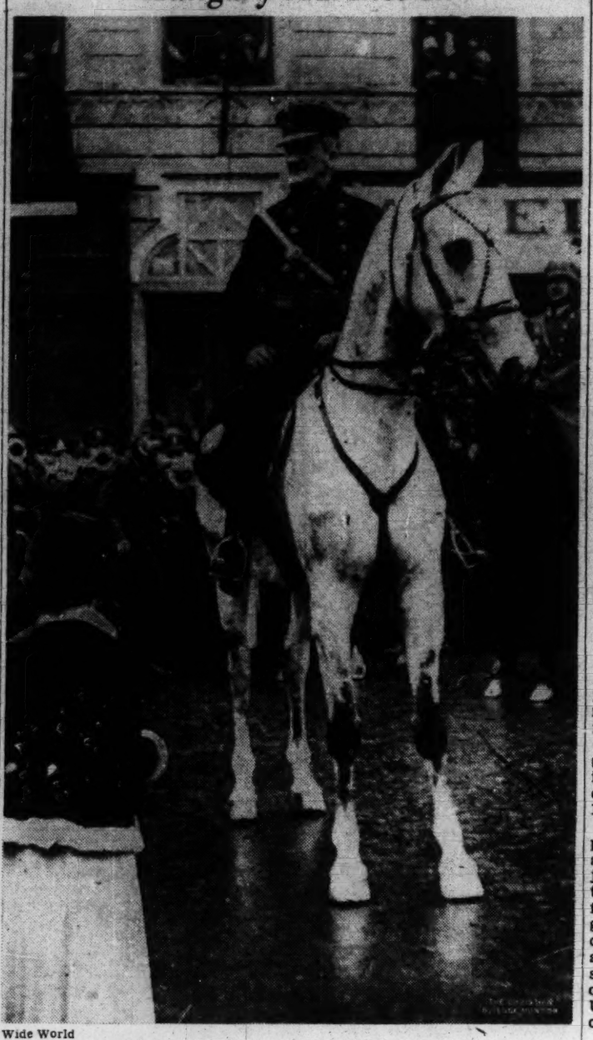

Wide World

Regent Leads Troops Into Komarom

Admiral Nicholas Horthy on a white charger heads the procession that marks occupation of the border region ceded by Czechoslovakia.

Imredy Forms New Cabinet To Rule Greater Hungary

The News

BUDAPEST, Nov. 16 (AP)—Hungary reorganized its Government yesterday to facilitate absorption of the 4,875 square mile territory newly acquired from Czechoslovakia.

The Cabinet of Premier Bela Imredy resigned and the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, designated Dr. Imredy to form a new Government. Last night Dr. Imredy announced appointment of four new Ministers, including a Minister without Portfolio, Andor Jaross, who formerly was a deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament representing regions taken over by Hungary.

The new Ministers are Count Michael Teleky, Minister of Agriculture; Andrew Tasnady-Nagy, Minister of Justice; and Field Marshal Lieutenant Charles Bartha, replacing Eugene Ratz as Minister of War. Antony Kunder, Minister of Commerce, retains that post and also replaces Geza Bornemisza as Minister of Industry.

Dr. Imredy announced the new appointments at a Government party meeting at which he denied aiming at a dictatorship.

He announced revision of anti-Jewish laws, which he said he no longer considered adequate in view of changed conditions caused by acquisition of the territory from Czechoslovakia, where there are many Jews.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Nov. 16—Reconstruction of the Hungarian Cabinet may be described as a further move toward moderate authoritarianism.

Moreover, the changes constitute a definite setback to German influence. In the opinion of diplomatic circles they mark Hungary's disapproval of Germany's refusal to allow a common frontier with Poland through Ruthenia and show a tendency on the part of Budapest to draw as much closer to Italy and Poland as is compatible

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A New C.I.O.: Aims Retained, Peace Shelved

Full production linked to full employment set as major goal of Lewis group.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 (AP)—The C. I. O. convention quickly and virtually unanimously completed adoption today of a constitution, establishing the union as the Congress of Industrial Organizations and giving broad powers to the leadership, after John L. Lewis warned against attempts to delay acceptance.

The constitution provided a revenue for the new labor group that, based upon its claimed membership of 3,664,612 could amount to more than $2,000,000 annually to push forward a new organizing drive which leaders told the convention was the "paramount" question here.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16—The youngest and most militant labor movement in America today stood forth under its new, permanent title of "Congress of Industrial Organizations," thus adroitly preserving the abbreviated title of its predecessor, the informal Committee for Industrial Organization.

In adopting a name befitting a permanent labor federation, and also a preamble and statement of objects at its constitutional convention here, the new C. I. O. declared for determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements — thus seeking to strengthen a weak spot in certain of the new unions, particularly the United Automobile Workers of the old C. I. O.

Peace Moves Shelved

As against charges of Communism which have damaged its prestige, the Congress took as one of its objects "to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy."

The plans of leaders and temper of the convention were clearly directed to a long-time career of independence for the new labor alliance, apart from further association with the parent labor body, the American Federation of Labor.

Peace moves have apparently been shelved indefinitely by the C. I. O., as it recorded itself officially for unity only on its own terms. The C. I. O.'s formula for peace would

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Group for Child Study Hears How Garment Union Aids Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Adolescent workers who were once "fined 50 cents for looking out of the factory window and 25 cents for laughing," are today finding their need for play and culture met by the modern trade union organization, Mark Starr, educational director for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, told members of the Child Study Association yesterday. The Association is holding its fiftieth anniversary conference at the Roosevelt Hotel this week. Delegates from many states are in attendance.

Recalling the regimentation of earlier days, Mr. Starr contrasted the days when workers had no recreation and received no encouragement to play at social and educational centers with the present.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union does at least endeavor to keep up with the times," he declared. "We are anxious to provide for our members, particularly the younger ones, opportunities for self-expression and to meet their needs for ideas and play through their trade union organization. Our aim is to make them feel that the union, as their economic mother, cares for them not only in the shop during the work day, but in their hours of leisure."

Many of them are still "illiterate in the matter of social problems," Mr. Starr declared, adding that a better education in social and economic conditions would prevent vocational training for trades already suffering from a surplus of labor.

A new grant of $60,000 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation makes possible the continuing of motion picture projects to instruct young people in human living problems, Dr. Alice Keliher, Chairman of the Committee on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association, announced. Since the initial grant of $75,000 by the General Education Board in July, 1936, schools and educational groups to the number of 20 have used films, usually made in Hollywood, which present human problems in interesting story form.

Some of the subjects covered in these films, which have been shown to high school students in the East, Middle West and Far West, are whether a youth should choose his own vocation or that outlined by parents, the need for affection in the home, safe driving, a study of mobs and the "gang" influence.

This new approach to learning is promoting a better understanding of family relations, Dr. Keliher declared.

Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, New York City, held that prevention of juvenile delinquency could never be effective unless it was motivated by understanding of the child.

"Back of all the machinery and the techniques, giving them vigor and purpose, there must be understanding of the child and of the pressures, within and without, to which he is subjected, especially in his adolescent years," he said. "It will take us a long time to change the world that confronts the child, but we can do much to lessen its impact and disruptive force, if we will but study the child and understand him."

Enrollment in colleges of the United States has grown from approximately 100,000 students in 1900 to more than 1,000,000 in 1935 or an increase of 900 per cent in a third of a century, Charles Maxwell McConn, Dean of Washington Square College, New York University, told the conference.

"The figures for the public high schools are equally startling," he added, "being around 500,000 boys and girls in 1900; more than 5,000,000 today."

He emphasized the great progress that has been made in providing for the special needs of individual students.

Liquor Law Cuts Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Road accidents in New South Wales caused by intoxicated drivers dropped from 103 in the first six months of 1937 to 47 in the same period this year, Minister for Transport Michael F. Bruxner, told the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's State convention here. The number of persons injured in those accidents decreased from 155 to 70.

Mr. Bruxner said that this was the result of a strict law against drunken driving. Since the new law was put into effect, 297 drivers had lost their licenses for having driven while under the influence of liquor.

Will Illinois M. C. Primp? No!

WATSEKA, Ill. (AP)—Judge Jessie Sumner, newly elected Republican Congresswoman from Illinois, heard reports that Washington was interested in the clothes she'll wear in the House.

"I'll dress for Congress," she said Nov. 16, "just as I dress as a judge and as I dressed as a lawyer. The clothes will be the very same clothes, too.

"You know what campaigns are. All my money for clothes is gone. Politics is my greatest charity and it has taken all I have."

Judge Sumner was the first American woman to study law at Oxford University and the first woman county judge in Illinois. She likes tailored clothes, simple dresses, and a quiet hair-do.

Informed that Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York is known for her collection of fans and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts for her corsages, Miss Sumner said she would carry no fan and wear no flowers.

"On my last visit to Washington I looked in on the House. It was such a babel I didn't go in. We'll be better off when a lot of Representatives learn how to keep quiet."

Rembrandt Painting Sold for $55,500

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Rembrandt's "Portrait of Maarten Looten" was sold for 102,000 guilders (about $55,500) at an Amsterdam auction Nov. 15 to an unidentified American collector.

The picture brought three times that price a few years ago. It is a huge portrait of an aged man in simple 17th century dress.

R. I. Plans Big Seaside Development

State Board proposes to open up for recreational purposes entire south shore area.

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16—The opening up for recreational purposes of the entire shore front of southern Rhode Island with at least two large public bathing beach developments, including houses of refuge in case of storm or tidal wave, is envisioned in a plan just released by the Rhode Island State Planning Board, with headquarters in the State Office Building here.

After the storm, sunshine; after the hurricane, rehabilitation. This is the note that finds an echoing chord throughout New England following the hurricane and tidal wave of Sept. 21, and Rhode Island planners see in this rehabilitation work an opportunity to take storm-devastated shore acres and fashion them into new seaside recreational areas notable for safety, utility and financial security.

With this in mind the Planning Board issues a general preliminary plan for the rehabilitation and development of that portion of Rhode Island's South Shore in the towns of Narragansett, South Kingston, Charlestown and Westerly, and immediate steps are being taken to present the plan for the consideration of the communities affected.

Developed by Justin Hartzog, of Cambridge, Mass., a community and state planning expert assigned to the Board by the National Resources Committee, the plan envisages a long series of public and private bathing beaches stretching from Napatree Point and Watch Hill easterly to Point Judith, with improved roads leading to and along the beaches, some ending in turnarounds, others looping back to the main Shore Road (U. S. Route 1 and R. I. Route 2), which follows the shore line on higher ground approximately one to three miles inland.

Limited to Bathing

Building along the beaches, under the plan, would be discouraged, the entire length (approximately 20 miles) of beach property being limited to bathing facilities with the exception of certain restricted areas designated as business and amusement centers. Residential areas, however, are designated where highlands nose down to the sea as well as where stony acres divide the salt ponds and tilt back to the main highway.

Three main objectives have furnished inspiration for the plan, according to Clarence Bitting, Chairman of the State Planning Board. The first is to insure against loss of life such as that consequent to the tidal wave which accompanied the hurricane of Sept. 21, when many people were caught on the land spits and were carried inland amid the debris of shattered summer homes. The second aims to protect capital investment by encouraging the building of summer residences on higher ground secure from the waves. The third objective contemplates the opening up for recreational purposes of the entire shore front with its accompanying stimulation to the recreational industry of the State.

Before them as they work the Planning Board has a dramatic object lesson in the numerous "before and after" photographs which have

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They Have Worked Together

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Cabinet Sees Infrequent Change

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, left, who has resigned, and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, who is generally expected to succeed him. This picture was taken when Mr. Jackson was made Mr. Cummings' assistant in charge of the Income Tax Division.

Story on Cummings' resignation: Page 5.

U. S., Britain, Canada Ready To Sign Trade Agreements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The long awaited announcement of conclusion of trade agreement regulations with Great Britain and Canada was made at the State Department today. Formal signature will take place at the White House tomorrow. At that time, the voluminous documents involved will be given to the press for publication in morning newspapers of Friday.

Actually, the signature will involve four new trade agreements, although technically there will be only two. The Canadian Agreement, for which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is coming to Washington, will be a separate document—technically a modification of the one already existing between the two Governments, but so much more extensive as to constitute virtually a new agreement.

The British Agreement will be in three separate parts. Part One will deal with United Kingdom trade. Part Two will cover American trade with the British Colonial Empire. Part Three will cover trade with Newfoundland, a part actually as important as many of the 18 trade agreements already signed with other countries.

Most Important to U. S.

Canada and the United Kingdom are the two most important factors in American foreign trade. During the first six months of this year American exports to Canada amounted to $241,460,000, or 15.2 per cent of the total. Exports to the United Kingdom were $255,566,000 or 16.1 per cent of the total.

Imports from Canada during the same period amounted to $114,341,000, or 12.1 per cent of total U. S. imports, and imports from the United Kingdom were $52,800,000 or 5.6 per cent of the total.

At present, 18 trade agreements concluded under Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program have been concluded. They are with Cuba, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Finland, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Czechoslovakia and Ecuador.

Comparing trade trends under these trade agreements with trade outside them it appears that American overseas trade has advanced more rapidly under agreements than without them. The following table gives one version of what has happened under the trade agreement program:

Changes in U. S. Foreign Trade		
1934-1935 Annual Average	Fiscal Year 1937-38	P. C. of Change
Total, under agreements—		
$756,800,000	$1,257,700,000	+66.2
Total with nonagreement countries—		
1,451,000,000	2,143,400,000	+47.7

Under Way Since March

Intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Britain was announced by the State Department on Jan. 7, 1938. Public hearings opened here in Washington on March 14. In the meantime, a British delegation had already arrived and preliminary negotiations were well under way. Those negotiations have been going on ever since.

Substantial agreement on outstanding features was only reached within the past three weeks."

Roosevelt Hits Oppression Of Reich's Jews

Outlines air defense of Continent; Trade pacts with Britain and Canada to be signed at once

A plan for giving the German Government Foreign Exchange credit in the United States in return for permitting Jews to leave with a certain amount of wealth was advanced before 600 protesting Harvard students in Emerson Hall by Prof. Zechariah Chafee today.

The protest meeting was addressed by Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School, who characterized the persecutions as a "clash of ideas," rather than of animal instinct: Page 9.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The tangled diplomacy of another crisis week twisted inexorably ahead today—a crisis unexpectedly precipitated by National Socialism's action to destroy the economic and social being of the Jews within Germany—with the following interwoven events:

President Roosevelt condemned the present German Government's treatment of its Jewish population in four brief sentences remarkable for their grave strength.

Today, after reading morning newspaper accounts of his statement, President Roosevelt announced through his Secretary that one important feature had been overlooked: the statement in its form of words and its intent applies as fully to persecution of Roman Catholics as to Jews. This broadening of the statement's interpretation not only increases its humanitarian purposes but, it is felt, is likely to increase internal support in the United States.

The American Executive defined his new national defense policy, based on a great expansion in aircraft and aimed at the protection of the continental solidarity of the new world from Canada to Tierra del Fuego.

He also announced, in a constructive statement which indicated that American-British cooperation may be forthcoming, that he had been scanning the map of the world to find spots where Jewish immigrants from Germany might be settled, although he disavowed any intention to relax American immigration laws.

Meantime, it was announced that the Anglo - American and American-Canadian trade pacts will be signed on Thursday, Nov. 17, while the Anglo-Italian pact goes into effect today. These new undertakings followed the confusing news from Paris yesterday of completion of a Franco-German nonaggression pact.

International Crosscurrents

Thus the following somewhat inconsistent crosscurrents are flowing in the crisis stream: Popular indignation in democratic countries reinforced by statements from officials and respected nonofficial leaders has poured out against German treatment of Jews; Britain and the United States at long last are announcing a trade pact that was expected to draw their economies far closer together; Britain simultaneously emphasizes its policy of conciliation with Italy; the French Government proceeds with its own approach to Germany.

President Roosevelt's rebuke of the National-Socialist Government came after careful preparation, and at one of the most dramatic moments in the history of his often-dramatic press conference. Nearly 200 newspapermen and women crowded his small circular office, and after an opening interchange of trivial news, the President announced that he had dictated a statement and that he would read it. He said:

The news of the past few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a similar profound reaction among American people in every part of the nation.

I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization.

With a view to gaining a first-hand picture of the situation in Germany I asked the Secretary of State to order our Ambassador in Berlin to return at once for report and consultation.

Order to Wilson a Summons

The President declined to elaborate his statement, and indicated with meaningful stress that while in diplomatic parlance he would not call Ambassador Wilson's return a "recall," nevertheless it was a summons. He understood that the Ambassador would sail on Nov. 17, instead of lingering in London as he had been his intent. Though Mr. Roosevelt gave no hint of the length of time the United States would

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Paris refrains from protest on German hostility to Jews: Page 6.

British demand deeds, not words, for Jews: Page 6.

Germans astonished at reaction to Jewish measures. Page 17.

This Changing World

Germany and the Jews—Indignation in the United States and the Added Need for Self-Examination—Finding a Scapegoat for Our Sins

By H. B. Elliston

Herbert Spencer once noted the absence in America of "righteous indignation." If that were true in Spencer's time, it certainly isn't true in ours, as the reaction testifies among Americans in every walk of life to German treatment of the Jews. This is understandable enough. Millions of Americans settled in the United States either physically or by inheritance as the result of the same kind of oppression which is now afflicting the German Jews. One might almost call America a land of émigrés.

This writer comes of one such family, only his Huguenot family fled to England in the sixteenth century from the French Huguenot persecution. The feeling of shock toward events in Germany, therefore, arises out of American bones, so to speak.

Nevertheless, coupled with this righteous indignation should be, I suggest, some self-examination. Since 1929 haven't we all been guilty of tagging our own sins onto scapegoats? Take, for instance, our investment losses in that dread year for investors. Many of them were brought on by the love of money which the Apostle warned was the root of evil. There were financial abuses, it is true, and their correction by legislation has now been accepted as part of the social order. But there were faults in ourselves as well as in our exuberant brokers and bankers.

* * *

One wonders whether those faults ever came into right perspective during the reform era. I don't think so. My reason is that the quest for scapegoats, for witch-hunting, has gone unabated. To this desk comes regularly triumphant evidence of new villains of some piece. For instance, the old-age pension movement in California seems to have found justification in many minds on the grounds of bankers' skullduggery. A popular speaker bemused thousands of Californians with a wondrous tale of "the greatest steal in history."

It was alleged on the basis of an imposing array of figures that a banker draws a yearly interest of $95.83 for every $1 he invests! What do I think about that? I am asked, with righteous indignation. All I say is that, if this be the case, I cannot understand the mortality tables of banking institutions. The casualties among them show that the banker simply cannot be participating in any such steal.

This game of scapegoat chasing is popular in Washington, too. The outbreak of the new depression developed quite a rash of it. Big business had gone on strike. Sixty families were holding the country by the throat. Names were named, and our own derelictions were lost sight of in the sport of getting all the villains' names complete.

Yet business did its best to re-elect New Dealers last Tuesday week by staging one of the most impressive recoveries in history. For strikers the business men were singularly inept as to timing. It was simply plain foolish to start things going again just before the election.

* * *

One may recall, moreover, the hue and cry after the international bankers which Senator Nye's munitions inquiry set up. We were then given the impression that wars were started by those gentry. They got America in the World War; ergo, as the gravedigger in "Hamlet" would say, they are responsible for all wars. Well, they were pretty timid belligerents in the recent unpleasantness in Europe. It is notorious that the "peace at any pricers" were the bankers and business men. From England I am getting letters saying that if it hadn't been for the City of London (England's financial quarter), Britain would have defied Hitler. It was the Crimean war all over again. That was a people's war, only this time the higher ups did not allow challenges to be tested in any popular crucible.

Yes, Germany should arouse more than righteous indignation. That is a quality not to be underrated, but it can often be misplaced. Righteousness doesn't always belong to indignation. It is a substantive, not an adjective; belonging to the revelation that was Judea's not our puny own. Moreover, it can become as unbridled and vengeful as the thing at which it is aimed. For making others over is often an excuse for not attending to ourselves. Self-examination, however, is always in order, and the Greeks accounted it the highest virtue. The events in Germany bring to my mind again the sage counsel of Carlyle: "We are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad." Hunting the scapegoat during every dislocation in the social order is likely to end in time to the sort of thing that is now disfiguring Germany.

Jews' Plight Stirs Roosevelt; Outlines New World Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

deliberately be without an Ambassador in Germany, the informed Washington view is that it will be many a long day before Mr. Wilson returns.

Then the President described his rearmament policy, brought to a head by a large White House conference of military, budgetary, and work-relief authorities. As a result of recent world events and developments in war-making, the whole orientation of the United States in relation to the Continent—from Canada to Tierra del Fuego—has changed, said the President. Continental solidarity exists, he continued, between the 21 countries—and Canada—more definitely and widely than for 120 years.

On this Continent, said he, we are substantially unanimous in believing that as a continental doctrine we must be prepared to carry out the conception of continental solidarity established at Buenos Aires. By this he meant, essentially, the decision to broaden and unify the defense of the Monroe Doctrine among all of the American countries.

Neutrality Law to Stand

We have checked up, he continued, and see what is necessary to defend the Continent from threats from any other continent, for any possible attack has been brought infinitely closer than was true 5, 20, or 50 years ago. Chief among the reasons for new threats is the development of aircraft, he said. Continental safety is today far too low in defense from aviation attack, continued the President. And so the Administration is preparing to meet deficiencies, first by using powers it already has from Congress, second by asking for new legislation to place defense on a safer basis.

Skeptical reporters then asked the President if he thought any defections from continental solidarity were likely, meaning the spread of Fascism in Latin-American States. He said he anticipated no such defections, but had a good deal of reason to recommend no change in the Neutrality Law.

Asked if the new national defense plans include the Philippines, the President said significantly that the American flag still floats over those islands. Taken literally, the statement would mean a considerable expansion in long-range naval strength, perhaps an actual naval base in the Philippines—which is possible under the Philippine Inpendence Act—and a potent extension of American force 300 miles from the Asiatic mainland. Effects of such policy on Japan might serve to reinforce recent diplomatic efforts to restore the open door in China.

Of greatest topical importance is the fact that Germany's Jewish policy has aroused outspoken criticism, popular and official, surpassing anything that was responsibly said during the Czech crisis. What this widespread popular indignation will lead to remains another question. German officials grimly warn the world that outside indignation will only make the plight of the Jews worse. But on the other hand, it seems inevitable that such a wave of disapproval must have some sort of effect, if only to seep into Germany through underground channels and reinforce the indignation which many Germans are said by correspondents on the spot to feel at the current Nazi policies.

Speeds Action for Jews

Even if world indignation is simply the equivalent of letting-off moral steam, it has had one practical effect: To expedite British and American efforts to find havens for the Jews. The work of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee in London, whose director is George Rublee, an American, has been complicated in the short-range view but probably greatly facilitated over the long pull. The immediate obstacles are the greatly increased number of refugees, and Germany's seizure of their properties, much of which has been hoped for as a nest-egg to settle them elsewhere. But for the long pull, both the British and American Governments have been stirred by their public opinions as never before to speed the search for places of refuge.

Such spots include some of the empty spaces of the British Empire, notably in East Africa; Madagascar; Australia; parts of South and Central America where population is needed, notably Brazil and the Dominican Republic; Alaska, and Lower California in North America. Already the Refugee Economic Corporation in New York, a private group supported by Jewish funds, is working actively to secure concessions for exiles in Central and South America. Its task involves much delicate diplomacy in negotiating opportunities with Latin-American Governments. This job might be greatly aided by the backing of the United States Government, although the question is debatable. It is at least conceivable that Government intervention would stiffen resistance to accepting substantial numbers of refugees, on the argument—among others—that the United States is unprepared to take more than its long-established immigration quota.

No special instructions have gone forward from the Department of State to protest to the German Government concerning damage to American-Jewish property in the Reich, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today, but the understanding was left that such protests have been lodged by the American Embassy in Berlin acting under standing instructions. This procedure makes the protest rather of a routine matter, not constituting a formal representation on the broad issue of treatment of racial or religious groups in Germany.

Precedents for Intervention

While President Roosevelt's statement on German internal policy seemed one of the most serious and direct criticisms of a sovereign power recently made by the head of a state, there are abundant precedents for some such intervention. As far back as in the Grant Administration, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish conveyed to the Rumanian Government the United States' view that its maltreatment of the Jews constituted a grievance "so erroneous as to impart to it a common character, in the redress of which all countries and governments and creeds are alike interested."

In 1902, Secretary of State John Hay declared again the United States' interest in a revival of Rumanian anti-Semitism. He pointed out that this country was interested not solely from the standpoint of humanity, but because the possible immigration of Jews to the United States might exceed our absorptive ability.

Similar protests were expressed in the case of oppression in Cuba in 1898; in the case of Christian Armenians in Turkey in 1915, and on behalf of the Jews of Russia during the Arthur, Taft, and Roosevelt I Administrations, leading to abrogation of the Russo-American commercial treaty of 1911.

Brazil Needs Farm Help

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 16 (AP)—Observers here expressed the view that if Brazil continues its present policy some Jews whose emigration from Europe to be assisted by the British-United States plan would be permitted to enter Brazil.

The Constitution says immigration from any foreign country in any year cannot exceed 2 per cent of the total number of natives of that country who established a residence in Brazil in the previous 50 years. There is no regulation differentiating among races. The German quota for 1938 was 4,772. Brazil prefers agricultural workers for immigrants, however.

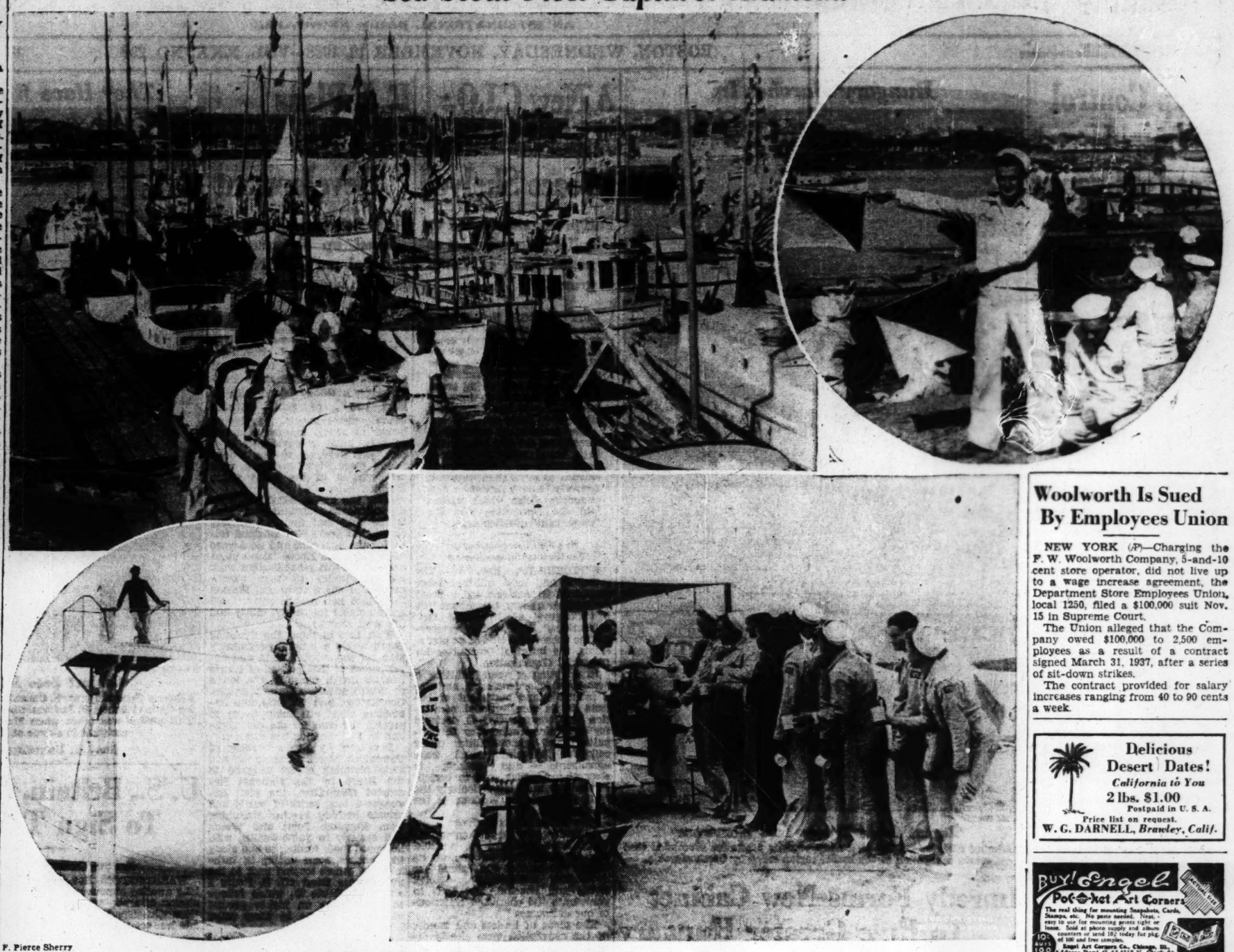
Not on Lima Agenda

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. José Maria Cantilo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said last night that Argentina is unwilling to consider plans for a defensive bloc of American nations if they mean "turning our backs on European nations linked to Argentina by traditional bonds."

His statement was made in comment on President Roosevelt's references to the present solidarity of American nations. He said discussion for a defensive bloc was not on the program of the Lima Inter-American conference Dec. 9.

Señor Cantilo did not comment on the President's announcement of defense plans for both North and South America.

Sea Scout Fleet Captures Alameda



F. Pierce Sherry

In Skiff and Yacht They Cruised Into San Francisco Bay

Upper: Some of the 42 Sea Scout boats that gathered at Alameda, Calif., recently for the Fifth Annual Regional Northern California Sea Scout Regatta.

Lower: Crew members of Sea Scout ship Flying Cloud No. 128 giving a breeches buoy demonstration near Golden Gate Bridge.

Upper: Signalers of Sea Scout ship Gavalon No. 69 of Santa Cruz, Calif., giving an exhibition of message transmission with flags.

Lower: "Come and get it while it's hot"—Ashore or afloat, dinnertime finds all members of a Sea Scout crew ready for duty.

Experts to Weigh Needs of South At Duke Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 16—A group of distinguished speakers and recognized authorities on economics will meet at Duke University tomorrow and Friday to exámine the South.

What can Dixie do to make up for losses it sustains on some of its staple crops, including cotton? How can this section expand the chemical industry within its borders, for example? Or, how can it enhance its forest products? How can the South be made to fit better into the international trade scheme?

These are some of the questions that will be brought up, and speakers will undertake to give constructive answers.

No. 1 Economic Problem

The South has been termed the nation's No. 1 Economic Problem. There symposium speakers will endeavor to point how it may be converted into the "Economic Opportunity" which some noted speakers recently, including Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, have declared it to be potentially.

All questions relating to the South will be discussed frankly. An effort will be made to get at the heart of such economic maladjustments as may be found to exist, and to seek the solution.

The list of speakers will include Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Quite naturally, he may be expected to offer some positive suggestions. He will speak on factors producing a change in the domestic and foreign demand for Southern staples.

Former Prime Minister Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium will discuss proposed roads to world recovery.

Others to appear on the two-day symposium program will include: Prof. Howard W. Odum, Director of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina; Jonathan Daniels, Editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and author of "A Southerner Discovers the South"; James H. R. Cromwell, New York economist; Dr. Harrison R. Howe, Editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry; Burt P. Kirkland, forest economist, United States Department of Agriculture, and Eugene R. Black, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York.

Every section of the South will be represented and the hope has been expressed that the symposium may form the basis of a better understanding of the South's real economic needs and point the way to the adoption of corrective measures intended to strengthen Southern agriculture and industry, insuring this great section, with its vast store of untouched natural resources, a larger place in world trade.

North Carolina's Debt

North Carolina pared a total of $85,565,346 from its bonded debt during the 11 years from 1927 to 1938.

San Francisco Bay Regatta Finds Sea Scouting at Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—There are few boys who at some time or other haven't wanted to be sailors tossing across the foamy deep aboard a full-rigged schooner with a "bone" in its teeth.

Particularly do lads dwelling along the coasts dream of going down to the sea. They welcome every opportunity to clamber over dories drawn up on the beach, or to act as deck hands while aboard some small harbor craft. Those who live inland read of the sea, and make round-the-world voyages in leaky rowboats up and down nearby shallow streams.

Realizing a boy's natural longing for the sea and the necessity for boys who live near bodies of water to know how to take care of themselves and handle their own craft, The Sea Scouts of America—a part of the great Boy Scout movement—came to the rescue.

Study Marine Lore

Each year thousands of boys, including many who never have seen a body of water larger than a small lake, learn to box a compass, rig a breeches buoy, repair a sail, tie a sailor's knot, and speak a sailor's lingo.

Each year Sea Scouts navigate their "ships"—"troops" in land-scouting language—to local, state, and regional meets, and join Boy Scouts in the large national exhibitions of scouting skill.

Sea Scouting is attaining new popularity on the Pacific Coast. This is due in part to the increased interest in yachting of all types. Sea Scouts are growing up to become masters of their own sloops or power boats, or to act as skilled crew members aboard the larger racing or pleasure boats that abound from San Diego, Calif., to Seattle, Wash.

Recently San Francisco Bay was treated to a two and one-half day exposition of Sea Scout efficiency. More than 600 blue-uniformed sea rovers from the ages of 15 on up registered as representative of Northern California Sea Scouting alone. This was the Fifth Annual Regional Northern California Sea Scout Regatta with official regatta headquarters at Alameda.

Types of craft that moored at the special Sea Scout area set aside for the meet ranged from skiffs to a 50-foot motor sailer from Santa Rosa. Most of the Sea Scout equipment is "ex-navy" or self-made. This brings up the point stressed by every authority on Sea Scouting, that "more boats are needed and more money should be available for seaworthy craft and proper sailing equipment for the instruction of these boys."

Camp was established at Alameda, special Sea Scout shore patrols, camp police, and kitchen police were established, and the meet was on. There was expert signaling, pulling races, first-aid exhibits, sailing races, swimming, and expert demonstration of the use of the breeches buoy.

When registrations were checked it was discovered there were Sea Scouts present from as far away as Salt Lake City, Utah. Southern California had delegates from Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

Treasure Island Regatta

Next year the sixth regatta is being tentatively scheduled for Treasure Island, beautiful mid-San Francisco Bay man-made island on which the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition will be held.

Hosts at this meet, which its sponsors hope will be one of the largest Sea Scout regattas ever held on the Pacific Coast, will be the Bay area "ships" headed by the San Francisco unit of 25 ships and some 400 San Francisco Sea Scouts.

Sea Scouting began here about 1921 with "ships" attached to the several high schools and junior high schools. But in 1925, Sea Scouts and Boy Scouts of America amalgamated their activities in San Francisco, with Sea Scouts maintaining, however, their separate officials and units. It is estimated that about half of the Sea Scouts in this area have come from the ranks of Boy Scouts.

Britain Rejects Radio Curb

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Government yesterday tacitly rejected a suggestion by a Conservative Member of Parliament that the British Broadcasting Corporation curb "irresponsible" political speeches radiocast to the United States.

Sir Thomas Moore in the House of Commons asked whether the Postmaster General, who is responsible for the B. B. C., was aware of "widespread resentment felt in this country" at some speeches which have been radiocast.

He presumably meant recent addresses of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. David Lloyd George criticizing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Munich peace.

Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmaster General, replied that the B. B. C. had nothing to do with speeches broadcast abroad, for which foreign broadcasting companies alone were responsible.

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Liquor Blamed For 50 P. C. Of Fatal Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Citing statistics which indicate that almost 50 per cent of the persons fatally injured in New York City streets were under the influence of liquor, Magistrate Frank Oliver holds that it would be "kindness for a policeman who sees a man staggering in the street to take him to the police station for a sobering period."

"In small towns men may be taken home by the police," Magistrate Oliver continued, "but in New York that cannot be done. We used to say when we saw a man just able to walk, 'Let him go; he'll get home all right.' That cannot be said now. The question now is not one of public intoxication, but of the safety of the life of the intoxicated persons.

"A police officer hates to bother an ordinary person who has been drinking. But now it is more dangerous to cross a street than to cross the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. At least, the railroad has a schedule; motor traffic has none."

Magistrate Oliver's recommendation was handed down after he had heard evidence in the case of a man charged with vagrancy. The man had been arrested by a detective and said he had been intoxicated for three weeks.

Navy Participation

Participation of Uncle Sam's Navy in the 1939 California World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, will be so extensive that a special liasion officer has been named to co-ordinate Navy and Exposition plans.

Woolworth Is Sued By Employees Union

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging the F. W. Woolworth Company, 5-and-10 cent store operator, did not live up to a wage increase agreement, the Department Store Employees Union, local 1250, filed a $100,000 suit Nov. 15 in Supreme Court.

The Union alleged that the Company owed $100,000 to 2,500 employees as a result of a contract signed March 31, 1937, after a series of sit-down strikes.

The contract provided for salary increases ranging from 40 to 90 cents a week.

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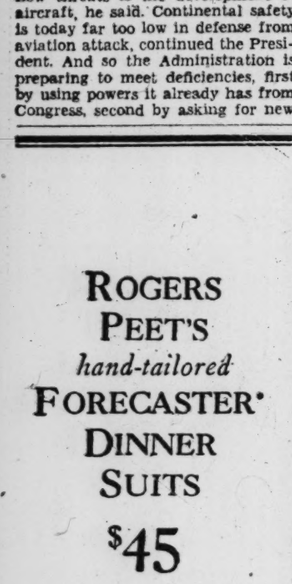

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Schoolmen Debated Questions of Natural Science and Faith: Keen Interest Aroused Over 'Realism, Normalism, and Conceptualism'

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-ninth of 56 Articles

Prior to the tenth century, education had been carried on for the most part in the monasteries, and for the purpose of training men for religious service. With the Crusades, which so greatly lifted the horizon of untold thousands in Europe, as we have seen, came the founding of great universities where were taught numerous subjects which appertained to the secular as well as to the religious aspects of life. The University of Paris, especially devoted to theology, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge came into existence. At Bologna a school for law was formed, and at Salerno a school for medicine was established.

These universities brought to their respective cities great bodies of students eager for knowledge of the world, and of speculative philosophy as well as of the problems of the material universe. Among the subjects commonly taught were grammar, logic and rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. As the student was prepared, these were supplemented by more serious studies "in physic, law, and divinity."

Also in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries philosophical discussion was revived, especially regarding divinity, reality, and the relation of Jesus, the Christ, and the Holy Ghost to God, the Father, that is, as to the nature of the Trinity. These controversies centered around the problem of "Universals." The recovery through Arab sources of the complete philosophy of Aristotle stimulated the debates which at times became absorbing to the intellectual and religious sectors of society.

The questions were: What actually lies behind the things cognized by the physical senses? We see and speak of a tree, but there are trees of many types. What unifies the concept of tree, that includes all the various types of trees and excludes all things that are not trees? Is there an ideal tree, the only real tree? Or is there in the universal tree more than a mere name; does it express a real existence in the mind and thus constitute the unity of conception which individual trees possess? These three propositions known as "Realism, Normalism, and Conceptualism" aroused keen interest among the intellectuals of the day, and the controversy raged for more than two centuries. It was the discussion of these three queries which formed the problem of "Universals" and gave great impetus to the development of universities both in England and on the Continent.

Bases of Faith Debated

In its inception, the discussion regarding transubstantiation was carried on between Lanfranc, who was made Archbishop of Canterbury by William the Conqueror, and Berenger of Tours later, by their successors, Anselm and the canon of Compiègne. Anselm's motto was: "Believe in order to understand." Beginning with reverent faith, he held we should rise through processes of reasoning to the perception and acception of spiritual truth, divinely revealed. And he held this process as especially applicable to the existence of Deity, to transubstantiation and the Atonement. Abelard, another prominent Scholastic, on the contrary held as his thesis: "Understand in order to believe." As a logical outcome of his reasoning, he both rejected transubstantiation and explained the mysteries of the Atonement and Regeneration.

It was in these dogmas that Bernard of Clairvaux became Abelard's serious antagonist. He declared that these heresies were the typical outcome of the futile efforts to support faith with logic. Bernard put it thus: "Knowledge of the divine is the fruit of devotion rather than of disputation"; and "We know God only so far as we love God." That is, Bernard held that knowledge of God and His universe comes to the individual through revelation and not through intellectual effort, a thesis which has found much support in our day.

Abelard also entered the controversy as to the Trinity and was opposed by Bernard, skillful debater and ardent churchman. From these debates came the rise of Scholasticism which, while centered upon certain problems of theology, yet had the tendency to bury the spirit of Christian faith in the graveclothes of intellectualism and dogma. How far had the concepts of the Master's teachings drifted from the simple expositions of the early Disciples and Apostles! Verily, the Spirit quickeneth, while the letter, that is, mere intellectualism, killeth. It is of more than passing interest that certain of these problems remain to this day, still questions for discussion, especially as to the queries raised under the term "Universals."

Interest in Aristotle Revived

The reaction against Scholasticism instituted by Bernard did not stem the tide. The revival of interest in Aristotle, after the capture of Constantinople in the Crusades, gave new impetus to the defense and extension of dogma through the processes of logic and philosophy. A Franciscan, an Englishman, Alexander of Hales, became the leading proponent of this method. He was a realist but held the Scriptures as the final truth. He was succeeded by his student, Bonaventura, head of the Franciscans. While holding in general the views of the Schoolastics, the latter also believed, as did Melanchthon, that it is the heart that makes the theologian. Something more than intellectual processes leads to the heart of Divinity.

An even more brilliant star in the galaxy of Scholastics was Thomas Aquinas, one of the most learned churchmen of the period. Born in Italy, he became a Dominican at an early age and was sent to school in Cologne. He taught in Paris, Naples, and elsewhere, but was better known for his writings which had great vogue in that day. And it is said his influence is still manifest in the Roman Church. Aquinas held that the purpose of theological study was to gain knowledge of God, of man, and his destiny. And this knowledge, he declared, came in part by reason and part by revelation. Reason alone is inadequate. Revelation is obtained from the Scriptures, the final authority, but as interpreted by the Councils of the Church.

Aquinas combined a sort of Neo-Platonism with the philosophy of Aristotle, holding that the only substance is perfect goodness, the source and end of all things. He also subscribed to Papal supremacy, purgatory, transubstantiation, and the nonuse of the cup by the laity in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Moreover, he regarded persecution as lawful, and also the system of indulgences that under certain conditions forgave sins.

Useless Speculations Criticized

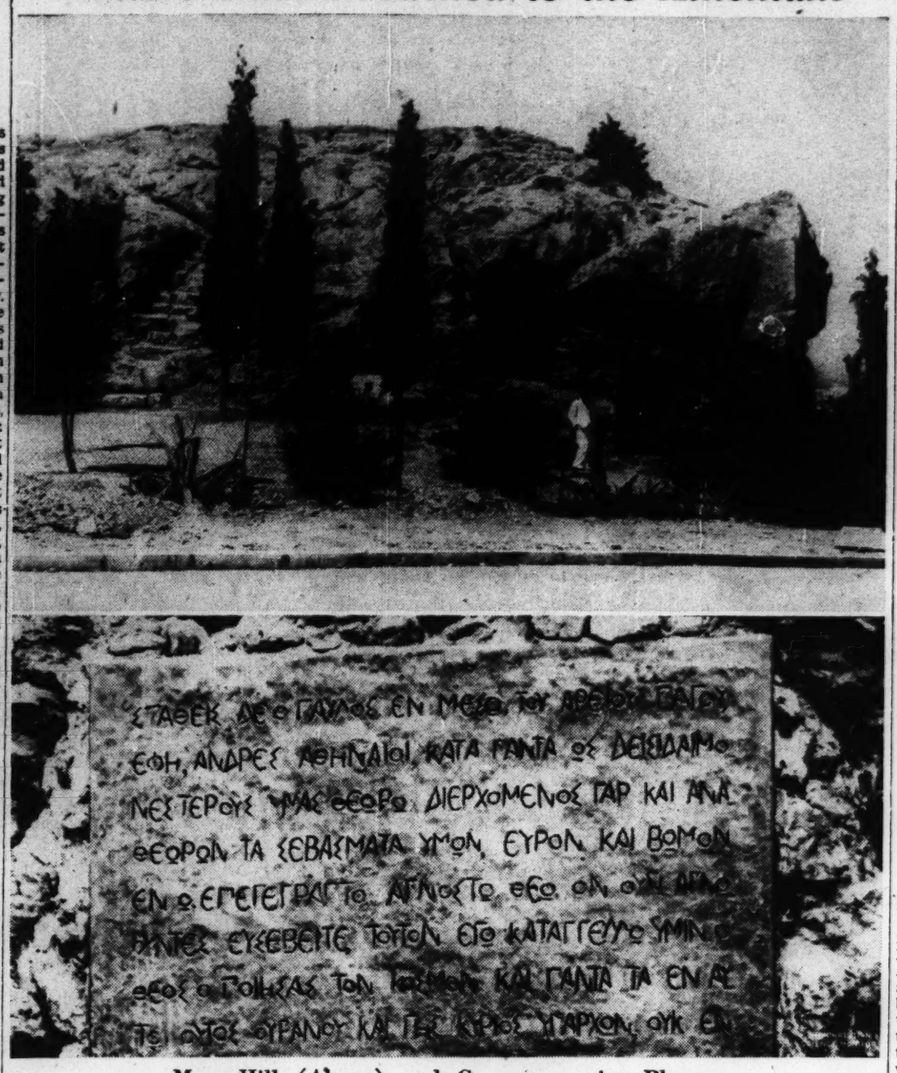
Thomas Fuller characterized the Schoolmen as indulging "in towering speculations, some of things mystical that might not, more of things difficult that could not, most of things curious, that need not, be known."

Aquinas was a man of devout spirit, of tried faith, and great mental qualities. He explored, it seems, the whole field of theology as embraced in the Church of that day. He defined and elaborated its doctrines and dogmas in the minutest detail. It is said that Dante's "Divina Commedia" follows closely many of the doctrines set forth by this greatest of the Schoolmen. Before his passing, he said that because of a divine revelation of truth that had come to him, all his writings were as nothing.

In England a famous Franciscan, John Duns Scotus, took sharp exception to many of Thomas Aquinas' teachings, especially regarding the Immaculate Conception, which he believed, but Aquinas denied. This brought rivalry between Dominicans and Franciscans and divided the world of Scholars into Thomists and Scotists. As other problems appeared on the horizon to command the attention of both Church and State, these controversies gradually faded out.

The result of this phase of Christian history was on the whole beneficial. Although it was not founded upon the simple truths of the Bible, but rather upon revelation as interpreted by a Church that could scarcely be called infallible, it led to this salutary result: It taught the people a greater respect for the Holy Scriptures and to seek a reason for the faith that was in them. It loosened in some degree the bondage of ecclesiasticism. It was a step in preparation for the great event to follow, the Reformation of the Church both as to doctrine and polity.

Where Paul Preached to the Athenians



Mars Hill (Above) and Commemorative Plaque

Closer view of part of plaque (below) by Mr. and Mrs. D. Demas, with verses from Acts 17:22-31 in original ancient Greek of the New Testament. The text shown is as follows:

22 Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.

23 For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

24 God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in . . .

Paul's Famous Words Written In Bronze on Mars' Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Paul's address to the Athenians is now commemorated by a bronze plaque on Mars' Hill, here, scene of the famous sermon contained in the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

The plaque, which is more than six feet high, with the address in the original ancient Greek of the New Testament, is the work of Mr. and Mrs. D. Demas, two artists who proposed this memorial about two years ago. It embraces, in Greek, the verses from Acts 17: 22-31.

So effectively does the plaque seem to be incorporated in the rock that visitors are heard saying they suppose it is an original work which has recently been excavated. A guide is busy informing them that it is a new work.

The letters in the text have the form in which the laws of ancient Greece were inscribed on metal; they are dark green oxidized, in contrast to the copper color of the ground and the rock. The color of the copper blending with the reddish rust shades of the stone, gives the artistic, and at the same time unobtrusive, effect desired.

Today one ascends the same rock-hewn steps of Mars' Hill or the Areopagus on which the judges of this Supreme Court of the Athenians ascended at night to hold their sessions. Cecrops, mythical first King of Attica, is said to have instituted this court and the legislator, Solon, one of the Seven Wise Men of Athens, is said to have reformed it.

The members of the "archontes," the first magistrates of the Greek Republic constituting the judges, varied from 31 to 500.

The Athenian general and statesman, Aristides, whose integrity procured him the surname of "The Just," called this judgment the holiest of the Hellenes, and the most illustrious of Greek orators, Demosthenes, affirms that the Areopagus had never pronounced a sentence which had not satisfied both parties. As a matter of fact, the authority of the Areopagus was undisputed and its fame for integrity was great so long as Athens was at its height.

Even the Romans had such a high opinion of its judgment that they sent many ambiguous cases to the decision of the Areopagus. Offenses against the State and religion, as well as criminal cases, were judged here.

From the fact that St. Paul was brought on to Mars' Hill after his daily discussions with the Stoics and Epicureans, it is gathered that this famous Court was, at least at this time, also used for public addresses.

It is also worth while to note how much more tolerant the Greeks had become at that date, when one remembers that one of the causes of Socrates' condemnation had been that he was "introducing new gods."

It also shows how wisely Paul handled the situation, by not attacking the prevalent religion of the Greeks, but on the contrary, by commenting on their godfearing quality—for "godfearing" is the real rendering of the word "superstitious" in its ancient meaning.

Although delivered with masterly assurance and tact, Paul's address is reported to have been listened to with indifference and irony, but, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles "although some mocked and others said: 'We will hear thee again on this matter' . . . Certain men clave unto him and believed, among the which Dionysios the Areopagite, the woman named Damanis and others with them."

'Dev' Leading Irish to Closer British Ties

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Irish of Ireland
Second of Three Articles

DUBLIN—"Sure, Ireland is closer to England today than she's ever been before!"

Everywhere in Eire at present one hears this same happy refrain. Relations with Britain are better than they have been for a long time. I had been told this by the English resident "gentry," by a bus driver, by an Irish peer, by his butler, by a student, by a newspaper editor in Dublin, and by an ambassador. Now it was the garage man's turn.

"'Tis all Dev's doin's," he continued.

I ventured to ask just how it was "Dev's doin's," or, more formally, the doings of the Premier, Mr. Eamon de Valera.

"You see," he said, "while Ireland was under British rule we always did exactly the opposite of what the English wanted us to do. But now that we're free it's no longer the same: our Government does pretty much what London wants, and it's all right." Then after a moment's thought: "'Tis a bit of a puzzle when one stops to think, now isn't it?"

I assured him that it was so indeed, and did not press the point, for I had been warned that in Ireland there are two things one simply does not talk about: politics, and religion. Actually I found during my brief visit that this was not literally true. Both were frequent subjects of conversations, even with comparative strangers. But it is a fact that one must be prudent and tactful on these two points.

Why Bother About Trifles

So, after the mechanic had discouraged me from having my car washed ("Sure, an' what do ye be wantin' to have it washed for? 'Tis only a bit dusty; there's no need to be botherin' me about washin' the car till you can grow potatoes on it!") I went on my way with his parting direction ringing pleasantly in my thoughts: "Kape the wather on your left, kape the cement under you, and God blass you!"

As I went I pondered the "bit of a puzzle" of Eire's improved relations with England. All with whom I talked on the subject agreed that the present friendlier position dates from the Anglo-Irish accord of April 25, 1938. The effect of this agreement was to end the economic war which had been in process between the two countries and to replace this tariff war by a mutually profitable trade treaty.

At the same time the agreement liquidated several financial matters that were embittering Anglo-Irish relations, and, most important of all, provided for the removal of the last British garrison from Eire. By the end of the year, if not sooner, England will not have a single fort nor naval base in the former Free State. Eire has finally attained its complete independence. And once free, the Irish were willing to be friendly.

As the garage man correctly surmised without being able to explain, that was "Dev's doin's" and was where his cleverness appears. The real fact of the matter is that Mr. de Valera, leader of the present Fianna Fail government, has reversed his former policy.

Realizing that he had made a mistake, Mr. de Valera was big enough to change his policy in time. The mistake was the attempt to make Eire suddenly self-sufficient, to cut it free from economic independence on England. This policy hit the Irish farmers, hit them hard, for these farmers live only by their exports to England and Northern Ireland. The protectionist policy designed to build up home industries merely resulted in raising prices, thus increasing the farmers' troubles. In the end the Taoiseach (Premier) admitted his mistake and altered his course—although carefully disguising the fact from his followers, as political necessity demanded.

Compared With New Deals

Several times I have heard rough comparisons drawn between Mr. de Valera's reforms for the workers and the American New Deal. Actually, a more accurate parallel would be with France's Léon Blum.

Like the French Popular Front Premier, the Taoiseach has given to Irish labor shorter working hours, vacations with pay, collective bargaining rights and other social reforms.

A foreman in a Dublin shoe factory with whom I talked said:

"Ah, 'tis a fine lot he's done for us factory workers, you can make no mistake about that. Sure an' I wouldn't be talkin' to the likes o' you now if he hadn't given us our holidays with pay.

"One day for every month's work in the year we get." For certain hard indoor jobs there are two weeks. In fact most employers seemed to be giving a full two-week holiday with pay, especially to the workers that have been with the factory a long time.

When a man's been with a company as much as seven years, he gets at least 83 shillings a week (about $20). The shoe foreman said that wages in Dublin were higher than in England. His brother, who works in a bakery, gets 110s. a week while a friend of his in Liverpool who does the same work only gets 95s. Of course living is cheaper in England. Prices are a lot higher in Dublin because of the tariff. But things are a bit better lately since the agreement.

Shorter Week in Force

The working hours, as my foreman friend informed me, are about the same as in England. They work 48 hours a week now. Formerly it was 56 or more. Some industries only work 44 hours, such as the mines. Even the farm laborers now get a 48-hour week.

In actual fact, Mr. de Valera gets more credit for the Irish social reforms, than he actually deserves, for they were begun before he took office. But in the thoughts of the average worker he receives most of the praise.

Not all the industrial workers of Dublin and the other manufacturing centers of Eire (principally Cork and Limerick) are pleased with Mr. de Valera. He is much too mild to satisfy the extremists, who, though not very numerous, are very active and noisy.

There is a Communist party in Eire, but it is not strong. The Roman Catholic Church opposes Communism very strongly, and keeps it down to a minimum. But the anti-capitalistic movement reappears in another form: in the Irish Republican Army, or I. R. A.

The I.R.A. is not now numerically powerful in Eire, but it is still a vigorous factor that has to be reckoned with. At the elections a year ago all the I. R. A. candidates forfeited their deposits—that is to say, they received only a negligible number of votes. In the elections this year the party did not even present any candidates.

Reds in All But Name

Lately, however, Communism, repeating its tactics used with success in France, has been working within the I. R. A. I talked with several workers both in Eire and Northern Ireland who admitted that an energetic handful of extremists were trying to get hold of the labor unions, and that though they disavowed the name Communism—which the Church has rendered taboo—they were Reds in all but name.

The same phenomenon is visible to some extent in the I. R. A. where there is a strong anti-capitalistic current as well as a "republican" one, and at the same time a significant effort to form a leftist "Popular Front" taking in the Irish Labor Party, which has nine Deputies in the Dail out of a total of 138. So far however, this coalition movement does not seem to be making much progress.

Mr. de Valera has been successful on the whole in combating the violent extremism which has long been the curse of Ireland. I stumbled on one of the main secrets of this success in talking with the serving man from a house where we were staying.

"Ireland is a great place, indade it is, Sir," he said in response to an appreciative remark of mine about the beauty of the country. "The only trouble with it is that we be all much too fond of fighting!

"But everyone's much more peaceable now, sir, on account of the army."

"On account of the army? How is that?"

Energy Spent in Drilling

"Why, Sir, we've a gr-r-rand army now, sure it must be the best disciplined army in all Europe! They're always drilling. That keeps the young bloods who must have their shooting happy. 'Tis a swate shame it wasn't thought of sooner, an' we should of been spared a lot of fighting."

The Territorial Army of Eire is in fact a sort of National Guard or State Militia, numbering some 60,000 volunteers who drill in their respective parish halls at regular intervals, providing a combination of social life and a means for letting off excess energy.

In addition to these Territorials, there is the Army proper, which is small, not more than 6,000 men in all, divided between garrisons at Dublin, Cork, and Limerick. This professional force is in fact a very well-trained body, and its cavalry in particular is world-famous for its riding and jumping feats.

"Ireland of the gunman is disappearing," a newspaper editor in Dublin said to me. "Of course, we still have a few 'playboys' of the violent type who cause trouble. But generally speaking that unhappy Ireland is fast giving way to the real romantic Ireland of ballad and legend."

Training Fitted to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Pointing the way to adjustment of public school training to industry's changes, the Adult Education Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati has effected the opening of a wood pattern-making course in the schools to fill an immediate demand here.

The need for such a course was discovered by the Council in a plant-to-plant and house-to-house survey it conducted to study general adult education needs in eight representative areas, Miss Helen Gregory, Executive Secretary, reported. Several heads of wood pattern shops suggested that apprentices would profit by types of training different from those available in any of the city's educational institutions. The Council then undertook a study of the problem, to design a course adapted to requirements. From visits made to 45 shops, it was able to draft a four-year evening course. It submitted the plan to the heads of the shops for criticism. Lastly, the material was turned over to John F. Arundel, Director of Vocational Education in the public schools. Mr. Arundel set up a course in the Mechanical High School, and 15 aprentices enrolled at once.

Miss Gregory described the enterprise as "a practical illustration how a civic body such as ours can serve to uncover adult education needs and pave the way for meeting them." Further, she said:

"Both the schools and industry have asked us to continue this type of co-operation. Our headquarters report an increase of 33 per cent over last year in inquiries and requests for vocational and educational guidance."

Dorothy Thompson Honored by Women

NEW YORK (AP)—Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, received Nov. 14 the gold medal for achievement awarded annually by the American Woman's Association.

Miss Jane E. Todd made the presentation at a dinner. Previous winners were Margaret Sanger, Amelia Earhart, Frances Perkins, Mrs. Charles Sabin, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Virginia Gildersleeve, and Malvina Hoffman.

The award jury included Miss Todd, Pearl Buck, Margaret Cuthbert, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Fannie Hurst, and Mary Rehan. Among speakers who praised Miss Thompson, wife of Sinclair Lewis, were Margaret Bourke-White, photographer; Mary Pickford, motion picture actress; Jacquelin Cochrane, aviatrix; Margaret Culkin Banning, writer, and Elizabeth Hawes, fashion designer.

Province of Quebec To End Bridge Tolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—Announcement of free passage on two new bridges leading out of Montreal marks the beginning of a program recently inaugurated by Premier Maurice Duplessis to abolish toll charges throughout the Province.

Some tolls have already been reduced, but the Premier's program aims at doing away with them entirely, it was announced. It is felt that a distinct advantage would result for tourists and also for farmers who sell their produce in urban markets.

One of the bridges, now nearing completion, is the main link in the Montreal-Quebec highway, spanning the Riviere des Prairies at the eastern tip of the Island of Montreal. Construction of this bridge, elimination of 11 railway crossings and general improvement to the highway is expected to bring Montreal within three hours' driving time of the city of Quebec.

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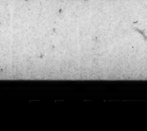
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Indian School Founded 1798 By Quakers Enlarges Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUNESASSA, N. Y.—Just 140 years ago in answer to President Washington's request to the Philadelphia Society of Friends that they send Quakers out to educate the western New York Indians, three young Quakers and their elder escorts set up free day schools on the Allegany Reservation in the southwestern part of New York State among the Seneca Indians.

Then followed the Indian Boarding School at Tunesassa, which this autumn is falling into line with other Indian schools by augmenting its adult courses. For generations now, Tunesassa has helped mold the character of these Indians and their graduates are found on all the New York Indian Reservations, the girls proficient in the household arts, the boys in dairying in addition to their academic education.

"Quakers" are Quakers with these Indains, not white men who fail to keep promises, for the Senecas say that only once did the Quakers break their word. That was when the Indians, seeing the early Quakers immaculate in gray garb, always appearing so neat while their Indian suits were worn and torn, asked the Quakers for some garments like theirs, and when this cloth apparel also caught on bushes and tore like their other clothes, they felt they had been deceived.

In establishing day schools among the Senecas in the early days, they chose for their base of operation Tunesassa, near the Allegany River, which was such good timber land that the Quaker saw-grist mill provided wood for more than 100 Seneca homes. But there was one serious draw back then, so Richard Dewees, descendant of these early Friends told the writer. From the first the Quakers opposed the introduction of liquor. Near the reservation was "Jug Point," a liquor depository, while on the reservation itself was a saloon which did a land-office business. Then along came Aaron Dewees and bought up the entire supply of that saloon. Gravely in the presence of Quakers and Indians he dumped that liquor in the river, which ended liquor traffic among these Senecas.

Now this Friends School for Indians, Tunesassa, is discontinuing its fifth and sixth grades, no longer deemed necessary on account of enough Government Indian Day Schools, and instead is stressing the work of the seventh and eighth grades and increasing its usefulness among the adult Indians, a program made easy because from the very first Quaker workers at Tunesassa have been frequent and welcome visitors in the homes of Indians, as this writer knows from experience.

Many times in the past she has accompanied a Quaker in a sleigh which skimmed over the snow-packed roads to the jingling of bells as the horse pranced joyfully along, stopping, however, when he came to a group of Indians playing the time-honored "Snow-Snake" Game, so that Quaker worker and visitor might watch awhile. After which the horse permitted visits to Indian houses where the writer enjoyed many a fireside chat in a Seneca home.

For the past two years, Clara M. Wilcox has been doing community work on the Allegany Reservation, going out from the school into the homes of the people. Young men, too, of the neighborhood have come to Tunesassa several nights a week for basketball and other forms of recreation. The young men are also frequent visitors in the home of Clara Wilcox where they come for friendship and counsel. A group of Indian mothers go to her house weekly to sew, fashioning articles which make their homes more comfortable and attractive.

This fall, the program of community activities is extended to include study for adult groups in farming and gardening, in co-operative organization, in child study and other classes of a social and economic nature, thus contributing to the spiritual and social life of the Indian Community. Tunesassa is still the favorite philanthropy of the Philadelphia Society of Friends.

Mauretania Built At 'Moderate' Cost, Cunard Chief Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Cunard White Star will build new ships for the Canadian service when business on this route warrants the expenditure, said Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the British shipping company, who is visiting Montreal. In speaking of Cunard's new Mauretania which will make its maiden voyage to New York next year, Sir Percy said that the Company had carefully avoided extravagance in construction.

The Queen Elizabeth, the largest ship in the world, will make its maiden voyage in June, 1940. The engines of this ship are identical with those of the Queen Mary, so that spare parts can be used in either ship. The Queen Elizabeth will be a little faster than the Queen Mary. The former is the same length along the waterline as the Queen Mary, but it will have a greater overall length than the present flagship concluded Sir Percy.

A Snub for Adeline

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Add things you didn't think could happen:

Twenty favorite songs for harmonizing were selected by the St. Louis Society for Preservation of Barbershop Harmony.

The old stand-by—Sweet Adeline—didn't get a vote.

For 140 Years Indians Have Studied Here

Courtesy Lawrence Lindley; U. S. Indian Service

Friends Indian Boarding School at Tunesassa, N. Y.

Upper left—The school buildings. Upper right—Indian girl students at post marker reading "Friends Indian School Tunesassa, Founded 1798." Lower left—Seneca boy wood carver. Lower right—Tunesassa boys become good farmers. A group returning from the fields is shown in the picture.

Shanghai Business Begins to Pick Up

Chinese rehabilitation under Japanese control in Shanghai fails to smother Cathay.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A new spirit has sprung up here in which economic rehabilitation is stressed — but stressed as a patriotic duty rather than as a measure of that co-operation for which the Japanese have been asking.

The Japanese indeed are bound to profit in some degree, but nevertheless within the foreign territories it is possible for Chinese to operate their own industries and business, or collaborate with others than the Japanese, and to devote some of their gains to the aid of the Chinese Government. And no one who has seen the spontaneous display of the Chinese Kuomintang flag on patriotic holidays can doubt the allegiance of Chinese within the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Moreover, the Japanese are taking up the famous Chinese Civic Center project, by which several beautiful structures for government purposes had been built, a wharf constructed to attract some of the shipping business away from the foreign territories of Shanghai, and other industrial and social projects planned. A policy is beginning to unfold in which Japanese control has replaced Chinese, but the essential ideas are otherwise similar.

Nothing has been done with the most spectacular of the Civic Center buildings, the "Mayor's Building," now gutted by fire. But the museum, library, aviation and other buildings have been cleaned out and repaired for occupancy.

Japanese Develop Down River

The new Jukong Wharf has been renamed the "Iida Wharf," and is being extensively used for military purposes, but it will presumably be used more and more for commercial needs.

Near the Woosung Village at the juncture of the Whangpoo and the Yangtze a large sign announces that the area is destined to be the site of a new Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf.

Extensive dredging has been observed alongside Japanese property on the riverfront, either new or formerly owned. This action contrasts with a complete cessation of dredging by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board which is causing a general silting of the river in the regions used by foreign shipping.

Yet despite hope that all areas of the International Settlement and the Hungjao residential district west of the foreign municipalities would be speedily returned to a condition of complete normality, it is now clear that Japanese sentries are likely to be unwelcome features of the Shanghai landscape for some time to come. Sentries on the bridge mean traffic congestion, continued necessity for passes for Chinese, and an ever-present possibility of unpleasant "incidents," although it would seem that high command has tried to tone down the arrogance of the sentries.

In Hungjao, the continued refusal of the Japanese military to allow the Shanghai Municipal Police to resume patrols has exposed all residents to considerable danger because almost no one in any sort of uniform is to be seen once the Japanese lines on the Hangkow Railway are passed. It is understood that the Japanese will not oppose return of the municipal police—providing the various foreign defense forces return to barracks. This the foreign commanders do not care to order, and the municipal authorities have no say in the matter.

Trying to Keep Order

In general, there seems no reason to believe that the Japanese are not trying to keep order and to encourage the return of law-abiding Chinese north of the creek. With little transportation available save the Japanese busses and taxis, industry has had its troubles in this area but negotiations are under way to resume the regular bus and tram services which will benefit workers and factories.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has recently had co-operation from the Japanese Consulate on such matters as tax collection and reduction of the large number of traffic accidents. More police are to go in and take full control though the Japanese are putting up conditions with regard to more Japanese police officers, and their pay and treatment.

A "squatter problem" still afflicts Shanghai. The Japanese military has just squelched a plan which would have removed 25,000 of the squatters from a position unpleasant for themselves, and burdensome to owners of unoccupied properties into which they moved when the tide of war swept over this area a year ago.

According to a plan of the Shanghai International Red Cross, three camps were to be constructed outside the city. But at the crucial moment the Japanese announced that they didn't want any of the 25,000 refugees put out into militarily-occupied territory.

Houses of all sorts are at a premium. Many Chinese of some means have come from the interior as is usual in time of trouble, and as the available housing has been reduced, the situation north of Soochow Creek in the Settlement likewise continues undesirable for foreigners and impossible for Chinese. Many landlords are raising rents on a plea of adverse exchange, the Chinese dollar on the open market having slipped from under three to one to more than five to one against the U. S. dollar.

Business Revival Heartens Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

Unmistakable signs of revival in shattered Shanghai are the new markets that are springing up.

Against a background of desolated shops the Chinese have set up tremendous open-air markets. Taiping Road has become an enormous bazaar, where one can buy everything from curios to used rubber tires and sun helmets.

At one downtown intersection lively music is blared from a loudspeaker—a part of the Japanese program for keeping the Chinese in the right frame of mind.

There are no outward signs of hostility toward the Japanese. One is conscious chiefly of inscrutability.

War tends to concentrate business under foreign protection — Chinese prove adaptable.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Every year since I have been in the Far East I have paid a visit to this cosmopolitan metropolis, in China yet not strictly of it; and every year it has provided a new and interesting story. In 1935 China was going over from the traditional silver basis of its currency to paper money which functioned surprisingly smoothly, despite the croakings of some "die-hards."

There were shadows of a Sino-Japanese war which did not come off in 1936. Last year it was a story of the desolation which three months of desperate fighting and bombing had wrought in all the Chinese districts outside the foreign settlements.

This year the biggest surprise I found in Shanghai was the amount of Chinese new building, mainly of an industrial character, which has been going on and is proceeding at full speed. Instead of finding grass growing on the Bund and on Nanking Road I found a mushroom growth of new industries, especially in the Western District of Shanghai, which has not yet been built up to full capacity.

New machine foundries, glass and leather works, weaving and dyeing establishments have sprung up almost overnight and are working full time with all available equipment. Most of the new establishments are small and medium in size; but one can also find large substantial factory buildings of brick and concrete which have either been finished or are nearing completion. Huddled around the new workshops and factories are the matsheds which house tens of thousands of laborers and their families.

Changes Industrial Trend

A combination of refugee labor and fugitive capital accounts for this surprising development of activity in a city that has often been written off as completely paralyzed by the effects of the war. The new factories and workshops in the Western District are a compensation for the destroyed Chinese industries in the outlying regions of Shanghai and in such provincial towns as Wusih and Soochow. Before the outbreak of hostilities there was a tendency for Chinese industry to become decentralized. Now the trend is all the other way, to crowd in behind the relative safety which is represented by the outposts of the foreign defense forces in Shanghai.

From a social and aesthetic standpoint this new industrial boom is far from an unmixed blessing. Many residential quarters have been made less desirable by the smoke and dirt and noise of the newly installed looms and spindles and forges. The air of Shanghai is fetid with the odors of terrible congestion and overcrowding; thousands of refugees are simply camping out in alley-ways, in courtyards, on the streets, wherever they can find a bit of stone on which to lie down.

But what impresses one most strongly in present-day Shanghai is the indomitable Chinese will to live, which somehow finds work and subsistence even under the most unfavorable circumstances. All is grist that comes to these new mills—including orders for the manufacture of Japanese uniforms and for the dyeing of Japanese textiles, which can then be stamped "Made in China."

Chinese are also filtering back into the part of Shanghai north of Soochow Creek, which is still under Japanese military occupation. They must be provided with pass cards and take off their hats and bow low to the Japanese sentries at the various bridges. Here also I saw an instance of Chinese adaptability. Several coolies performed the prescribed bow to the sentry and then, after walking a safe distance laughed uproariously and made some remarks which I could not understand, but which were probably not altogether complimentary to the representatives of foreign military authority.

Another class in Shanghai's mixed population, the White Russians, have also adjusted themselves rather well to war conditions. The war has brought suffering to many small businesses and reduced purchasing power to clerks and other salaried men, because of the depreciation of the Chinese currency. On the other hand, there is a brisk demand for chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, watchmen, baggage overseers and foreign seamen; and many Russians have found employment in these lines.

With import and export trade down to about a third of normal, the mercantile health of Shanghai is obviously not good. However, a prominent American business man told me that foreign commercial interests had not suffered in this proportion, that the greatest part of the loss had fallen on the rising Chinese capitalism of the decade which preceded the war. War demand has created some opportunities which serve as at least a partial offset to business losses; in some cases the protection afforded by foreign ownership or registry has proved an asset. Increased trade through Hong Kong or in other parts of the Orient has also helped to compensate some of the larger business firms for losses at Shanghai.

Oppose Japanese Discrimination

There are many complaints, especially from British sources, of arbitrary action on the part of the Japanese military authorities and of discrimination in favor of Japanese interests. The three main specific grievances are the retention of Japanese military control over an important industrial part of the International Settlement, the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo Districts, the prohibition of foreign shipping on the Yangtze, where Japanese commercial shipping is permitted, and the refusal of the Japanese Army to honor the obligations of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, which it has taken over, or even to permit representatives of the foreign bondholders to approach the railway.

The Japanese, when questioned on these points, put forward as justification for their policies the danger of Chinese nationalist terrorism, the presence of floating mines in the Yangtze River and, when pushed into a corner, fall back on the argument that after all a war is in progress and that many things will be rectified after the conclusion of hostilities.

Despite grievances and handicaps, however, foreign business, as a whole, shows no signs of pulling up stakes and departing. There is fairly general confidence that Shanghai's uniquely advantageous situation at the bottleneck of China's vast inland waterway, the Yangtze River, with its many navigable tributaries, will be a permanent factor for ultimate prosperity, even though many lines of enterprise must expect hard times while the hinterland is so disorganized as it is at the present time and a considerable increase in Japanese competition and control may be anticipated after the war, unless the Island Empire suffers some unpredictable major setback.

Lost Civilizations

Textiles from lost civilizations of Mexico and Central America will be shown in the Pacific Cultures section of the California World's Fair Fine Arts Exhibit in 1939.

Imredy Appoints New Cabinet For Greater Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

with the existence of a strong Germany on the Hungarian western frontier.

For many years this country has been governed by a fairly large oligarchy which worked through Parliament and disregarded the wishes as well as the interests of the masses.

The oligarchy was a rather easy going gentlemen's club with a patriarchal attitude toward the common people. It advocated reforms and even carried out a few but at a very slow pace. Now the new Imredy Government has to speed up the reform process. However, it won't be out and out National Socialist or Fascist, and so far as possible it will preserve the old forms. It will also spare susceptibilities if they don't get in the way. For example, it will retain Parliament—if Parliament will be sympathetic and say "yes" with alacrity. It will also cajole and outwardly honor the Government Party if that party keeps in step. But what it insists on is the giving of more responsibility to youth, acceleration of social reforms, immediate distribution of one million or more acres in a "land reform" involving break up of large estates, enforcement of anti-Jewish measures, "moral and material militarianization" of Hungary, popularization of the nationalistic spirit.

Of course Dr. Imredy will meet tremendous opposition. The nobles want to keep their land, the Jews their banks and factories, the oligarchy their privileges, and the National Socialists their movement. Dr. Imredy is fighting on a half a dozen fronts. The land-owning church, feudal landlords, Jews, professional liberals, office-holding leaders of the revolutionary masses all oppose him and will combine against him. One cannot forecast what his success will be but this is for the moment the most reasonable and moderate attempt to reconstruct Hungary's social structure that appears on the horizon.

Hurdles in Reich's Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—Another difficulty in the way of Germany's economic aspirations in the Balkans appears in the news that talks between the Rumanian Ministry of Commerce and a German trade mission on the subject of a new trade treaty have been suspended indefinitely.

Asiatic League Proposed at Tokyo

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 16

The Central Committee of the Social Mass Party advocates consolidation of countries of Asia, including the Philippines.

"The solution of the China incident will not be found in political and economic interrelations between Japan, China and Manchoukuo," the declaration reads, "but in a total Asiatic construction." It goes on to say that with the coming East Asia confederacy as a base, (Japan, Manchoukuo Protectorate and parts of China) nations like India, Siam and the Philippines "should be united within the framework of an Asiatic league."

Native Rule Guided by Japan Foreseen in Force at Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An odd situation has been terminated with the removal to Nanking from Shanghai of the "reformed government" leaders who for several months had remained far from the ex-capital, where they were supposed to be located. It now appears that there will really be a Nanking government in Nanking again, although a great many observers have plenty of mental reservations concerning the actual governing power or ability of this queer assortment of antique malcontents who have no status whatever with their fellow-Chinese and who rely utterly upon the Japanese army for such authority as they might be said to possess.

Matters concerning Japan's "puppet" regimes in China appear to have taken quite a markedly new turn within the past few days and weeks, during which time there has been a great deal of debate behind the scenes plus one assassination, that of onetime Premier Tang Shao-yi.

Tang, an elderly man living in Shanghai retirement, was assassinated by an unfriendly delegation of his fellow-nationals under circumstances which were by no means clear to the general public. It had been known that the Japanese had approached him to serve under their auspices within the occupied areas, but all information given general circulation had been to the effect that he rejected these advances. In support of this view came telegrams of commiseration from the highest National Government sources.

Federation Idea

Nevertheless it is learned that whether Tang had agreed to work with the Japanese or not, they had calculated their future plans to include him as possible head of a unified central government which is now not scheduled to come into existence. Instead, the new plan provides for the creation of a sort of federation, in which a joint commission will act as central governing body, including representatives from rather localized governments at Peiping, Nanking, Hankow and the Japanese-controlled section of Inner Mongolia. This plan settles some old quarrels and has at least one outstanding merit, in that it seems to provide a safeguard against the erection of a Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime which in time might grow strong enough to dominate its sponsor. It is a variation of the old "divide and rule" scheme.

Japan has repeatedly stated that there is no notion of trying to make China into a colony. Indeed China is obviously too big for such treatment, in any immediate future at any rate. The master minds behind Japanese policy feel that after Hankow, the thing to do is to dig in.

For Trade and Materials

In its economic aspect, this plan includes the rebuilding and extension of communications, the exploitation of all possible resources in the way of trade, the extraction of raw materials, including iron ore and coal. No effort will be made to subjugate the whole of the occupied areas. Some sections will be more or less left as a playground for bandits and guerillas. Lines of communication will be held, (if possible) by newly organized Chinese policing bodies, whose potentialities for turning on their masters will be reduced by giving them nothing more deadly than rifles. Japanese troops, estimated at around 150,000 initially, with a gradual reduction to around 60,000, will hold the vital points and guard the exploiters.

It is a shrewd plan, far better than anything hitherto conceived or put into practice. The Chinese will be conciliated, and efforts will be made to lure back into occupied territories bankers, industrialists and other desirable elements. Japan has spent plenty and now wants to try to begin a cashing-in process.

Japanese in Chinese Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One of many Far East ironies was bared here through disclosure by the vernacular press that Chinese workers are busy turning out uniforms for Japanese soldiers.

Labor here is cheaper, of course, than even in Japan. Accordingly a factory headed by one Chen, a native of Ningpo, who was associated with the staff of the Japan-sponsored "Pootung government"—functioning on the other side of the Whangpoo from foreign Shanghai—was given an order for 30,000 Japanese army uniforms. Several hundred women were employed in the work. The factory is also said to be making more than 10,000 uniforms for the Pootung police, newly organized under Japanese auspices.

This situation has drawn some barbed comments to the effect that while poor Chinese workers must get their rice somehow, the fabrication of uniforms to be worn by aggressors in China is hardly to be regarded as a fortunate type of employment.

Similar "realism," however, has been displayed by the other side in the past. During the "Shanghai war" of 1932, a Kobe shipyard finished a modern vessel for the Chinese Navy and, in accordance with the best ethics, proceeded to make prompt delivery. When the vessel steamed up the Yangtze and turned into the Whangpoo River on its way to Shanghai, the Japanese warcraft engaged in bombardment of the Woosung forts at the mouth of the river obligingly suspended fire so that Japanese might carry out their contract.

The Chinese Navy has not at any stage of the hostilities played any real part in combatting the Japanese but there seems an excellent prospect that the Japanese uniforms now under process of fabrication will see plenty of service at an early date in interior China.

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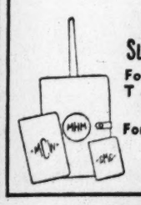
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Capital Looks for Jackson As Successor to Cummings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The impending retirement of Homer S. Cummings from the Attorney Generalship raises new problems as well as confirming forecasts that have been heard in Washington for two years. In the first place, there is the question of who will succeed Mr. Cummings, the best guess being that it will be Robert H. Jackson, present Solicitor General, who may thereby once again be discussed as a possible presidential successor of Mr. Roosevelt in 1940.

The other question is the status of Mr. Cummings himself after he enters the Washington law firm or partnership, which it is understood he contemplates. If he does so he will be here in the capital, still very much of a potential political figure, and with the intimate knowledge of the Administration's workings at his disposal in his law practice. In addition to this inner knowledge, which should bring lucrative fees if he is disposed to use it, his position before the courts will be further affected by the fact that he is and has been the appointive officer of dozens of federal judges.

It is in this connection that the timing of Mr. Cummings' departure scheduled for next January after Congress meets, and Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming appointment of about 20 federal judges with Mr. Cummings' recommendation, is being discussed in the capital today.

Responsible for New Judgeships

It was on Mr. Cummings' recommendation that Congress passed last spring a bill creating 20 additional circuit and district judgeships. Most of these appointments have not yet been made. In announcing Mr. Cummings' forthcoming retirement yesterday, President Roosevelt said he would make the filling of these judicial vacancies his immediate business before his trip to Warm Springs.

Recommendations for the posts have been submitted by Mr. Cummings. Whoever is appointed will naturally feel gratitude to the suave, tall, amiable, Attorney General. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt announced that Mr. Cummings would not quit before next January, after Congress meets. The presumption is that Mr. Cummings will stay on until the new judges have been confirmed, and until he goes before the Senate Judiciary Committee and supports the appointees.

Here again, the forthcoming practitioner of law will necessarily put the new judges under a considerable personal and professional obligation to him. It is an asset of good will which it would be hard for any law firm in the country to ignore in selecting a new member of its staff. It is assumed that Mr. Cummings could have the pick of the partnerships of the country if he desired.

May Be Kremer Partner

Other Attorney Generals have retired, but for the most part they have resumed private legal work outside of the capital. Most of the current reports here, however, which long ago accurately forecast Mr. Cummings' retirement, indicate he does not intend to leave the capital.

On the contrary, it is anticipated that he will go into partnership with J. Bruce Kremer, Chairman of the Rules Committee at the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1932, and from 1908 to 1934 a member of the Democratic National Committee from Montana. Mr. Kremer was one of those political figures who quickly took up the practice of law in Washington after Mr. Roosevelt's landslide in 1932. He became a member of the District of Columbia Bar in 1933.

In 1934 there was mounting criticism of Democratic national committeemen who had become lobbyists, among New Deal agencies, and at a press conference Mr. Roosevelt attacked "lawyer-lobbyists." Mr. Kremer retired shortly thereafter from the National Committee, and devoted himself to his alternate field. Mr. Cummings was Democratic National Committeeman from Connecticut from 1900 to 1925 and was associated with Mr. Kremer particularly at the Chicago Convention, where he was one of Mr. Roosevelt's floor managers. More recently the Kremers and Cummingses have traveled abroad together.

Barred in Several Instances

The Treasury Department takes cognizance of the delicacy of the situation created by former employees entering private practice, and has a standing rule barring such officers from handling cases before it for a two-year period, if the case is one that existed during the employee's incumbency. Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell issued a comparable order while in the Department of Agriculture and six months ago it was given permanent validity in a form even stricter than the Treasury rule. A similar rule is in vogue in the Federal Communications Commission. Otherwise few safeguards exist on the subject in the easy-going city of Washington.

Mr. Cummings' chief claim to fame rests on three events during his incumbency. He was the author of the alternate judgeship scheme in the Supreme Court rorganization proposal, and persuaded President Roosevelt to base his public appeal for it on the highly controversial grounds of age and over-work on the Federal Bench. Mr. Cummings publicly acknowledges authorship of the reorganization program and still believes in its virtue.

A much more successful drive was to authorize the Supreme Court to make uniform rules of procedure. This fight had been going on for a generation, and Mr. Cummings got the Act swiftly through Congress in 1934. He frankly attributed success to the fact that he was "something of a politician."

The new rules, reducing legal technicalities to a minimum, became effective in federal courts Sept. 16, 1938. Mr. Cummings believes the step is "the greatest advance made in the administration of justice in half a century," and reformers generally have hailed it.

The third feature of the Cummings incumbency is the big increase in number of judges.

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'Pounding Surf'

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

A Painting by Frederick J. Waugh

OpportunityCamp For Los Angeles Indigents Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—After personal inspection of public rehabilitation camps for men in Wisconsin and New York, John Anson Ford, one of the five Los Angeles County Supervisors, has returned to renew his fight for a similar "Opportunity Camp" as the "only program" by which "we can hope to reduce the enormous annual charity load, incurred in behalf of single, indigent men."

"This proposed camp," he recounted, "would be located on land already owned by the County at Castaic. It is designed to serve several hundred of the 5,000 single, indigent men now on County relief, living in low-cost lodging houses. The special justification for considering such a project lies in the fact that such a camp, properly operated, will take from our heavy rolls of unemployable men many who will have been fitted physically and mentally to engage in self-support."

In voicing the urgency of such a step here, Mr. Ford said: "Perhaps no other cities except New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia have so aggravated a problem with indigent single men as Los Angeles."

An Objective

The County Charity Department to relieve its burden has outlined the "Opportunity Camp" as one of its objectives, and the Board of Supervisors has formally applied for PWA funds to construct the necessary accommodations.

Mr. Ford first visited, on authorization of his Board, the Wisconsin State Camp at Tomahawk Lake, in operation for more than 20 years.

In expressing confidence that a Los Angeles project would be equally successful, Mr. Ford pointed out the social need as springing from the Wisconsin records that "about 60 per cent of the inmates have had no previous training in trades, crafts, or professions. They are the most difficult to rehabilitate and bring to self-support."

In New York, Mr. Ford visited Camp La Guardia, on invitation of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia on the latter's recent visit here. Supervisor Ford extolled the Camp as a "magnificent opportunity camp for the 1,000 who are fortunate enough to be selected to this beautiful, rolling countryside where fine barracks and a spacious farm offer these unfortunate men a chance to build themselves up physically, to earn $15 a month besides their board and keep, and to acquire some skill in various forms of manual labor, and construction trades.

Average Stay

"The average stay," revealed Mr. Ford, "is 9 or 10 months. On their own initiative or with the help of the welfare organization these men find gainful employment in line with their rehabilitation training and once again become useful citizens.

"It was a delight to talk with these men who had come up from the deep canyon-like streets of east side New York. The voluntary conformity to a regular daily routine of work, recreation and rest together with the absence of temptation to go to excesses has done wonders for thousands of New Yorkers.

"I felt," commented Mr. Ford, "that their educational facilities could properly be increased. With the co-operation of school authorities, the Camp could do considerably more in training these men mentally and with various profitable skills."

Mr. Ford is hopeful for success of the application for $163,125 in PWA grant, to be augmented by $199,375 in County funds as sponsor, pointing out that present Federal aid to these indigent men is relatively large, so that the proposition is a "bargain" to the Federal Government, inasmuch as it would make the Federal share less in the long run.

New 40-Seater Plane Tried Out Over London

LONDON (AP)—Imperial Airways new "Ensign" or "E" class 40 seater air-liner was tried out over London recently.

A high wing monoplane with four Armstrong-Siddeley engines providing 3,400 H. P. and a top speed of 200 M. P. H., it is 114 feet long and weighs 21½ tons.

The machine is the first of 14 to be built for the Imperial Airways Continental and Empire routes.

Waugh's Gift to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts, has announced that Frederick J. Waugh has presented to the Carnegie Institute the painting "Pounding Surf." This is the canvas by Mr. Waugh which is now hanging in the 1938 International Exhibition.

Sometime ago the Fine Arts Committee of the Institute decided to purchase a seascape by Mr. Waugh for the permanent collection of the Carnegie Institute. A letter in regard to a possible purchase written to the artist crossed with one from him to Homer Saint-Gaudens, offering to present one of his paintings to Carnegie Institute. The Fine Arts Committee accepted Mr. Waugh's offer, and it was agreed that the painting selected should be Mr. Waugh's representation in the 1938 International.

It is a large canvas, being 60 inches in width by 48 inches in height. It depicts the sea as it enters a rocky cove on the New England coast. The sea in the background is comparatively calm, with the swelling waves moving toward the shore. As the waves enter the cove, they roll into high breakers, which fall in a welter of foam and spray against the rocks. The upper side of the cove projects into the middle of the canvas with a high, craggy formation, which, with the sun reflected on it, is almost iridescent in color. The near side of the cove is represented by a large rock at the left. The painting is a characteristic Waugh seascape, done in a wider color range than is usual in his paintings, and distinguished by his brilliant technique.

Mr. Waugh's paintings have been very popular with Pittsburghers, for his seascapes have won the Popular Prize for four successive years (from 1934 to 1937 inclusive). This prize of $200 is awarded to the painting that receives the greatest number of votes of visitors to the International during the two weeks preceding the closing week of the show. In 1934, Waugh's "Tropic Seas" won; in 1935; "Ante-Meridian"; in 1936, "The Big Water," and in 1937, "Meridian."

Frederick Judd Waugh was born in Bordentown, N. J. His father was S. B. Waugh, a portrait painter of Philadelphia. He studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and at the Julian Academy in Paris. In 1909 he was made an Associate of the National Academy, and in 1911 a National Academician. He has won many important awards, including the Clarke Prize, National Academy of Design, in 1910; the Harris Medal, Art Institute of Chicago, in 1912; the Palmer Memorial Prize, National Academy of Design, in 1929; and the Palmer Prize in 1935. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Museum, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, the Toledo Museum of Art, and in numerous private collections in England and the United States. He has been exhibiting in Carnegie Internationals since 1908. His home and studio are at Provincetown, Massachusetts.

Research Acclaimed by Dr. Compton As a Builder of World Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—While the rapid strides in natural science can be used for good or evil, such advances were described as "the most potent force for good will among the nations," by Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize in physics in 1927, in the first of the annual series of three John Calvin McNair lectures, at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Compton declared that "advances in technology demand good will among men. Without co-operation, this knowledge cannot be made fully effective."

"If men divide themselves into antagonistic groups, this increasing knowledge may become terribly destructive. When it becomes sufficiently evident that the welfare of the more powerful communities depends upon co-operation, rather than upon strife, we may expect such co-operation to be not far distant.

"The growth of science," he went on, "is rapidly bringing about conditions where strife endangers everyone and co-operation gives rich rewards to all. Thus, science, through industry, is emphasizing, as never before, the need of love of our neighbors, which is the simple doctrine of Christianity."

The general topic of Dr. Compton, in his lectures here, is "Man's Approach Towards God." The subject of the first was, "Science, Religion and the Growth of Man."

Summarizing the points brought out in this initial discussion, Dr. Compton said that the growing knowledge of science has made of man an increasingly social being, certainly more interdependent than in the past.

"Because growing science makes men's lives more closely interwoven, it follows that the advances of science lead also to the growth of man's moral attitudes," he declared. "It is probably true that the most noble souls of today are not more noble than the saints of the middle ages or the prophets and teachers of old. But, more and more and, largely through the direct or indirect influence of science, the world, as a whole, seems, in the light of history, to be gradually acquiring a higher standard of morality.

"Nor does there appear any limit to the extent to which this moral development of man may go," Dr. Compton concluded.

Ice Cream Charges Attacked by Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ellsworth C. Alvord, General Counsel for the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, one of 97 organizations named in anti-trust indictments at Chicago, said Nov. 15 the charges were "unwarranted and cannot be sustained."

The indictment accused the ice cream industry of introducing in more than 20 states legislation "ostensibly designed" to protect public health but "in fact designed to create and impose conditions which would make it impossible to operate counter freezers.

Mr. Alvord said "the legality of this very activity of the Association has already been specifically passed upon by the Federal Courts in Illinois and New York, as well as by the Federal Trade Commission. All three tribunals held the Association's activities were proper and legal."

'Boys in Gray' Shown In Sherman's Blue Garb

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A well-meaning artist with an eye for color but no regard for historic detail brought consternation to city officials planning an advertising campaign for Atlanta's cycloramic painting of its battle in the War Between the States.

In a tinted photograph of the cyclorama, Atlanta's Confederate defenders were shown wearing uniforms of blue—the color used by the Northern invaders of General Sherman.

After Mayor William B. Hartsfield recovered from the surprise he took steps to have the Southerners properly clad in gray before the photographs were distributed.

British-Italian Pact Goes Into Effect

The News

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—By the two-nation peace understanding, which became effective today, Great Britain has formally recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and extended the facilities of British trade to the new Italian Empire.

The action stands in sharp contrast to the Franco-British effort to halt Italian expansion through the abortive League of Nations sanction plan under which 52 nations boycotted Italian exports on Oct. 22, 1935.

Today Soviet Russia and the United States are the only big powers who have not yet recognized the Ethiopian conquest. The United States did not participate in the economic boycott. Russia, as a Communist Government, is not likely to give formal recognition to the Fascist victory.

France has accredited an ambassador to Italy as the new Empire, but has not yet reached a friendship understanding with Italy although negotiations are proceeding.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—With the entry into force of the Anglo-Italian Agreement signed in Rome by Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Fascist Foreign Minister, and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, on April 16, 1938, the way is cleared for a period of co-operation between the two countries.

Having obtained formal recognition of their new African Empire from the Government which had most strenuously opposed its formation, the Italian Government hopes to forget the unhappy events of the past four years.

Seven months have passed between the conclusion and the ratification of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The delay was exclusively due to Premier Mussolini's uncompromising attitude on the Spanish problem and to his refusal to withdraw the large number of "volunteers" from Spain.

Clauses Carried Out

All the other clauses of the comprehensive agreement appear to have been carried out by Italy. It had withdrawn from Libya the additional troops which had been dispatched there during the Italo-Ethiopian conflict as a countermeasure for the concentration of the British fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. It had put an end to the anti-British propaganda radiocast from the station at Bari, which had stirred so much trouble among the Arabs in Palestine and in other parts of the British Empire. It had not interfered in any way with the British rights around Lake Tana, which it had once again formally recognized in one of the protocols of the Agreement.

Failure of Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco to win a decisive military victory over the Loyalists of Spain, and the refusal of the Insurgents' leader to release the foreign combatants (mostly Italian Blackshirts) had, however, prevented Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, from implementing the pact.

Signor Mussolini had accepted the British proviso that settlement of the Spanish question should be a pre-requisite to application of the agreement, and, moreover, had undertaken not to send reinforcements to Spain. But no sooner had the agreement been signed than the resistance of the Spanish Government's forces stiffened owing, Rome maintains, to greatly increased shipments of war material across the Pyrenees. By the end of the summer a serious deadlock had arisen. Anglo-Italian relations again deteriorated, and there was the real danger that the agreement so laboriously prepared by Mr. Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini would suffer the same fate as the unfortunate Gentlemen's Agreement of Jan. 2, 1937.

Eased by France

It soon became apparent that the withdrawal of volunteers was but a part of the larger question of what assistance France and Italy were to continue to give to the respective sides in Spain. This was resolved when Premier Edouard Daladier agreed to send a French Ambassador to Rome, accredited to the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. This gesture, a striking proof of the new French policy after the Munich agreement, has facilitated the task before the Duce. He had already laid the foundations for improved relations with Britain, and the prospects of an amelioration of Franco-Italian relations at once removed the international dangers lying in the Spanish Civil War. He could now begin to call back home the troops he had sent to Spain.

There are still many observers who persist in their refusal to believe that the Rome-Berlin axis will keep Italy indefinitely in the German camp. They maintain that ever since he lost contact with Britain and France in 1935, the Duce has used his German connection as a lever.

Duce Needs Victory

So far it is obvious that the existence of the Rome-Berlin axis has worked out much more to the advantage of Germany than of Italy, and Signor Mussolini's policy now is to endeavor to crown the Munich Agreement, in which he played so central a part, with a Mediterranean agreement which will both be, and appear to the world to be, a success for Italy. The ratification of the Anglo-Italian agreement is the first step toward that larger Mediterranean agreement which Signor Mussolini is contemplating.

The British recognition of Italy's imperial status is of the greatest significance because it opens an era of close collaboration between the British Empire and Imperial Italy in their adjoining colonial spheres. Whatever Italy's future ambitions may be, there can hardly be any doubt that its efforts for many years will be directed toward the consolidation, colonization, and development of its newly-acquired Empire, which can best be achieved through friendly co-operation with Britain.

World Economic Upset Laid At Door of U. S. Tariff Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States—and, more explicitly, Congress in Washington—is responsible to a large extent for present conditions in Europe, according to the newspaper, La Prensa, here. The journal aroused considerable Pan-American interest by printing a leading editorial article entitled, "What the United States Can and Should Do for World Peace," running, in effect, as follows:

"The determining causes of the international situation in Europe have not been easy to fix. Undoubtedly, historical, geographical, and ethnological factors have contributed to the creation of the difficulties of this critical hour for humanity.

"When we see that in the two countries of the most opposed political and social doctrines—Germany and Russia—leaders declaim in the same tone against the bourgeoisie, we must think that these two absolutisms that never cease to threaten must have something similar in their antecedents, and this point of contact may very well be the economic penury of the people.

'Closed Economies' Forced

"But why don't these countries—and others—buy the prime materials squandered by the rest? Because they encounter great difficulties in selling the products of their industries; they have no 'devices,' that is to say, foreign monetary exchange. This is reflected in the measures of dictatorial governments in connection with trade, tourist traffic, the money of frontier travellers and even the reserves of citizens resident abroad.

"The United States, without doubt, has a very large responsibility for the establishment of the so-called closed economies in Europe. Its ultraprotectionist tariff of 1930 affected all peoples of the earth to an extent that was not foreseen either in that country or beyond it."

Here La Prensa recalls having said at the time that for 120,000,000 consumers to restrict or suppress their purchases in the world markets, the economic repercussion would be as great as if the 400,000,000 inhabitants of Europe were enclosed within a tariff wall. The editorial continues:

"So it has been, unfortunately. The most authoritative opinions today indicate that the principal factors of the great economic crisis commencing in 1930 were obstructions to world commerce, armament competition, and increase in public expenditures.

"A decisive influence is attributed to the error of the United States in the adoption of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Law.

"The other two factors are partially the consequence of the first, because if the nations that cannot buy prime materials for lack of compensatory exports found markets for their industries, they would not think of the territorial conquests for which they arm; and because, if the crippling of trade did not create unemployment in Europe and the United States, governments would not be placed in the situation of sponsoring useless undertakings to distribute wages or of paying subsidies to the unemployed for whom no room can be found in public enterprises.

Hindrance of Protectionists

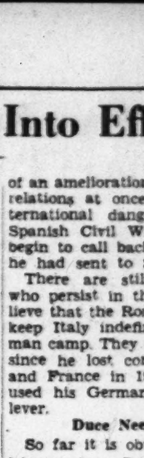
"Statesmen are not lacking in the United States with vision of these things; and among them he who speaks with the greatest clarity and energy is the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. But his fairmindedness has availed nothing so far against the parliamentary coalition of the small-minded protectionist interests, who do not consider the general interest.

"Notwithstanding, the United States has been obliged morally to co-operate in the work of world peace.

"If it is shown that the return to freedom of trade is essential for the world to return to normality, the United States cannot be excused of its contribution to this end.

"Will this contribution be withheld? We do not think so. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull have said so a hundred times.

"The day that the Congress of Washington rises above the smallnesses of campaign politicians we shall be able to greet the dawn of a better era for humanity."



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Italians Join in Indignation At German Treatment of Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—The horror and indignation aroused in Italy by the renewed persecution of Jews in Germany is so profound and widespread that it may induce Premier Mussolini to re-examine the whole problem of Italo-German relations in the light of recent events and of possible future developments, according to reports received from reliable Italian quarters.

The Italian people, already dissatisfied by anti-Jewish legislation introduced in their own country at the instigation of German political leaders, have been most unfavorably impressed by the extraordinary harsh measures taken against German Jews, and are now asking themselves whether it is honorable and even politcally convenient for their Government to continue association with a power which is morally isolating itself from the rest of the civilized world.

Conviction is growing among the Italian people that the Rome-Berlin axis, established to suit particular Italian interests at the close of the Ethiopian war, has been gradually transformed to a pact, and possibly also an alliance, which is working to the exclusive advantage of the German partner.

Dangers of too close political association with Germany were clearly realized during the last week of September when Italy was nearly involved in war with the Western European powers on the question in which Italian interests were not even remotely connected.

Chancellor Hitler's complete disregard of Italian interests was perhaps even more obvious when Premier Mussolini's suggestion for a plebiscite in Czechoslovakian areas for the return of Magyar territory was turned down.

Paradoxically enough as a result of the Rome-Berlin axis, Italy has not only completely lost its influence in Central Europe, but may even forfeit its position in the Balkan Peninsula Indeed as has been observed by some Fascists Italy is virtually becoming a German colony.

This in the view of the Italians is an intolerable situation, and Premier Mussolini is reported to be waiting for a favorable opportunity to loosen his ties with Germany and restore the balance of power on the European Continent. In this respect Italians almost consider, from a strictly egoistic viewpoint, the Jewish persecution in Germany as a blessing in disguise, since it may offer just that opportunity to the Duce to reshape his foreign policy.

Canada's Quotas Unchanged

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (CP)—Possibility of Canada providing homes for Jewish refugees from Germany and other countries, or for German Democratic refugees from Sudetenland has been before the Dominion Cabinet for many weeks, but has not been considered recently, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King declared last night at a press conference following a Cabinet meeting.

So far as could be learned, no relaxation has been granted in Canada's immigration restrictions so that these refugees might find sanctuary in the Dominion.

No special barriers exist to keep out people of the Jewish race, but the whole policy for the last eight years has been to restrict immigration to those who by any chance might become charges on already over-burdened municipalities.

It would be unlikely the Dominion would desire to open the doors to any large immigration of a class of people who would make their domiciles in the cities. Those able, desirous and qualified to make their living from the land, would stand the best chance of admission to Canada.

There were 156,726 Jews in Canada at the last census in 1931.

TORONTO (CP)—The City Council decided unanimously Nov. 14 to urge Prime Minister Mackenzie King to register an official protest with the German Government against the "appalling persecution" of the Jewish and (Roman) Catholic minorities in that country.

State Motor Chief Accused by Dewey

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Charles A. Harnett, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, was arrested in the District Attorney's office today on charges of bribery and extortion.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office said Mr. Harnett was alleged to have accepted $67,000 in bribes between October, 1934, and January, 1938, from the Parmelee Transportation Company and through three subsidiaries, the National Transportation Company, Inc., the Yellow Taxi Corporation and the Hamilton Peters Operating Company, Inc.

Mr. Dewey said an indictment against Mr. Harnett had been ready since late in September but had been deliberately held up until after the political campaign in which the District Attorney ran unsuccessfully as the Republican candidate for Governor. It was filed yesterday, he said.

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London's Attention Turns to Colonies

Topical

Oswald Pirow — South African Defence Minister (left) confers with British Dominions Secretary on German claims for return of territories lost in the World War. **Malcolm Macdonald** — Mr. Pirow will also visit Berlin.

Britain Assures Africa on Colonies

Pirow, now on mission to London, regarded as future Premier of South African Union.

By G. H. Calpin
Editor, The Natal Witness
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARTIZBURG, South Africa — Oswald Pirow, South Africa's Minister of Defense and Railways and the temporary holder of the portfolios of Mines and Social Services since the resignation of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, is generally looked upon as the future Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. His present visit to London, arranged months back to discuss the defense plans of the Dominion, comes at an opportune moment. He has been variously described as a man of pronounced National Socialist leanings, a negrophobe, and a republican. He is none of these things in the manner and to the extent his opponents emphasize.

As an advocate he was outstanding. He rose to Cabinet rank in 1929, succeeding Tielman Roos as Minister of Justice in a Nationalist Government. Since then he has gone straight ahead, joining the Hertzog-Smuts coalition, and being responsible for the immense development in railways and more recently in defense which has marked the last two or three years. He is by no means universally popular but there is yet to be found the man who will deny his ability. During his period of office the Department of defense in particular has been reorganized and made efficient, preparatory to an extensive scheme for the defense of the Union comprising the naval, coastal, and land forces, for the peculiar needs of the subcontinent.

Firm on Colonies

His attitude on the question of colonial readjustment is clear. He has not diverged from it since he issued a considered statement following a speech delivered in 1935 at an official welcome to the officers of the German cruiser Emden, then in South African waters. In his statement he said:

"It is felt that since 1914 so many political and strategic and economic changes have taken place that the handing back to Germany of either Southwest Africa or Tanganyika is not a feasible proposition, but on the other hand very influential quarters are agreed that there will be no permanent basis of peaceful settlement with Germany unless the Germans are given adequate compensation for the colonies which are withheld from them.

"Adequate compensation here means territorial compensation, and territorial compensation not anywhere on the face of the globe but in Africa.

Crystallizes Opinion

"In fact I have found a lot of support for the view which I have expressed in my 'Emden speech,' namely that Germany's co-operation in Africa was vital for the maintenance of white civilization on this continent.

"Even beyond that people were inclined to agree with me that the necessity for Germany's return to Africa had become more urgent since the occupation of Ethiopia by the Italians."

This serves to crystallize the general opinion of all parties in the Union though its basis differs from that, say, of Mr. D. C. Burnside, the one Socialist member of the House of Assembly, or of the ultra British section of the country. The former is opposed to the National Socialist regime and philosophy in toto and the latter refuses the argument that Germany must have colonies or compensation, here or elsewhere. The view of the Nationalist Party, the official opposition which is predominantly Afrikaans, is expressed in the words of Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, used in the House of Assembly last month.

"We say definitely that we will keep Southwest Africa and maintain those rights which were granted us by the League of Nations and by the Mandate. We will keep them at any price, even to the extent of using force of arms." It is seldom that such unanimity exists in the political circles of South Africa. Gen. James B. Hertzog, the Prime Minister, who can never be accused of hasty speech, has said even less than is customary for him. It can be taken for granted that Mr. Pirow, in whom he has every confidence, represents his view.

Mr. Pirow's visit should dispel many of the doubts among the British section of South Africa, regarding his attitude to the Commonwealth. It can be said with authority that he is concerned first for the welfare of South Africa, and that he has done more in the past five years to inculcate a national spirit than any other man in the Union. He is a "realist" first and last, a clear thinker, an administrator of the highest order, and his patriotism and courage cannot be questioned.

For Disciplined Society

In accepting democracy and parliamentary institutions he does so knowing their weakness and is eager to infuse them with discipline and vitality. A disciplined society is as important as a disciplined individual, and it is the emphasis he has laid upon this aspect of everything he does that has gained him a reputation of having leanings toward National Socialism.

On more than one occasion he has referred in Afrikaans speeches to his republican ideals. He has admitted, as many other loyal South Africans have done, that at heart he is a republican. And in this connection it should be noted that his essential honesty allows for no mental reservations in the company he keeps. The Afrikaans and the English-speaking peoples know exactly where he stands. But republicanism, like many other things, is not for this generation.

In the meantime he works, drives himself with the single purpose of increasing the efficiency of his departments, the most important of which is defense.

Questions Raised By German Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's demand for colonies raises the question of how this claim might be met. The territories comprise areas in Africa in which the inhabitants have not yet reached a stage warranting independence, namely Tanganyika, parts of Togoland, the Cameroons, now under mandate of the United Kingdom, other parts of ex-German Togoland and the Cameroons under French mandate, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, Southwest Africa under the mandate of the Union of South Africa, the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands under Japanese mandate, parts of Northeast New Guinea, also New Ireland, New Britain, and the Solomon Islands, now under Australian mandate, Nauru, a British mandate exercised through Australia, and Western Samoa, under the mandate of New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary tells Commons that Cabinet considers no cession of territory to Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary for Colonies, told the House of Commons today that the British Government had authorized the announcement that it "did not contemplate the transfer of any territory under British Administration."

Such authorization, Mr. Macdonald said, was telegraphed yesterday to the Governor of Tanganyika territory, former German colony in East Africa now held by Britain under League of Nations mandate. Concern has been aroused in Tankanyika over the possibility of a return to Germany in an effort to meet Reichsführer Hitler's colonial demands.

Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, is said to be taking to Berlin a plan envisaging creation of a new German colonial empire in Africa instead of returning to Germany the colonies it had before the World War.

Mr. Pirow is scheduled to go to Berlin today. He has been conferring with British officials here more than a week.

Hints in Press

The British press has been hinting that new colonies offered to Germany would consist of portions of the French Cameroons, Portuguese Angola, and the Belgian Congo, while an economic scheme was being devised by which Germany could obtain raw materials from a common colonial pool administered by a board representing all European countries with a stake in Africa, including Germany.

The colonial issue came to the front as the National Socialist campaign to erase Jewish influence from German economic and social life widened steadily in scope.

The two were linked in the sense that members of the House of Commons were determined to find out whether Premier Chamberlain would go on with his plan to reach a peace understanding with Germany, as he has done with Italy, despite British reaction to the anti-Jewish violence in Germany.

Premier Chamberlain avoided direct commitments in Parliament yesterday, but Mr. Pirow said in a speech last night he might approve a compromise settlement of German colonial claims to gain "peace at any reasonable price."

Acts Under League

Mr. Pirow's Government is the administrator under League of Nations mandate of the former German colony of Southwest Africa.

Mr. Pirow warned that if the Empire were involved in an unpopular war it might lead to civil conflict in South Africa, and said:

"We believe that the steps taken so far should be followed up in the hope they may lead to a permanent basis for world peace. We also feel this, however, that it must not be a peace at any price, but peace at any reasonable price."

There was, he continued, nothing "more pathetic than the belief of some people that no political happiness is possible except on a basis of democracy as it is known in Britain and the Dominions."

Some saw in Mr. Pirow's speech an indication he would work with Premier Chamberlain to carry on the German negotiations, although Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons yesterday that the British had "deep sympathy" for Jews in Germany and had lodged a protest against National Socialist press attacks on some British political leaders.

On the question of return of colonies, Mr. Chamberlain declared the Government would not commit itself "in connection with this particular problem without giving full opportunity for discussion in the House."

Union Ready to Fight

MARITZBURG, Natal, South Africa, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, joint leader with Premier Hertzog of the South African Coalition Government, today declared that the Union would fight if necessary to retain its mandate over Southwest Africa, former German colony. In a speech here he termed the League of Nations mandate "a sacred trust" which was granted to South Africa in 1920 to rule the 318,000 square miles of territory seized from Germany in 1915.

"We are going to defend South Africa and its vital interests, including Southwest Africa, to the uttermost," he said.

Speaking of Defense Minister Oscar Pirow's current visit to Europe, General Smuts declared, "Pirow has gone to see if he can get from the British Government and British manufacturers the means of defense which are vitally necessary for protection of the Union of South Africa."

(Mr. Pirow has visited both Lisbon and London on his trip thus far, sounding sentiment on Germany's demand for return of its colonies. He has indicated he will visit Berlin also in an attempt to determine more exactly what would satisfy German territorial ambitions.)

"We have found it very difficult to move Britain so far," General Smuts said. "There is a gigantic struggle going on there for the self-defense of Britain, which is busy with its program of rearmament.

"We are far away and perhaps we are small here. They may not appreciate as fully as we do here in South Africa that we must have the equipment and mechanical armament that is necessary for defense of this most important station in the world.

"Mr. Pirow has gone to persuade our friends in Britain to help us."

France to Keep Colonies

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Premier Daladier today declared that his Government would cede no colonies to Germany and that it would protect the colonial integrity of France as established after the World War.

No such measure as cession of colonial territories has even been considered, said the Premier in a statement to the press designed to quiet questions, especially from Members of Parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies on Colonies yesterday demanded that the Government make no commitments concerning the return to Germany of its war-lost colonies in response to Reichsführer Hitler's demands without consulting Parliament.

(M. Daladier's statement presumably meant he had no intention of relinquishing Togoland and the Cameroons, held by France under the League of Nations mandate. These have frequently been mentioned among the territories that might be handed back.)

M. Daladier, threatened with a Cabinet split over his financial program, was reported also to have received stiff conditions from Italy as the price of a French-Italian accord.

Minister of Colonies Georges Mandel recently told Frenchmen that their empire of 110,000,000 population could provide a standing army of a half million men in addition to necessary metropolitan forces.

Speaking of France's potential power in its colonies, he said: "During the World War 215,000 natives out of 274,000 who were called to the colors came to the Continent to bulwark our armies in France proper.

"France does not always realize the strength of her Empire. That explains how it happened France could doubt her strength.

"France must remember that if she wishes to impose proportionately the same effort as that imposed by a neighboring colonial power (Great Britain) she would be able to raise an active army of over a half million men in her colonies alone."

He said that France's colonial trade, exclusive of all North Africa, tripled in less than 15 years.

'Africa League' Formed

WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa, Nov. 16 (AP)—Propaganda in Great Britain to protect British possessions against German colonial demands was declared necessary recently by the "Southwest Africa League" which was formally constituted at a mass meeting of residents.

The League planned to fight any moves for return of Southwest Africa to its pre-war owner, Germany, and to co-operate with British governed Tanganyika, in East Africa, for the same end.

Miners Oppose Cession

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 16 (AP)—Lupa goldfield miners of 27 races held a mass meeting recently to advocate keeping Tanganyika within the British Empire. Germans were forbidden to attend by local National Socialist headquarters.

The meeting approved resolutions demanding that Tanganyika, former German East African colony which adjoins Kenya, remain under British mandate and pledged resistance to cession to Germany "by every conceivable means."

British Demand Deeds, Not Words, for Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—"Deeds not words" is the slogan here today to help the innocent victims of anti-Jewish outrages in Germany.

The whole question of what can be done is about to be discussed in the House of Commons upon a motion for which the Labor Party has made itself responsible. This motion expresses, "profound concern" at the "deplorable treatment" meted out to these unfortunate people. It calls for "an immediate concerted effort among the nations, including the United States, to secure a common policy."

There is no difference of opinion in any political party as to the need for action.

In addition to the proposals for settling some of the refugees in such colonies as Kenya and British Guiana as well as in Brazil, Russia, Australia is thought also to be able to do something provided the people of that Dominion can be satisfied that the introduction of refugees would not lower the general standard of living.

Another plan favored in official circles here is for free admittance of all German Jewish orphan children up to five years of age for whom homes can be provided, such "orphans" to include those whose fathers are in concentration camps.

The Times, the Daily Telegraph, the Manchester Guardian, and the Daily Herald all have editorials today strongly supporting such action. Banner headings are also given to cables from Washington reporting President Roosevelt's statement upon this problem.

The Assembly of the Church of England approved a resolution, meanwhile, to raise £50,000 to aid German refugees and authorized the Church Financial Board to grant the first £5,000 from corporate funds.

Refugee Board to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which was set up at the American-sponsored meeting at Evian-les-Bains, France, last July, has approached committee vice-chairmen representing the United States, France, the Netherlands, and Brazil to ascertain how soon they could meet.

So far the Evian-les-Bains group has been negotiating both with Germany and with the countries represented at the July conference as to possible homes for the refugees. Information from these countries has been confidential, it was understood.

Official sources said they were unable to confirm reports that Soviet Russia was consulted with a view to providing a haven for some refugees. Unofficially, however, it was understood that Russia would be sounded out. Russia has no member on the Evian-Les-Bains committee.

At the projected meeting Lord Winterton would represent Great Britain; Myron C. Taylor, American industrialist and vice-chairman of the Evian-Les-Bains Conference, the United States; Senator Henri Berenger, France; Breucker Andreae, the Netherlands, and the Brazilian Ambassador or another envoy would represent Brazil.

King Writes to Pope

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 16 (AP)—A friendly letter from King Victor Emmanuel to Pope Pius assuring him that efforts would be made to meet the Vatican's objections to the new Italian marriage laws was reported yesterday by L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper.

The Pope objected to the new regulations decreed Nov. 10 prohibiting marriages of Italians "of the Aryan race with a person belonging to another race."

L'Osservatore Romano called the decree contrary to the Concordat which in 1929 restored friendly relations between the Holy See and the Italian Government. In that accord church marriages were to be recognized as legal by civil authorities.

Paris Refrains From Protest On Reich Hostility to Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 16—France does not at present contemplate any formal protest against German anti-Semitic measures, according to a French Government spokesman.

But with the United States and Great Britain taking the initiative in plans for relieving the situation of German Jews—such as extended immigration facilities for example—the French Government would be glad to co-operate, it is officially declared. But otherwise France itself has no intention of taking any diplomatic action at Berlin except perhaps for "normal precautions" concerning the protection of the property and persons of French citizens.

French public sentiment generally, it must be recorded, is much less aroused at the latest German anti-Semitic wave than that in other democratic countries if comparative press reactions are a reliable indication. Apart from the Socialist and Communist papers, the bulk of the press in Paris and the French Provinces has been remarkably reserved in comments.

Several leading Parisian papers carried no explicit criticism whatever, except reports of indignation aroused in Britain and America.

The fact seems to be that anti-Semitic measures are naturally regretted and reproved by a majority of the French people, but several factors have tended to prevent this disapproval from taking definite form. For one thing, the question is very embarrassing to the Government at this particular moment, when its preliminary negotiations with Berlin with the view of improved relations were just making good progress.

Furthermore, it is quite comprehensible that since the assassination of the young German diplomat by a Polish Jew which served as the signal for the present measures of persecution occurred in Paris, French authorities feel some hesitancy about taking an openly outraged attitude.

As regards the press its attention for the past four or five days has been fixed almost entirely on the financial decrees which have just been promulgated. The press of the Left, however, has nevertheless found space to condemn very vigorously the "medieval pogrom" in Germany.

Finally there is at present in France a strong undercurrent of anti-Semitism. Relatively small so far and restricted mainly to the Right, it has nevertheless been growing rapidly of late and is powerful out of proportion to its numbers.

The fact that Former Socialist Premier Léon Blum is a Jew as were many of those associated with him in Popular Front—which is held responsible by most Frenchmen for the heavy tax burden which has just been imposed upon them by recent economy decrees—underlies some of this anti-Semitic sentiment. The importance of the movement in France should not be overestimated, but because it is growing rapidly it cannot be dismissed as entirely negligible.

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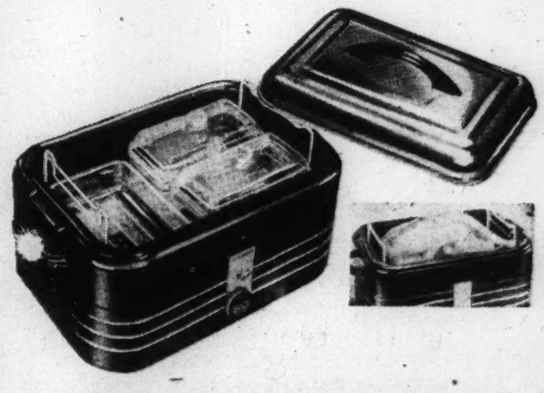

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Boggs & Buhl

We Were "Finished" In Dresden

IT WAS in Dresden that we were "finished." The process, fortunately, was less painful than it sounds, for in those days Dresden was a most attractive center of learning. Our Pension was kept by three sisters, Fräuleins Mélanie, Helena and Elsa, kindly dragons who pursued us with oft-repeated admonitions to speak German! To work! To be good! Their silk blouses of tartan were topped with stiff white collars which kept their chins imperiously high, and all three wore pompadours. Our laughter Fräulein Helena particularly considered out of place; and pulling out her pince-nez to the extent of the small golden chain with which she kept them fastened to her blouse, she clipped them to her nose and stared through them reproachfully.

These sisters were echoes of each other. "Forte, Piano, and Pianissimo," we disrespectfully called them. Forte was Mélanie. She was the eldest who spoke with authority. Her least significant pronouncement had a martial ring to it, as if voiced with the loud pedal down.

"Na, today is Friday!" she would declare; and one felt that it was so, even if it happened to be Thursday. Certainly no one would venture to correct her, least of all Helena, who listened to every pronouncement made by her sister as if it was inspired. Smiling and nodding at us all, she would repeat: "Yes, it is Friday! One more day, and again it is Sunday."

When in company, Pianissimo rarely spoke above a whisper. Echoing Helena, she would breathe a soft "Ja!" as if it was a wonderful thing that her sister had discovered that Sunday would follow one day after Friday.

* * *

EVERYONE OF US, of course, was studying. My friend and I were attending German, music, and painting classes, to which we were supposed to be escorted by a mouselike little Englishwoman, called Emma Bird. As it turned out, she had a greater urge to learn than either of us. After teaching grammar and English in a school for over thirty years, she had suddenly been overwhelmed by a desire to play the fiddle; and it was we, in the end, who escorted her to her bi-weekly lesson with Herr Winklemann, the second violin in the Dresden Opera House. For at least four hours of every day, she could be heard wrestling with her instrument. Wailing sounds as of grief proceeded from her room.

How the sisters endured the cacophony of sound, which almost constantly haunted their halls, was a mystery. At one time there were no less than seven persons in the Pension practicing the *Preislied* from *Die Meistersinger*, on various instruments and in different keys. My friend was learning to play the double bass, and its deep groans mingled discordantly with the squeals from the violin in the next room. I, meanwhile, struggling with the piano score, frantically strove to ignore the other two, for they were playing different parts of the same thing. If for a while one stopped playing, it was certain that within a few moments Melanie's stentorian knock would resound and she would enter, peering about as if she expected to see the cause for the silence sitting in the chair. Discovering nothing more suspicious than myself, she would demand: "Well, what is it?"

If I said that I was hot, cold, thirsty or any other excuse, she would answer: "Work is the cure for that. Na, begin!"

With Fräulein Helena lessons were a different matter. For one hour of every day, we faced her across the red plush tablecloth in the bay window of the salon, while she endeavored to teach us to speak grammatical German.

"Today we will have a treat," she would begin. Her treats were almost daily occurrences, however; so we merely smiled, and wondered which of them was coming. A treat usually meant that Helena was going to share with us one of her favorite passages in German literature. Away from Mélanie, she became quite animated; and I think she enjoyed giving these lessons, which must sometimes have been uphill work. Our halting, expressionless rendering of the classics sometimes exasperated her, and she would seize the book from us.

"But with feeling, with fee-ling! You must have tears in the voice. So!"

For several pages, then, she would read with the tears in her voice; but I regret to say our attention used to wander, for across the street in another bay window, a primadonna from the Opera was wont to practice her arias for the following night. It was a law in Dresden that, during any musical practice, all windows, often double ones, must be kept shut. We could, therefore, not hear the Yo-Ho's of that night's Brünnehilde; but we could see them and that thrilled us far more than the ringing words of Schiller molded by Helena's lips!

* * *

IT WAS ABOUT Easter time that, one morning at breakfast, Fräulein Mélanie announced *her* treat. "Na, we will see who has worked!" she observed, with a tight little smile in the corners of her lips. The words had a sinister sound and we waited anxiously.

"At Easter there will be a concert. Everyone will perform." Blankly we stared. Everyone remembered something left undone and wished it were not so. I, for one, had not practiced as well as I should have done that week.

One girl only smiled. She was not studying music. Fräulein Mélanie read her like a book: "Enid, you will recite in German!"

So as to include everyone, it was decided that we should perform a "Kinder Symphonie." Little Miss Bird, to her joy and pride, played second fiddle to Rosa, the Pension's star violinist, and Jean produced groans from her double bass. The piano I left to my betters and chose instead the drum. There were besides a triangle, a cuckoo, a canary, a rattle, and some bells. The office of conductor was accepted by Herr Wachtsmut, an architect, not because he was a good musician, but because he was the only male present. The mistake that had been made was apparent from the first rehearsal; but, as Fräulein Mélanie did not wish to risk offending the only gentleman amongst us, Herr Wachtsmut continued to wield his baton. With a surprised smile on his round face, he waved it, looking more like a conjuror than a conductor. One almost expected him to voice a sudden Abracadabra and produce a couple of rabbits from his coat-tails.

* * *

FRÄULEIN MÉLANIE, WHOSE voice softened when she addressed him, kept insisting that we keep our eyes consistently on the Herr Direcktor; only the pianist, who had her back to him, kept any semblance of time. For the rest, we hastened or crawled, according to our proficiency on whatever instrument we were torturing. The main thing, we all agreed, was for us to finish together, and to that end we strove. Those who were a little behind skipped a bar to catch up, whilst the cuckoo became turkey-red in her effort to hold out till the last thundering chord.

While we were still breathless from our performance, Enid began her recitation of the *Erlkönig*. She got her father and child started on their ride through the night and the wind, so slowly that it seemed a terrible anti-climax after our race!

After cakes and coffee, the guests went home. As we said our good nights to Fräulein Mélanie, we thanked her for a pleasant party.

"Yes, but tomorrow we work!" was her last word.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

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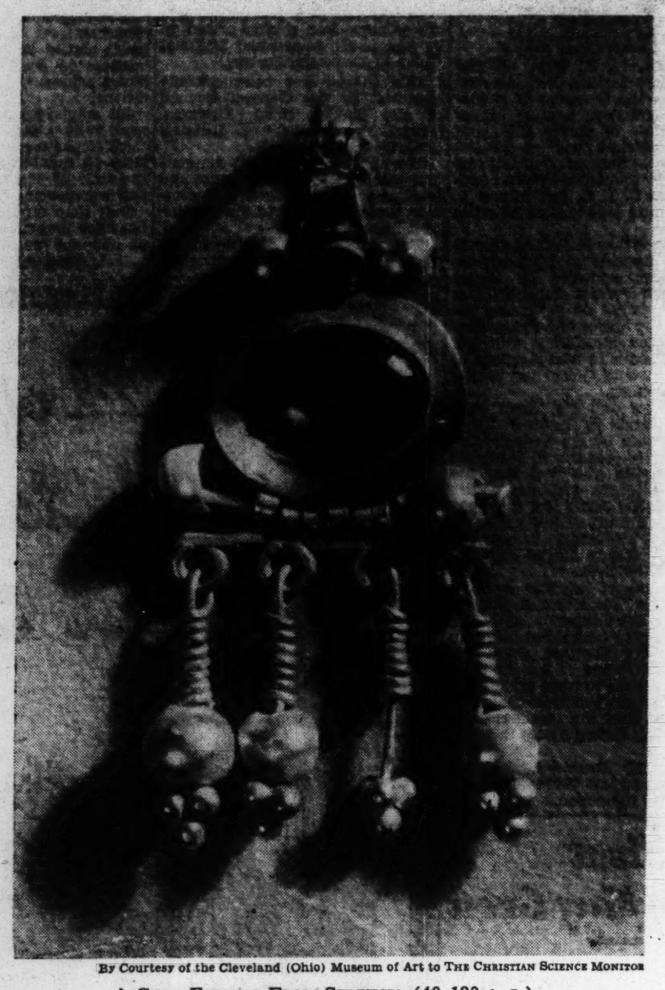

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GOLD EARRING FROM SELEUCIA (40-120 A. D.)

THIS gold earring is one of a pair unearthed a few years ago on the site of the city which was founded by Seleucus, general of Alexander the Great. Seleucia was a beautiful city on the Tigris River. Its founder, after the death of Alexander, gained for himself control of the Greek Empire in Asia. Parthian supremacy replaced Greek in 43 A. D. Such jewels as this were made under the influence of the Parthians, an Indo-European race.

The earrings were brought to light with terra-cotta lamps, figurines, bone articles, and other jewels by members of an expedition organized by the University of Michigan and the Art Museums of Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio. It has been estimated one of the finest Parthian jewels in existence. It seems hardly believable that the pearls, of excellent quality, still retain their original beauty after two thousand years.

Relationship

THERE is no rest in the presence of a peacock,
But with a dove one is at home.

I have heard the painters say,
Brilliant colors, gaudy, gay,
Blended . . . make a lovely gray.

—MARY CUMMINGS EDDY, in "Quarried Crystals." (New York: Putnam.)

Sunbasker to Sunbasker

"THIS keeps few souvenirs—
Perhaps the granite bust
Of an old mountain
Standing around some hundred thousand years
For winds to dust—
Or a glacier hanging,
Like the jeweled still-life of a fountain,
On the wall—
Or the tall sequoia on the terrace
As sundial for the centuries . . . "

"Yes, Time tires of these
And puts them away,
As you say,
For another solar day,
Sweeping the great rooms bare,
If indeed leaving the planet there
At all.
Time is too busy, as things are,
And often merely marks
The place where an earth was
With a star."

Then, as the sun across us crept,
In exquisite content we slept.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

A Shakespeare Enthusiast

WHILE in the throes of my early Wilde-worship something happened that was destined to have a far greater effect on my life than all my other literary discoveries put together: I made the acquaintance of William Shakespeare. Like most youngsters who are forced at school to learn his speeches by heart, and write them out as impositions, I disliked him intensely, and one of my masters, whose name happened to rhyme with Fool, made me place Shakespeare on my private *index librorum prohibitorum*. But finding myself one rainy day in a country-house that contained no literature but Shakespeare, the Bible and the illustrated weekly papers, after exhausting the latter I read *Hamlet*. And having done that I re-read *Hamlet*. Then I remembered that while at school I had rather enjoyed seeing Mr. F. R. Benson and his company in *The Merchant of Venice, Julius Caesar, Macbeth* and *As You Like It*. So I read them and was actually thrilled by *Macbeth*, which had caused me to view Shakespeare with a jaundiced eye after having written out one of its speeches fifty times at the bidding of the master whose name rhymed with Fool. That settled it, and during the next month or so I read the lot. Since then, except at times during the war of 1914-18, when one had to choose between rations and poetry, I have never passed a week without reading Shakespeare; and even during the war Shakespeare meant much more to me than victory or defeat or the British Empire or making the world safe for democracy or anything else except the necessity of keeping alive in order to revel in his works.

On a subject that has meant so much to one's life as Shakespeare has to mine, it is difficult to know how to start or where to leave off. . . .

The Wilde fever abating under the influence of Shakespeare, I spent my office hours thinking and talking of Hamlet, Macbeth and Cleopatra. I must have been an infernal nuisance to some of the clerks who took their work seriously, because any question put to me concerning bills of lading or customs clearances were invariably answered in the language of Shakespeare.

"I want six copies of that, please, Mr. Pearson," said my immediate superior one day.

"'But in them nature's copy's not eterne,'" I replied.

He looked at me gravely and replied:

"Anyhow, six is the number I want." . . .

I remember, too, delivering a warning to someone who was inquiring over the telephone about cargo freightage to Rio de Janeiro: "'Ships are but boards,'" I told him, "'sailors but men; there be land-rats and water-rats, land-thieves and water-thieves — I mean pirates.'" At this point the telephone was wrenched out of my hand by a fellow who disliked the tone of my observations, and the conversation was continued on a lower imaginative level.—HESKETH PEARSON, in "Thinking It Over." (London: Hamish Hamilton. New York: Harpers.)

The Compendium Of Ireland

ALL cities have more in them than meets the eye, a guide is needed in all; yet some carry their story and their romance on the face of them—Prague and Budapest, or, a better example and nearer home, Edinburgh with its castled crag. Dublin cannot compete with these in picturesqueness; it lies on the level, it sprawls about its river mouth, it is built mainly of greyish yellow brick, drab in effect, though under some shifts of the Irish sky it can take the colours of a pigeon's breast. . . . "Dirty Dublin." That is far less true today than in times I can remember; but at best today its aspect makes a drab impression.

It is true that this picture with its low tones is approached among the most winning prospects, and is set in every variety of natural beauty. Mountain and plain, wide stretches of vivid grassland, high slopes purple with heather or golden with gorse, are to the westward, and east is blue sea and yellow strand; and, over all, the moist Irish air with its pearly illumination on a day of sunlight can transfigure even the grey city and give magic to the river between its long quays.

But the true brilliance of Dublin, its only brilliance, comes from people who have lived there; . . . Comedy and Tragedy have chosen it many times for the theatre where farcical happenings and high romance were always ready to jostle each other. . . .

For those who think that the talk in O'Casey's plays is too highly-coloured, I would quote a couple of chance observations. One comes from a Dublin cook, when a well just outside the city had run dry and she was heard complaining: "There's not as much water in the house as would baptise a fairy, and me with the potatoes to put down for dinner." Another was from a workingman, who described his ganger as "that lasy he wouldn't lift a hand to turn a red herring on the griddle; but he'd ask me to shift the rock of Giberalther."

Of course these flowers of speech are not so plenty as dropped papers in the gutter; one should not expect too much. An Englishman crossing from Holyhead with a Dublin Judge said how delightful it must be to live in a town where everyone was so witty. "Ah, nonsense," said the Judge, who was an Ulsterman with an Ulsterman's robust idea of pleasantry, "if you come to dinner with me, I'll find you a dozen people as stupid as yourself."

All parts of Ireland bring their own quality into this melting pot: Dublin is the compendium of Ireland.—STEPHEN GWYNN, in "Dublin Old and New." (London: Harrap. Dublin: Browne & Nolan. New York: Macmillan.)

In a Dark Little House

MISS TOX inhabited a dark little house that had been squeesed, at some remote period of English history, into a fashionable neighborhood at the west end of the town, where it stood in the shade like a poor relation of the great street round the corner, coldly looked down upon by mighty mansions. It was not exactly in a court, and it was not exactly in a yard; but it was in the dullest of No-Thoroughfares, rendered anxious and haggard by distant double knocks.

The greater part of the furniture was of the powdered head and pigtail period; comprising a plate-warmer, always languishing and sprawling its four attenuated legs in somebody's way; and an obsolete harpsichord, illuminated round the maker's name with a painted garland of sweet peas.—From "Dombey and Son," by CHARLES DICKENS.

A quoi sert l'Adversité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 66, introduit de la manière suivante une citation bien connue: "Tu as raison, immortel Shakespeare, grand poète de l'humanité:

L'adversité a de doux résultats;
Elle est comme le crapaud, laide, venimeuse,
Mais porte un précieux joyau dans la tête."

Il semble parfois difficile de voir dans les circonstances adverses une douceur quelconque. Il se peut sans doute que ces épreuves nous enseignent de précieuses leçons, mais cela ne justifie pas la croyance que Dieu, le bien infini, puisse jamais se servir du mal pour nous instruire ou nous corriger. Dieu est la sagesse, l'Amour immuable; et les difficultés humaines ne sont utiles que dans la mesure où elles nous conduisent à prouver ce fait spirituel.

Dans la Bible, l'histoire de Joseph montre admirablement à quoi peut servir l'adversité. En butte à l'envie, à la malignité, à la jalousie de ses frères, trahi par eux, vendu à des marchands étrangers, il obtint la richesse, le pouvoir et l'influence par son intégrité spirituelle et sa confiance en l'Amour divin. Aussi put-il dire à ses frères (Genèse 50:20): "Vous aviez la pensée de me faire du mal; mais ce mal, Dieu l'a changé en bien, afin d'accomplir ce qui arrive aujourd'hui, pour conserver la vie à un peuple nombreux." Dans une terre étrangère, Joseph avait appris la tendresse lorsqu'il avait vu que l'Amour veillait sur lui; c'est pourquoi il fut également capable de dire aux frères qui l'avaient persécuté (50:21): "Soyez donc sans crainte: j'aurai soin de vous et de vos enfants."

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 322): "Les dures expériences que suscite la croyance à la prétendue vie de la matière, ainsi que nos déceptions et nos douleurs incessantes, nous jettent comme des enfants lassés dans les bras de l'Amour divin. Nous commençons dès lors à connaître la Vie dans la Science divine." Nos problèmes viennent souvent de ce que nous cherchons le bonheur et la satisfaction auprès des personnes ou des choses matérielles, et quand celles-ci disparaissent nous avons le sentiment d'un vide. Dans ce cas, quelle aide merveilleuse nous offre la Science Chrétienne, qui nous révèle la présence constante du divin Amour! Elle indique la voie par laquelle nous pouvons comprendre ce pouvoir et l'utiliser afin de bénir, de restaurer et de guérir.

A mesure que nous saisissons la bonté et l'amour de Dieu, nous nous rendons compte que rien ne peut nous séparer de l'Amour toujours présent. Il n'est aucun chagrin, si profond soit-il, que l'Amour ne puisse pas atteindre et guérir. Il n'est pas d'isolement, si pénible soit-il, que l'Amour n'arrive point à dissiper par l'abondance de la Vie divine.

Pour le terme "adversaire," Mrs. Eddy donne la définition suivante (*ibid.*, p. 580): "Un adversaire est quiconque fait opposition, nie, combat, non celui qui est constructif et qui soutient la réalité et la Vérité." Quand nous apprenons à tenir toute circonstance adverse pour une fausse croyance matérielle s'opposant à la vérité, nous commençons à en reconnaître l'irréalité. Mais il nous faut accepter les faits spirituels — la totalité de Dieu et par conséquent le néant du mal. En outre, il nous faut accepter le fait spirituel d'après quoi l'homme est l'image, la ressemblance de Dieu, recevant de Lui l'empire sur toute la terre. Ce qui conteste cet empire n'est jamais qu'un mensonge touchant Dieu et Sa création. Les mauvaises croyances telles que la maladie, le péché, la pauvreté, le chagrin, le chômage, le découragement, s'opposent aux faits spirituels de l'être; or nous sommes libérés de ces croyances dans la mesure où nous arrivons à bien comprendre la nature de Dieu et de l'homme.

Deux fois deux font quatre: c'est là une vérité à laquelle rien ne s'oppose. Tout ce qui pourrait s'y opposer, la nier ou la contester, c'est la croyance que deux fois deux font autre chose, cinq par exemple; et cette croyance ignorante ne peut nous décevoir à moins que nous ne la tenions pour vraie. Il n'est pas indispensable d'avoir des épreuves et des tribulations pour apprendre à marcher dans la voie de l'Amour. La vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme est toujours présente, toujours accessible. Apprenons à écouter, puis à obéir. Beaucoup de problèmes sont dus au manque d'amour. Dans la mesure où nous exprimons dans notre vie quotidienne l'amour, la reconnaissance, l'humilité, nous voyons disparaître les obstacles qui se dressaient sur notre sentier, et ce chemin qui monte nous est révélé comme une voie lumineuse où règnent le bonheur et la paix. La Science divine nous enseigne comment on affronte et surmonte d'une manière harmonieuse tout ce qui oppose, nie ou conteste le fait éternel de l'immuable amour que Dieu nous témoigne.

Un seul chemin conduit au bonheur, à la liberté, à la maîtrise. Loin d'être un nouveau chemin, c'est celui qu'enseignait et démontrait le Christ Jésus. Même si pendant un temps nous nous méprenons sur le chemin à suivre, si nous errons dans les sentiers matériels où nous croyions trouver le bonheur, nous ne saurions être séparés de la vérité selon laquelle Dieu est tout. La Vérité, remplissant l'espace, est toujours accessible. L'homme possède l'empire et la perfection spirituels, et toute circonstance qui s'oppose à ce fait peut être vaincue par le pouvoir de Dieu, de l'infinie Vérité.

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"The uses of adversity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, quotes a familiar saying thus (p. 66): "Thou art right, immortal Shakespeare, great poet of humanity:

"'Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.'"

It may sometimes seem difficult to see any sweetness in adverse circumstances. Although such experiences may teach us a valuable lesson, this is no argument for believing that God, who is infinite good, could ever use evil as an instrument of instruction or correction. God is unchanging wisdom and Love, and any difficult human experience which leads us to prove this spiritual fact, is useful only on this account.

How wonderfully the Biblical story of Joseph illustrates "the uses of adversity." Betrayed by the envy, malice, and jealousy of his brethren, and sold by them into an alien land, he won wealth, power, and influence through his reliance on divine Love and his spiritual integrity. And so he was able to say to his brethren (Genesis 50:20), "Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive." And because Joseph had learned tenderness from the Love which had cared for him in a strange land, he was also able to say to the brothers who had so despitefully used him (50:21), "Now therefore fear ye not: I will nourish you, and your little ones."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science." Many of our problems are caused by looking to persons and material things for happiness and satisfaction, so that when these are taken away there seems to us to be a void. How wonderful then is Christian Science, which reveals to us the ever-presence of divine Love, and points out the way whereby we may understand and utilize this power to bless, restore, and heal.

As we gain an understanding of the goodness and love of God, we realize that nothing at any time can separate us from ever-present Love. There is no grief so deep that Love's touch cannot reach and heal it. There is no loneliness so dreary that Love cannot dispel it with the abundance of Life divine.

Mrs. Eddy defines "adversary" as follows (*ibid.*, p. 580): "An adversary is one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and Truth." When we learn to regard any adverse circumstance as false material belief opposing the truth, we shall then begin to see its unreality. But we must accept as true the spiritual facts of God's allness and the consequent nothingness of evil. We must also accept the spiritual fact that man is the image and likeness of God, endowed by Him with dominion over all the earth. Anything which disputes this dominion is a lie about God and His creation. Evil beliefs, such as sickness, sin, poverty, sorrow, unemployment, discouragement, are opposed to the spiritual facts of being, and we are freed from them as we gain the right understanding of God and man.

Nothing opposes the truth that twice two is four. The only thing that can oppose, deny, or dispute it, is the belief that twice two makes five, or some other number, and this ignorant belief is powerless to deceive us unless we accept it as true. We do not necessarily have to go through trials and tribulations in order to learn the way of Love. The truth about God and man is ever present and available. We must learn to listen and obey. Many of our problems arise from lack of love. As we learn to express love and gratitude and humility in our daily life obstacles will be removed from our upward path and it will be revealed as a shining way of peace and happiness. Divine Science shows us the way to meet and overcome harmoniously everything that opposes, denies, or disputes the eternal facts of God's unchanging love.

There is only one way to happiness, freedom, and dominion. It is not a new way; it is the same way that Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated. Even though, for a time, we mistake this way and wander into material bypaths in our search for happiness, we can never be separated from the truth of God's allness. Truth fills all space and is ever available. Any circumstance which opposes the fact of man's spiritual dominion and perfection must be overcome through the power of infinite truth, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Indian Summer

How fuse and mix, with what unfelt degrees,
Clasped by the faint horizon's languid arms,
Each into each, the hazy distances!
The softened season all the landscape charms;
Those hills, my native village that embay,
In waves of dreamier purple roll away,
And floating in mirage seem all the glimmering farms. . . .

O'er yon bare knoll the pointed cedar shadows
Drowse on the crisp, gray moss; the ploughman's call
Creeps faint as smoke from black, fresh-furrowed meadows;
The single crow a single caw lets fall;
And all around me every bush and tree
Says Autumn's here, and Winter soon will be,
Who snows his soft, white sleep and silence over all.

—From "An Indian Summer Reverie," in Poems by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Columbia's Pacific Network Modernizes System

Equipment in key cities of the Pacific area in no way subservient to Hollywood unit.

News in Radio

Obscured partially by the attention focussed on its new recently dedicated $1,750,000 studios in Los Angeles, was the fact the Columbia Broadcasting System's Pacific Network is one of the most modernly equipped regional networks in the United States.

Though the Hollywood studios may be the most elaborate in facilities because of their role to the Nationwide network, yet there is plenty of evidence that the studios and transmitters in the dozen stations in six western states need take no backwater from Hollywood on design. Nearly all of the stations have new studios and transmitters either completed or under construction. These extensive improvements have been financed both by owners of the stations and by CBS.

According to John M. Dolph, assistant manager of the Pacific Network, the purchasing power of the area is much higher than the average in the United States. The average of the United States is, of course, lower than the purchasing power of the industrial East. The formidable problem of coverage hampered by mountain chains which split up population groups, distances between densely populated areas, and vast rural regions have been so well solved that CPN claims it can now carry the manufacturer's or salesman's message into the living rooms of any Pacific Coast city home or isolated farmhouse.

The Los Angeles studios in Columbia Square provide local facilities for KNX, as well as being a modern radio "workshop" and sending a number of outstanding programs to the national network.

From San Francisco, KSFO serves central and northern California. New studios in a two-story addition to the Palace Hotel were recently dedicated. They were designed by William Lescaze, modernist architect who designed the Hollywood headquarters. In addition to the KSFO staff, Columbia independently maintains a CPN staff of 20 persons. A new transmitter for KSFO in the Islais Creek district, only 100 feet from San Francisco Bay, completes the KSFO group.

KARM, Fresno, Calif., and KROY, Sacramento, Calif., also measure up to standards of the chain, and complete the coverage of inland California.

Modern equipment also distinguishes the CPN station KOIN, Portland, Ore. Studios are maintained in the new Heathman Hotel, with transmitter and other equipment of the latest design.

In Tacoma, Wash., KVI has erected modern studios and transmitter, considered by Western Electric engineers as one of their prize installations; CPN officials refer to this facility as the "perfect radio model."

The KVI transmitter is situated on Puget Sound midway between Tacoma and Seattle. In 1937 KVI dedicated elaborate studios and offices in Seattle in the Olympic Hotel. Also in Seattle is KIRO, where expansion plans are in progress.

East of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, KFPY, Spokane, in the "Inland Empire," has handsomely equipped studios and a new transmitter. Studios are in the Symons Building.

For coverage eastward to the Rocky Mountains, KOY, Phoenix, Ariz., was rebuilt in 1937; other supplementary links are KGAR in Tucson, Ariz.; KOH, Reno, Nev.; KGVO, Missoula, and KFBB, Great Falls, Mont.

CBS; Retel Rigg and Vantyne, Architects

Radiocasting Stresses Modernity

Unusual transmitter house design of KFPY, Spokane, Wash., one of Columbia's Pacific Network stations. Inset left, Donald W. Thornburgh, vice-president of CBS and manager of KNX, Hollywood, and, inset right, John M. Dolph, assistant to vice-president.

English Television

Despite the tendency of dominant television interests in the United States to make electronic television the standard in this country, mechanical television is making a strong bid for recognition here.

Word has come that Solomon Sagall, founder and managing director of Scophony, Ltd., an English television system using the optical scanning method, has arrived in New York to arrange for the establishment of an American-financed Scophony company. Activities here contemplate not only the manufacture and sale of transmitting equipment, since the company has already developed film television transmitters and synchronization equipment.

The Scophony home receiver gives a picture nearly two feet square, or five times the area of present average electronic receivers now in use.

The American setup would involve the building of a factory and the maintenance of laboratories to continue research and the application of the Scophony system in this country. All the English developments by the company would be made available here and licenses under Scophony patents would be granted to other manufacturers.

Scophony has developed screen television and the American company would take immediate steps to introduce it here. Motion picture companies, aware of Scophony's screen developments, are said to have shown a great deal of interest. The American company will also investigate the possibilities of entering the commercial transmitting field.

In the Scophony system the subject to be televised is scanned by a disk around whose circumference are a number of optical lenses spirally arranged. By this method a section of the picture is transmitted at once rather than a rapidly moving spot as in the electronic systems. This picture section is transmitted through a Kerr cell filled with kerosene oil which generates supersonic waves. This cell in turn modulates a powerful mercury arc which is the picture light source. This light is then focussed upon a translucent screen upon which the picture may be viewed directly by the "looker-in."

Founded eight years ago in two small rooms in the Soho District of London, Scophony, under Mr. Sagall's direction, has become a concern of a million and a half dollar capitalization. It has the backing of the Odeon Theater interests, the E. K. Cole radio interests, the London and Yorksire Trust and O. T. Falk and Company banking interests in England.

Hague Opponents Plan to Take Case To Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16—The case by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, and his city officials, will go to the United States Supreme Court, it was indicated by Spaulding Frazer, counsel for the C. I. O. and Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the Civil Liberties Union.

The case is now in Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, having been appealed by Mayor Hague after Federal Judge William Clark had issued an injunction restraining the Mayor and Jersey City officials from interfering with the plaintiffs' rights to hold meetings in public parks and streets and to distribute placards.

Mr. Frazer and Mr. Ernst have sent a telegram to Senior Judge J. Warren Davis of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, notifying him that they intend to ask the Supreme Court whether Judge Davis had the right to appoint a court of five judges, as he did last Wednesday, to hear the appeal of Mayor Hague and his Jersey City officials.

Mr. Frazer, in response to questioning about his telegram, said he had wired the Senior Judge of the Federal Circuit Court that he would also ask the Supreme Court for "other relief," and it was in reply to a question as to what this phrase meant that Mr. Frazer indicated he would ask that the whole case be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Jersey City attorneys asked the Federal Court last Wednesday for a stay of the injunction.

A Charter for Domestics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Far-reaching reforms, placing domestic service on the level of factory and shop jobs for women, are proposed in a charter drawn up by the newly established National Union of Domestic Workers.

This charter has been officially approved by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, central organization of Britain's 5,000,000 trade unionists.

The charter is based on the general principle that "long hours and loneliness are unnecessary if common sense is applied to the running of a household."

The proposals of the union include a maximum working fortnight of 88 hours for workers under 18 and 96 hours over 18, new minimum wage scales and regular holidays with pay.

It is suggested that the actual arrangement of the spreadover of hours should be left to maid and mistress to decide between themselves, subject to the following conditions.

All employees under 18 to cease work at 10 p. m.

All employees under 18 to have at least 10 uninterrupted hours from the time of ceasing work at night and commencing next morning.

Full time off for meals, half an hour for breakfast and supper and an hour for lunch.

It is proposed that at 16 years the minimum wage for resident workers should be 9 shillings a week in the provinces and 12 shillings in London, rising to 15 shillings and 18 shillings at 18. Non-resident minimum, it is suggested, should be 20 shillings in London rising to 35 shillings at 18. It is proposed that no cook shall receive less than 20 shillings in the provinces and 25 shillings in London.

A minimum of two weeks holiday a year, with pay, is also a part of the charter.

It is also suggested that maidservants should be called "Miss" by their employers, as shop girls are by theirs. There is, however, considerable opposition to this from domestic workers themselves.

Out of a Little Incident A Mighty Book May Grow

Author! Author!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

You must imagine that it is a cold night. A very cold night. Robert Nathan, well bundled up, is walking along West Fifty-fourth Street from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue. He sees Alfred and Blanche Knopf coming along West Fifty-fourth Street from Sixth Avenue to Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Knopf are well bundled up too. Looking very opulent, according to Mr. Nathan. And mincing along before them is Tapiola, their 12-inch-long Yorkshire terrier. Tapiola wears his little overcoat with quite an air. He is brave, a lion-heart.

The thought of the author pierces at once to the heart of the matter. Tapiola has no bravery of his own. He is a hero in his own eyes because he has the backing of important people. Just like the minorities, all the world over, says Mr. Nathan.

And a book was born, a slight, delicate, fantastic tale on the surface but carrying under every line the symbolism of a period of worldwide unrest. Mr. Nathan had not far to look for a publisher. The Knopfs gave their own imprint to "Journey of Tapiola."

That is why Mr. Nathan and Tapiola and the Knopfs were receiving guests the other afternoon. Appropriately enough, before the end of the party, when chairs were at a premium, Mr. Nathan was curled up on the floor and Tapiola was stretched out on the most comfortable big upholstered seat in the room.

And that is why Tapiola printed his paw on the title page of books purchased in a New York shop the other day and why Mr. Nathan—but not Tapiola—is playing with some invitations to broadcast.

Lizard on a Wall

Many books grow out of just such tiny incidents. Rita Weiman recalled one as she received guests at her house in Westport a few days after the Knopf party. Miss Weiman herself once sat in the California sunshine watching a lizard on a garden wall. As the shadows lengthened the lizard crawled after the sunshine. Eventually, Miss Weiman saw, the lizard would reach the end of the wall. What then? How do people act when they are backed up against a wall?

Mr. Nathan keeps his analyzing for books, but Miss Weiman always is ready to talk about it. An author, says she, must be ready to grasp the impetus to thinking which is given by the tiniest suggestion of the relationship of things as contrasted with the motives of people.

But if the author is to do a good job with his material he must not think what he would do under given conditions but what other people might do. He must forget his own attitudes and interests.

'Inside Asia'

John Gunther, on the other hand, is working hard these days on not just a slender line of thought but a veritable mass of material. For Mr. Gunther began more than a year ago to write a book to be called "Inside Asia," a kind of companion piece to "Inside Europe" which Harpers will bring out in the spring, and to which Mr. Gunther already is considering adding a third book, "Inside South America."

Mr. Gunther has spent eight months in the East and ever since his return this summer he has been writing busily, writing rapidly as is his wont, but revising a great deal, as is also his wont. He expects to finish by the end of February and then to make a quick visit to Europe, where he has been only "for a few minutes" in the past two years.

One of the reasons why his new book is taking so long, Mr. Gunther explains, is that "everyone" knows something about Europe but that when one deals with the East there must be a definition of terminology, such as "untouchability" in India or the "Open Door" in China.

Louis Bromfield has been briefly in New York city en route from France, where he and his family will now live. Mr. Bromfield had only a few hours between landing from his ship and leaving for the mid-West, but he managed to squeeze in a visit to his mother in Larchmont, a call on Edna Ferber, a brisk turn up Fifth Avenue, and some talk about his latest book, "The Rains Came" (Harper), which has sold more than 100,000 copies.

Marjorie Shuler

Merz Named Editor Of New York Times

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Publisher of the New York Times, announced Nov. 15 that Charles Merz had been appointed Editor of the Times, in charge of the editorial page, to succeed Dr. John H. Finley.

According to a prearranged plan, Dr. Finley becomes Editor Emeritus.

In a letter to the retiring editor on the editorial page of the Times, Mr. Sulzberger invited him "to serve another life term as Editor Emeritus and to benefit your associates with the rich distillate of your active life and your keen perception."

The new Editor has been engaged in journalism for 23 years, he was successfully Managing Editor of Harper's Weekly, 1915-16; Washington correspondent of the New Republic, 1916-17; assistant to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1918-19; Associate Editor of the New Republic, 1920; and staff correspondent of the New York World in Europe and the Orient, 1921-23.

Mr. Merz went to the Times editorial page staff in 1931 from the World, where he had been associate editor since 1924.

Dr. Finley has been Associate Editor and Editor of the Times for 17 years. Previously, he had been President of Knox College, 1892-99; President of the College of the City of New York, 1903-13; and Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York, 1913-21.

Livestock Shows

Thirteen livestock shows and several national conventions of livestock associations will be held at the 1938 California World's Fair following its opening next Feb. 18.

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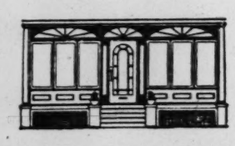

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1938

A.F. of L. Spurs Drive to Regain Textile Unions

Encouraged by return of eight Providence locals makes bid for more—C.I.O. seems serene.

The American Federation of Labor today spurred its campaign to win textile workers back into its ranks from those of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

On the heels of announcement that eight local textile unions in Providence, R. I., had withdrawn from the C. I. O. and affiliated with the A. F. of L., William Greene, A. F. of L. President, said in Washington his group is intensifying its textile drive throughout the country.

"We can offer the textile workers of the country the union protection they need," he said. "We invite them to join our organization."

The drive was ridiculed by C. I. O. textile leaders attending the C. I. O. Constitutional Convention at Pittsburgh, however. It was described as purely a local matter in Providence resulting from the dismissal of a C. I. O. organizer, Joseph Sylvia, for "inefficiency."

Lewis is Silent

John L. Lewis, national C. I. O. chairman, shrugged his shoulders in unconcern and said, "No comment."

In Providence, Robert J. Gaffney, Rhode Island Director of C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee, said Mr. Sylvia "represents no one but a handful of people who in the main are unemployed."

The desire of A. F. of L. leaders to win back the country's textile workers from the C. I. O. has been well known since the C. I. O. formed the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in February, 1937, by taking over the United Textile Workers of America, an A. F. of L. union.

Several of the former U. T. W. A. locals in central Massachusetts have wavered in and out of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. since that time, but the A. F. of L. leaders have made little progress elsewhere in their campaign.

Most Substantial Gain

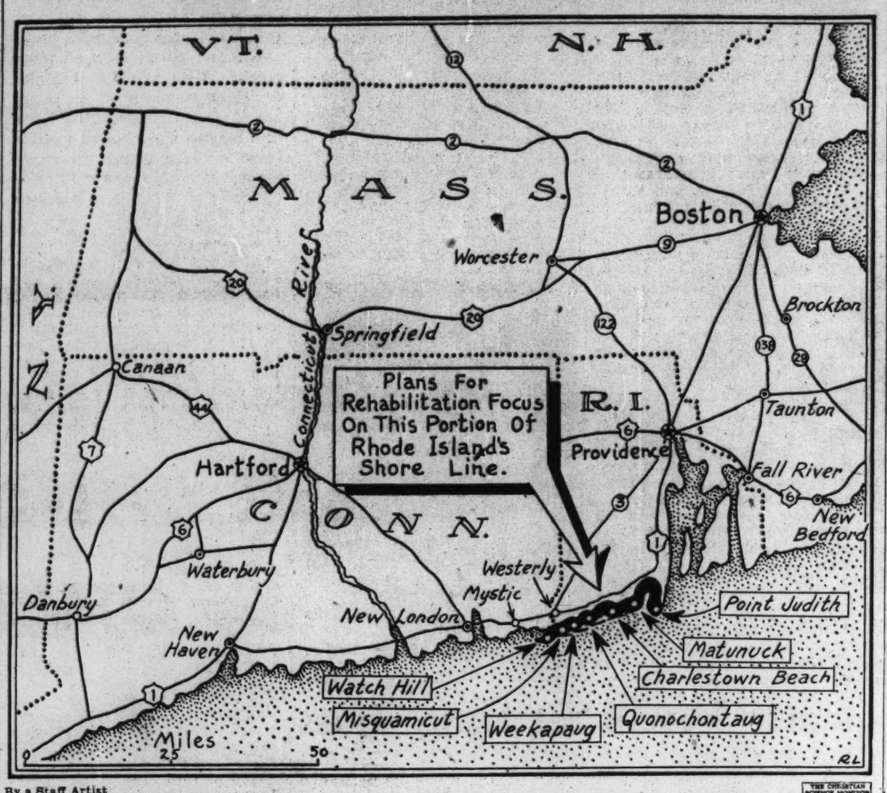
The Providence development, announced yesterday, is the most substantial gain by the A. F. of L. National Textile Council to date. The eight unions, with a membership of 6,000, were formerly U. T. W. A. locals, affiliated with the Providence and Woonasquatucket District Council.

The A. F. of L.'s textile group of a few thousand, however, appears relatively small alongside the C. I. O.'s membership of 450,000 in its Textile Workers Organizing Committee. More than 180,000 of the C. I. O. textile workers are under collective bargaining contracts in 822 factories.

While the A. F. of L. has been seeking to woo back former members of the U. T. W. A., the T. W. O. C. has spent more than $1,600,000, hired hundreds of organizers and enrolled workers in hundreds of previously unorganized textile factories throughout New England and the South.

The principal charge against Mr. Sylvia when he was dismissed by the T. W. O. C. last June 25 was that he had failed to build fast enough in Rhode Island. It is noteworthy that the T. W. O. C. still has the support of two vice-presidents, 18 organizers and other officers of the U. T. W. A.

R. I. Visions a New and Greater Shorefront



By a Staff Artist

Map Showing (in Black) State's Proposed Recreational Development

Rhode Island Is Planning Great Seaside Development

(Continued from Page 1)

appeared in the wake of the hurricane.

Before Sept. 21, a bird's-eye view of the South Shore included a series of tenuous sand spits stretching from Narragansett to Little Narragansett Bay, like a secure binding on a ragged coat—the rags in this instance being formed by a number of irregular salt water ponds which filled the hollows of glacial rubble left thousands of years ago by the retreating ice fields. Along these sand spits the summer residents built their cottages. An almost contiuous line of frame structures dotted the long length of the Rhode Island beaches—before.

After the Storm

After the tidal wave, the bird's eye view remains approximately the same, except that the dots are gone. Where 600 cottages faced the ocean, in Westerly and Charlestown alone, only six or seven remain, and these in a sad state of dilapidation. Forty-seven cottages were washed into Little Narragansett Bay from the spit which elbows out from Watch Hill. An unofficial estimate fixes the losses on assessed property in Westerly at from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, exclusive of land losses—and that means about 12½ per cent of the total assessed valuation for the town.

Investigation of the shore line following the storm reveals that the contours remain unchanged, in the main. Here and there the sea has broken through the sand barrier to form new breachways into the salt ponds; here and there sand dunes have disappeared, along with the retaining beach grass, and new dunes have appeared. With the fresh inlets giving additional circulation through the salt ponds, the water has taken on a better color, muddy and sometimes stagnant recesses are said to be disappearing, and it is discovered that the storm stored an occasional sandy beach on the land side of some of these ponds. But the general contour of the south Rhode Island coast remains unchanged, and engineers are of the opinion that this condition is likely to prevail for many years to come without the erection of jetties.

It is conceded, however, that since the sand spits are the first line of defense against the charging seas, egress from them should be made easy when unusual conditions threaten. Thus the proposed improvement in traffic facilities would serve at least three ends: It would afford visitors to New England access to one of the finest beach recreational areas along the Atlantic seaboard; it would relieve summer residents of the encroachments of bathers on private lands, while giving property owners ready access to the beaches; and it would make possible the speedy evacuation of the area in cases of emergency.

Places of Refuge

In the master plan, displayed at the offices of the Planning Board, provisions are made for both public and private bathing facilities, and as mentioned before the safety facilities are to include at least two permanent and specially constructed buiicings for use as places of refuge. One of these would be located behind the Jerusalem breakwater, the other near Westerly.

The announcement of the plan contains the information that certain existing roads will be utilized and additional roads provided. It is proposed that high speeds and parking will be prohibited on the roads, but adequate parking facilities will be provided at the public bathing beaches. Construction on these beaches will be restricted to bathing facilities, an integral part of the plan being to induce sand spit land owners to rebuild summer residences on higher, safer and more desirable property on the higher ground back from the sea.

This is the general trend of the plan which Mr. Hartzog is outlining today before a group of Westerly officials and citizens, and which he will discuss as quickly as feasible with the other affected towns. Many factors have not yet been touched upon which will be handled as the occasion demands, one such being the methods by which the plan might be financed. Alterations, too, may be made to co-ordinate the several local plans which have been under discussion, and these are to be discussed, it is expected, at the next meeting of the Planning Board on Dec. 13, on which date it is thought possible the Republican Governor-elect, William H. Vanderbilt, may be present.

Rear-Engine Cars Are Forecast By Auto Show Trend

This being Governor's Day at the Boston Automobile Show, Gov. Charles F. Hurley dropped his official duties on Beacon Hill and joined the groups of curious motorists searching under the hoods of 1939 models for engines which have the receding proclivities of oysters pulling themselves farther and farther into their shells.

Before the Governor departed after more than one hour of touring through the corridors, dealers had whispered to him the open secret of the motor industry: "The rear-engine motorcar is on the way."

How soon it would be here, dealers could not say; maybe next year, maybe not for two years or even later. But the trends were definitely pointed out to the Governor leading toward a pending revolution in the motor world when fast-receding engines in today's hoods will slide under the bodies and come up in the rear-end luggage space to completely eliminate long and bulky drive shafts.

Almost Out of Sight

As the casual visitor wanders through Mechanics Building for his annual view of modern motor creations, he sees groups of motorists standing on tiptoe or on running boards peering into the mouths of deep craters that are the engine

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Sandwich Men Are Banned By Boston Ruling

Sandwich men—those perambulating gentlemen with signs on their backs—were ruled off the downtown streets today and Boston probably will see them no more, at least under Mayor Tobin's administration at City Hall.

But only one sandwich man will be affected by this order. He is Lewis Kaplan employed by a Winter Street firm. As far as City Hall can learn, he is the last sandwich man to tramp the streets of downtown Boston.

The ruling was made by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland after protests against sandwich men on downtown streets were made by the Boston Retail Trade of the Chamber of Commerce.

Merchants believe sandwich men are an inconvenience to shoppers and are not of sufficient advertising value to warrant their continuance, spokesmen for the organization told Mr. Hyland.

Tobin Proposes That State Pay Tunnel Deficit

Mayor at hearing says that only 20 per cent of traffic through tube comes from Boston.

Boston Today

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today appeared before the Special Commission Investigating the Problems of the Sumner Tunnel to recommend that the Commonwealth pay the tunnel's annual deficit of $500,000 out of the State highway fund.

Declaring that 20 per cent of the cars passing through the tunnel are from Boston, 10 per cent from out of State, and 70 per cent from all over the State, Mayor Tobin argued that the tunnel is really a State highway.

Should highway fund money be used, he said, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has assured him that no money would be withheld from Massachusetts as a penalty for diversion of the fund money.

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, who also appeared at the public hearing, said he felt "the State should pay its proper share of the maintenance and operating costs of the tunnel, but that it should not have to pay anything on the deficit."

Mr. Buckley also argued that an

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Port of Boston Shipping Rising

Shipping at the port of Boston is catching up with last year's record.

It took 10 months to do it but the turn has been made and ship arrivals at Boston during October showed the smallest decline from the corresponding month a year ago of any month this year. "Happy Days are Here Again" shippers hope as they visualize the tide of recovery settling in and contemplate the possibilities of handling heavy cargoes once more.

Figures compiled by the United States Army Engineers in Boston show arrivals in the domestic trade to be 438 in October, or only four less than arrived in October of 1937. But for the ten months of 1938, arrivals were 3,896 which was 481 less than for the same period a year ago.

Arrivals in the foreign trade in October were 114 or only 20 less than in October of 1937 while for 10 months the arrivals were 1,339 or 318 under the 1937 figure.

Council Confirms Three Justices

Senator Walter L. Considine of New Bedford today as confirmed as Justice of the Third Bristol District Court by the Governor's Council. The vote was 7-2.

The Council also confirmed Harry K. Stone of Brockton as Judge of the Plymouth County Probate Court, 7-2; and Mrs. Golda Richmond Walters of Ayer, as Special Justice of the First Northern Middlesex District Court.

Boston Records Light Snowfall

The season's first snowfall last night sent skis slithering over slippery slopes for the first time. Although Boston experienced only slight flurries and a temperature that did not fall below 32 degrees northern Vermont was blanketed by an inch of snow and Mount Mansfield, near Underhill, Vt., was covered with from four to six inches.

Snow flurries were reported from as far down the coast as New Haven, where the temperature hovered in the low forties. At Owls Head, N. Y., often called the "ice box of the Adirondacks" the thermometer dived during the night to seven degrees above zero and two inches of snow lay on the ground this morning.

The forecast issued by the Boston Weather Bureau was for rain tonight or early tomorrow with rising temperatures. The Middle Atlantic and New England States, it said, remain under a polar air mass today.

Truck Garden Acreage Fixed In New England

Allotment plan asked for by farmers—AAA payments arranged to help soil-building.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The 1939 farm program for New England includes a provision for production allotments of commercial vegetables, as well as for tobacco and commercial potatoes. Acreage allotments on commercial vegetables will be used, Government farm experts said, to stabilize production of truck gardens and to prevent intense cultivation of a particular type of crop in any year, with resultant low prices.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said that many New England producers of commercial vegetables had requested the acreage allotment plan. Soil-building practices continue to be the main objective, as they were this year. Acreage allotments for general crops are abandoned, the only allotments being for commercial vegetables, tobacco, and commercial potatoes. On farms with any of these allotments, limits on corn harvested as grain will be estabilshed, and deductions will be made from payments to farms exceeding their corn limits. On farms with special acreage allotments, part of the AAA payment, to be determined by local farm committees, will be for complying with the allotments. The rest of the payment will be for using soil-building practices. On all other farms, the entire AAA payments will be based on use of soil-building practices.

The practices to be used will be selected by local farm committees, and the limit any farm can earn for soil-building, officials said, is set as follows:

For each acre (excluding acreage in tobacco or potato allotments) of cropland, 70 cents.

For every acre of commercial orchard on the farm, $2.

For every acre of pasture land in excess of half of the cropland on the farm, 40 cents.

For commercial vegetable growers who stay within their quotas, $1.50 an acre.

Commercial vegetable acreage allotments will be established later.

The potato acreage quota of 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres for the nation remains unchanged, but the rate to be used for computing payments to commercial potato growers is reduced from 3.6 cents a bushel to 3 cents a bushel. Deductions of $20 an acre for each acre of commercial vegetables in excess of allotments are provided.

12½ P. C. Pay Rise Asked By Lowell Shoe Workers

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—The United Shoe Workers of America today demanded a 12½ per cent wage increase for 2,000 workers in eight Lowell shoe factories before Jan. 1.

The union made its demands during negotiations with the Green-Bar and Bedkeley Shoe Companies. Old contracts with the eight firms, the union said, expire Dec. 31.

Lincoln Institute Announces New Course

The Lincoln Technical Institute will begin a course in the Art and Methods of Organization on Jan 19 next. This, it is expected, will be the nucleus of a School for Organization. The course will consist of a series of 12 meetings during which the students will be given instruction in the principles of organization.

Looks Ahead

Dr. Payson Smith
Former State Commissioner of Education.

Education Hears Its New Problem Is to Find Jobs

The basic problem education faces today is finding a way of putting high school and college graduates into jobs and not "made" work, Dr. Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education, declared this noon at a luncheon in the Parker House in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Huntington Avenue Building of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

"Let a young man find employment suited to his taste and talents, one offering reasonable challenge to his ambition, with opportunity for promotion, at decent compensation," he said, "and it seems likely he will be able to face and to work his way through the other situations that life has to offer."

With 25,000 young people graduating yearly from secondary schools and colleges in Greater Boston, Dr. Smith declared that many seek work that cannot be found.

"I am aware of the cold fact," he continued, "that where work is not, work cannot be given. Yet I submit that there are things which education, in abnormal as well as in normal times, can do."

Some Recommendations

The following, he said, are things to which schools may turn their attention:

1. In every junior and senior high school there should be a well-equipped department of educational and vocational guidance.
2. The schools, through the department of guidance, should provide information of the types of vocational opportunity present in the community and the requirements for entrance to them.
3. There should be a thorough study and, if found necessary, a prompt reorganization of trade and vocational education.
4. Every possible effort should be made to determine whether there are new industrial activities for which our youth should be prepared.
5. Let each youth be made to feel that the school has an interest in him, that it does care, and does care very much indeed, about his future.
6. Let every high school keep the most complete record of each boy who graduates or leaves school, to the end that its inter-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Harvard Men Protest Reich Action on Jews

Students' mass meeting thronged as members of faculty condemn German persecution.

More than 600 students of Harvard University crowded into Emerson Hall at noon today to protest against Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany. The students filled every available seat, stood in the aisles, sat on the window sills and overflowed into the hall, to hear addresses of protest by faculty members.

While the speakers were particularly critical of measures recently taken against the Jewish population of Germany, they also protested against restrictions in Germany on Protestant and Roman Catholic religious groups.

Addresses were given by Dr. Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School and Chairman of its Board of Preachers; William J. Bingham, Director of Physical Education and Athletics; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law; Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government, and G. W. Allport, Associate Professor of Psychology.

The meeting was sponsored by 10 Harvard student organizations and was presided over by William Nelson Chambers, a member of the Student Union.

Dean Sperry said he spoke as Dean of the University Church and as the spokesman for religion at the university.

"The happenings of the last week are a blasphemy against our belief in the one God," Dean Sperry told those at the meeting. "With all our faith we repudiate these things. The events have been so obscene as to be incredible, but it is clear they are a conflict of ideas—not a clash of animal instincts."

Dean Sperry pointed out that high German officials had warned citizens of the United States against holding meetings such as this. "We have come, nevertheless, at the risk of having another thumbscrew turned down on the rack of persecution," he said. He urged the students to give money to help the resettlement of exiled German Jews.

Professor Chafee, voicing his indignation, said that he doubted whether anything said at the Harvard rally, or even anything said by President Roosevelt, would change Chancellor Hitler's policy toward the Jews. "If we cannot change Hitler, there is something, however, we can do to help those whom he has oppressed." Professor Chafee then urged that the United States use its bargaining power as embodied in its trade treaty program, its right to bar German ships from our ports, and other economic weapons, to force Hitler to do two things:

1. To permit the Jews to leave Germany freely.
2. To permit them to take a reasonable amount of property with them, including the proceeds from sale of their business, lands and livestock, up to a certain point.

Professor Chafee suggested that Herr Hitler might be interested if the United States would set up as part of this process means of exchange by which Germany could make purchases in the United States.

Mr. Bingham said "it was fitting at Harvard University, whose motto was truth, to protest against persecution of a race that has contributed so much to the culture of the world."

"There are too many instances," he said, "where people are not permitted to think, where legislators are not permitted to legislate, and where all are subjected to force. It is time that we all stopped to evaluate our spiritual ideals."

Professor Allport told the student audience that of 20 psychologists whom he knew in Germany and had found happily at work in 1932, only one now remains in Germany, too fearful of Nazi reprisals to communicate with him.

Professor Allport urged the students to dedicate themselves to defense of the doctrine of the "infinite worth of each human person." He suggested they align themselves with organizations which are committed to preservation of the "doctrine of the person" as the heart of democracy.

President Roosevelt in rebuke to Germany: Page One.

Hurley Voices Protest

Governor Charles F. Hurley expressed "contempt and disgust" for Nazi treatment of Jews in Germany, in a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt, which was adopted this morning by the Executive Council. A copy was to be sent to Chancellor Hitler.

"The World must rally to the side of our noble President, Franklin D. Roosevelt," the resolution stated, "who demands justice and fair play for the victims of Nazi barbarism and an opportunity for them to resettle elsewhere with the help of the great nations of every continent. Whatever plan is decided upon as feasible and practical, let it have the wholehearted support of everyone."

Convention May Be Recalled In New Hampshire Tax Fight

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16—Advocates of tax reform in New Hampshire are faced with a new problem as the proposed tax amendment was turned down by the voters of the State at the polls last week. The move for tax reform in New Hampshire has been under way for many years and in the last year or two has received considerable support. Advocates of tax reform point out that the New Hampshire Constitution was drafted about 150 years ago when real property was the only type of wealth that needed to be considered in drawing up tax measures. It is also pointed out that this is the reason why the framers of the Constitution provided that taxation be on an equal basis—not graduated.

For some time, various farm organizations have taken the stand that New Hampshire's tax system is not in keeping with the economic life of today. This system, they say, does not provide that taxes be paid by those most able to pay as the mere ownership of property today does not indicate income.

An extensive discussion was made of the subject and the conclusion was drawn that New Hampshire should have a more equitable tax system, that farmers must own much more real property on the basis of their income than other classes of people, and that ownership and development of timberland could never be encouraged while such property is taxed annually at the real property rate.

So the tax problem became the active issue at the Constitutional Convention last spring. The proposed amendment as finally approved by the Convention would have given the Legislature authority to enact graduated income and inheritance taxes, sales taxation with exemption for food and several other necessities, repeal the stock-in-trade tax, and deal with timberland as a special type of property in regards to taxation.

Records show that it always has been difficult to obtain voter-approval of proposed changes to the State's Constitution. At the election last week four proposed amendments were submitted but the necessary two-thirds vote was only received by the proposal which will prevent diversion of motor vehicle revenue.

But the tenure of the Constitutional Convention which approved

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weeks Sees Bright Future As Result of G. O. P. Gains

A promising future for the country, as a result of the elections, was seen today by Sinclair Weeks, retiring president of the Home Market Club, at the fiftieth annual meeting, held in the Club offices.

"The Congress that convenes in January will consist of members who will act to achieve national welfare, rather than bow in obeisance to a political philosophy that is foreign to American principles and training." Mr. Weeks, a former G. O. P. State Chairman, declared. "The recent campaign awakened the electorate to the folly of over-legislation, the futility of political necromancy, the danger of entrenched politics, and the absurdity of fostering class and sectional rancor. Our republican form of government is once more safeguarded."

In an address by William H. Cliff, Secretary of the Club, the country's present reciprocal trade agreement was declared to be "paving a peaceful lane over which the nations of the world are marching to the field of battle." Mr. Cliff pointed out that Japan has shut the open door after its invasion of China, Poland and Hungary have bitten into Czechoslovakia, and Italy has enslaved Ethiopia. "This carnage," he commented, "could not have continued but for our vast export of raw materials to these adherents of Mars."

Harold J. Walter of Uxbridge, was elected President of the Club, while Horace A. Carter of Needham, George R. Meyercord of Chicago, Harold C. Whitman of Esmond, R. I., H. N. Manchester of Pawtucket, George K. Ripley of Troy, N. H., Robert A. Leeson of Boston, George B. Wells of Southbridge, and N. H. Barrows of Waterville, Maine, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair this afternoon followed by cloudy, not so cold during tonight and Thursday, probably with rain beginning late tonight or early Thursday morning; moderate and increasing southeast to southerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday with rain beginning late tonight or Thursday morning.

Vermont and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong late tonight or Thursday morning and shifting to westerly Thursday afternoon. Overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	32	30	New York	34	34
Denver	48	42	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	44	42	St. Louis	46	46
Los Angeles	62	60	S. Francisco	58	56
Miami	70	70	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 16.
B—Minimum, Nov. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:28 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 7:02 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:52 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginzburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys from Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbot. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 11:10 a. m., 2:10. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40. Preview tonight 7 and 10 of "In Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 5:30 and 8:30.

E. K. O. Boston—
"Dark Rapture," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. Also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien. 10:58 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also "Boy Meets Girl," featuring Frank McHugh, James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt, and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle.

Tremont—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "Shanghai Express," with Warner Oland and Marlene Dietrich. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster.

Strand—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," featuring Eleanor Whitney and Johnny Downs. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond.

Scollay and Modern—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Higgins Family." Scollay 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston. Also Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village—
"Valley of the Giants," a technicolor, 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Four's a Crowd," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare, 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:30.

Repertory—
Lily Pons, Jack Oakie and Edward Everett Horton in "Hitting a New High." Also "Craig's Wife," featuring John Boles. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Amphitryon," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Trans Lux—
"Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:36 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy."

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 2:56, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California," "The Memory Lingers On," "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman," "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan on Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joe MacCrea. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," starring Jack Oakie.

Exeter—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Man With 100 Faces," featuring Tom Walls and Lilli Palmer. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Straight, Place and Show," starring the Ritz Brothers. Also Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "The Affairs of Annabel."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Harry Hartwell, tenor 8:30.

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe College Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth and Malcolm H. Holmes, conductors. Open to the public without charge. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston University, Goddard Avenue—
The college of practical arts will present a dedicatory tea for the Larz Anderson Memorial Center. 4.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fin Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Renaissance Paintings. 11 a. m.

Long Wharf, 200 Atlantic Avenue—
Ernest Rank will conduct a tour through the United Fruit Co. 2.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Crews of Old Dollar Line Ships Mess Temporarily Above Decks

Because of the high cost of fitting three of the older steamers of the old Dollar Line fleet with safety-at-sea equipment to meet latest federal regulations for passenger carriers, the crews of these vessels are enjoying all the conveniences formerly reserved for passengers!

The boats are to be operated as freight carriers by the American President Lines, under auspices of the Federal Maritime Commission until they are replaced with new tonnage. The crews' quarters, below decks, are being torn out to increase the space available for cargo. And thus the crew move into the passenger quarters, where every stateroom is an outside cabin, and equipped with hot and cold running water. Many have beds instead of bunks. Officers have private rooms, each with a bath.

The President Van Buren, first to be so handled, is en route today from Boston to New York, ready to resume its place in the round-the-world service. The President Munroe and President Hayes are the other two boats that will be devoted exclusively to freight.

Back Bay Churches to Report On Christianity Defense Plan

Findings of three committees of 50 clerical and lay representatives each which have been at work for the past three weeks under the direction of the Back Bay Ministers' Association making an analysis of the present day attack on Christianity and means of combating it, will be presented next Sunday night in Trinity Church. The report will be read at a union meeting of the 10 Back Bay Churches from which the committee members were chosen.

The delegates have met on successive Tuesday nights for conferences in the parish house of the Old South Church, discussing "Faith and Practice," "The Church and State," and "World Christianity." Last night the group defined Christianity as a definite way of life and scored the tendency to permit Christianity to become "too much a matter of passive doctrinal acceptance" without presenting "a definite challenge to action for a definite objective."

"The church must cease apologetic timidity, defeatist attitudes or the watering down of insistence upon standard Christian principles," one group decided. "A renewal of proper authority will come in proportion to the simplification and clarification of the Christian command of a way of living according to the Golden Rule carried to the last notch, precisely as world events make it evident that opposite practice brings catastrophe or misery."

It was agreed that education in Christian practice should begin in the home, for "no matter how fully the church performs its duties, the family retains its inalienable responsibility for religious nurture."

Lay delegates scored the tendency of modern parents to shift responsibility for character and religious education from the home to the schools.

"Business in this generation," the group found, "has in many cases shown a plain trend of increased humanitarianism. Some times, however, 'big business' grows more impersonal, to the danger of morale."

New Base for Clippers

Clipper Ships of Pan American Airways will begin operations from their new Treasure Island base at the site of the 1939 World's Fair of the West, between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1.

THAYER McNEIL

PRESENTS AMERICA'S FINEST VALUES IN MEN'S FOOTWEAR

at $7.75

A broad statement, but we feel sure that, when you see the rich leathers and workmanship of these shoes, and discover the unexcelled comfort of our "proven" lasts, you'll agree these are the finest values you've ever known.

Model shown comes in selected black or brown calfskin. Other styles in genuine shell cordovan and genuine Muirfit of Scotland heather grains at the same attractive price.

MEN'S SHOP — 15 WEST STREET
BOSTON

Boston Views New England Artists' Work

Following the private view last night at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the most comprehensive exhibition yet shown of the New England artists Edmund C. Tarbell and Frank W. Benson is on public display, until Dec. 15.

Eminently a New England show it is of great interest to local people because of its social aspects as well as its opportunity for a comparative study of two artists born in the same year, who kept close together throughout a large part of their careers.

Portraits of well-known persons as well as interiors typical of New England culture as expressed in a mixing of Colonial period furniture, for example, with the "Chinoiserie" in vase or curtain fabric so dear to the heart of Beacon Hill in the past century, contribute to the locale. Landscapes in which Benson arranges his flocks of wild birds are New England landscapes.

Beginning to assemble this vast exhibition, consisting of 92 paintings, drawings, and pastels by Tarbell, and 119 paintings by Benson and about 250 of his etchings and dry points, several months ago, Museum officials have constantly consulted the artists about selections and hanging. Since Mr. Tarbell passed on just before arrangements were completed for the display, it has been dedicated to his memory.

Tarbell was born in West Groton, Mass., and Benson in Salem, where he still resides. Both were trained at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, where they both became instructors in 1889. Both studied in Paris, at Julien's Academy. Tarbell was for a time principal of the Corcoran School of Art, Washington, D. C. His favorite subjects were portraits, outdoor figure pieces, interiors and still lifes, chiefly in oils. He won many prizes and honors and is represented in numerous public institutions in this country.

Benson has always been a sportsman, and many of his etchings have been purchased by other sportsmen who have realized how true to nature have been his birds, in color and form and action. He too has received numerous awards, and his works are also to be found in many American museums.

Worcester Drops Enumerator Plan In School Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16—In an unexpected move last week the Worcester School Committee voted to abolish the use of enumerators, in the annual school census, turning over the work to the School Department's regular attendance officers.

This move, in addition to representing an annual saving to the City of about $4,500, also took away from the School Committee a source of patronage that has been in vogue for over a decade. Worcester is one of the last cities in Massachusetts to relinquish this system.

Under the enumerator system, between 175 and 200 enumerators were selected by members of the School Committee each year to take the census of all school children between the ages of five and sixteen years. While the average pay was about $25, the positions were eagerly sought by hundreds of men and women.

Two Boys

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

An Oil Painting by Frank W. Benson

This is one of the paintings included in the current exhibition of the works of Mr. Benson and of Edmund C. Tarbell, New England artists, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Quality in Newspapers Found Set Above Mass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16—Richard Martin Boeckel, Director of Editorial Research Reports in Washington, speaking under the auspices of the Paul Block Lectureship at Yale University, explained that increased production costs were ending for newspapers the "century-long struggle" for increased circulation. He further noted that mass circulation was losing its attraction to advertisers, because "no one wishes to place his advertising in a newspaper that circulates principally in a slum area or among families able to maintain themselves only at the subsistence level." Continuing, he said:

"Prices of newsprint have risen from $40 a ton in 1935 to $50 a ton in 1938, an increase of 25 per cent in three years; and most of this increase has come the past year. A reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of paper 100 years ago produced the 'penny press' of the 1830's and 1840's, which laid the foundations of the mass press of today. The penny papers were the first to obtain the major share of their revenues from advertisers. To attract large numbers of readers for their advertisers, they turned from political news to sensation, sports and entertainment. The elements they introduced came to full flower in the period of 'yellow journalism.'

"With communities no longer growing, and advertisers provided with exact measures of their buying power, newspapers find it impossible to raise advertising rates. Every paper sold above the volume necessary to maintain existing advertising rates is sold at a loss to the publisher."

Mr. Boeckel made the point that the modern pulisher seeks to establish his circulation at a certain level and to hold it there; and he concluded by observing:

"With the pressure for more and ever more circulation removed, with new competition from radio and news magazines, with the development of a demand for more intelligent treatment and interpretation of the news, American newspapers in the future will give more attention to the primary function of the daily press, which is to provide 'the knowledge it is necessary for a free man to have' in a democracy."

Worcester Farmer Gets Purchase Loan

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16—(AP)—Herbert L. Beer, of Spencer, has been selected as the first farm tenant in Massachusetts to be established on his own land under a loan provided by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Charlie B. Jordan, Chairman of the County Tenant Loan Committee, would not reveal the amount of the loan, but he said it was sufficient to cover the purchase of the 80-acre farm which Mr. Beer has been cultivating since last May, and to provide for a few permament repairs.

Mr. Beer, the father of nine children, was on relief in California in 1936, when he decided to return to his native Worcester County and turn to the soil for the provision of his wife and family. Before going west in 1928 he had been a taxi driver in Worcester.

The County Tenant Committee now is studying applications for loans under the second appropriation from the Bankhead Act. It is believed from three to five more farm tenants will be set up on land of their own with the $17,420 provided.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, quartet. Feature, "Ferdinand the Bull," by quartet; "Heart and Soul," by Miss Edwards; "Two Sleepy People," by Miss Edwards and Sonny Schuyler.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby: interviews with Dinty Doyle, radio editor; Dr. David E. Overton, bottle collector; Marie Crotty, hatpin collector; Cliff Austen, parachute jumper.

8:30 WNAC Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra. Feature, Bix Beiderbecke's "Davenport Blues."

9:00 WNAC Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen and company; interview with Michael MacDougal, card expert.

9:00 WEEI, WBZ Roman Catholic Protest Against the Nazi Religious Policies; talks by Alfred E. Smith and others.

9:00 WMEX and 10:00 WBZ Cuban-American dinner, New York; talks, Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban commander-in-chief; Sumner Welles, Cuban Ambassador; Mayor F. H. La Guardia, New York.

9:30 WEEI Star Theater: Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; Fay Bainter in "Monument to Love," Max Reinhardt production; Una Merkel, Charles Ruggles and Ned Sparks, comedians; Jane Froman and Kenny Baker, songs; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ "Wings for the Martins": educational dramatic program.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Paul Longone, director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

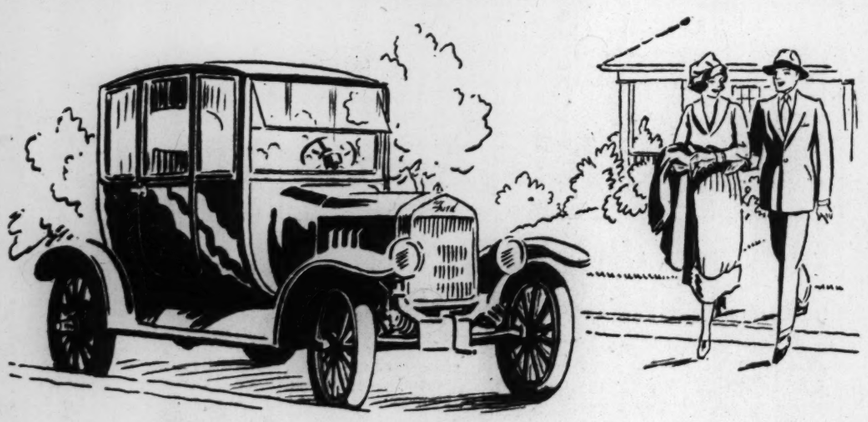
The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; talk.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch...	"Little Orphan Annie".	"Dad and Junior".....	"Reading the Comics".
6:00	News; sportshots ..	News; weather; music..	Yankee News Service..	Political talk	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, talk.....	Dinner concert	Italian radio review...
6:30	Sports comment ..	"Serenaders"; vocal ..	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Rhythm Revue ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	"Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Harvard program..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	Edwin C. Hill.....	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight".	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music.
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function":	'One Man's Family";	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra .	"Miss Gerry's Swing".
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Commentator .....
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.....	vocalists	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Dance music .....
9:00	Catholic Protest	Catholic Protest	"Town Hall Tonight"	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	Cuban-American Din-
9:15	Against Nazis	Against Nazis	with Fred Allen and	Jacques Renard's Orch.	ner; Col. Batista, guest;
9:30	Star Theater: Ad-	'Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	Percy Faith's Orch..	speakers .....
9:45	olphe Menjou;	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orch....	Pete Herman's Orch..
10:00	Merkel; Ruggles;	Cuban-American dinner:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"The Question Box"....
10:15	Froman; Baker	Col. Batista, guest....	Class and Dance.....	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"The Question Box"....
10:30	"It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	Edgar A. Guest...	soloists; orchestra	Class and Dance.....	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"..
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; weather; music..	Yankee News Service...	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	lem; variety .....
11:30	Vin. Lopez' Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Dick Jurgen's Orch....	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem; variety .....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ...	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita....	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Popular variety ...	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Morning Melodies.	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music.....	News Service	.....
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music ..	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"...	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News..
9:15	Bill Elliot	"As You Like It".....	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Old-Time Songs .....
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"The Mystery Chef"....	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	the Air"	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	Ed. O'Connell, songs...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker .....
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor...
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk....	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	'Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"...	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Gloom Chasers"	News commentator .....
12:00	Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program ..	Music; forecast .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program ..	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm Hour....	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita....	Sports relay	Adv. Club luncheon.....
1:30	"Road of "Life"...	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Ed. Fitzgerald's Revue..	Adv. Club luncheon.....
1:45	This Day Is Ours..	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Adv. Club luncheon.....
2:00	Annual N. E. Gov-	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Organ recital with Alice	"Two on a Shoestring".	"Home on the Range"..
2:15	ernors' Council	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	O'Leary	Hum and Strum: songs	U. S. Gov. reports ....
2:30	From Hotel Statler	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Network program	"Federal Theater
2:45	.....	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Network program	Presents"; drama ....
3:00	Senator Burton K.	"Grand Slam Revue"...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organist	Sport reports .....
3:15	Wheeler	"Grand Slam Revue"...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Sport relay	Sport reports .....
3:30	News	"Grand Slam Revue"...	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"...	Sport reports .....
3:45	C. Hector's music.	Weather; news; stocks..	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports .....
4:00	"Book Fair"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	"Hits and Encores"...	Dean Dickens, songs....
4:15	"Book Fair"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; serial ..	Sport reports .....
4:30	Talk: Anthony	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
4:45	Eden	Club Matinee: variety..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	Music; comment ..	"Musical Gondolier" ...	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports talk; talk..	Sport commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner Concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Talk; Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	"Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	D. Rhodes, songs..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch..
7:15	Network program ..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	"The Charioteers"	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben	Dick Gasparre's Orch....	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pollack's Orch.	"Football Prophet"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music.
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	New York Automobile	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"Wordcaster" .....
8:15	Jack Miller's Or-	Show: speakers	Yankees; guests	dramatization	American Legion speaker
8:30	chestra; Ted	Rochester Philharmonic	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs....
8:45	Strater Choir ...	Concert: Jose Iturbi.	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein ...	Commentator .....
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15	teur hour	Rochester Concert	variety program with	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	the World War .....
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	Midweek Forum .....
9:45	teur hour	ing of the Air"; Col.	guests; orchestra ...	football quiz program..	Midweek Forum .....
10:00	Columbia Workshop:	Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Harry	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:15	"Luck"	Edw. Tomlinson; others	John Scott Trotter's	Webers' Orchestra ...	Pete Herman's Orch ....
10:30	"Americans at	'People I Have Known':	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch ....
10:45	Work"; interview	variety program	artists	Dick Barrie's Orch	"The Monitor News" ....
11:00	Forecasts; news ...	News; weather	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch...	Dave Ballantine, songs.
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30	Leighton Noble's	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Or....	Clyde McCoy's Orch..	"Road to Fame".....
11:45	Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Or....	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame".....

The old-fashioned ice-box went out with the Model T



The Model T, and the Gay Nineties' cozy corner decorated with Arabian armor and plaster Bedouin heads, are definitely out of today's picture. Equally obsolete is the old-fashioned ice-box.

Today the electric refrigerator is an important part of kitchen equipment, because of its economy in domestic operation, and the luxury of the fresh appetizing foods it makes possible. The cost of the *new* electric refrigerators is very low.

Greater beauty, convenience, economy, and cold-producing power are combined to a high degree in today's electric refrigerator. Many who have owned electric refrigerators for years are now replacing their old ones with the new!

Electrical refrigerators are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor by manufacturers, and local dealers who advertise to make it easy for you to learn who sells them.

There is a Monitor advertiser ready to show you the latest refrigerator designs.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bite into Delight

Page & Shaw

$1.00 PER POUND

Sunday WBZ 10 A.M. — WOR 9:45 A.M.

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The salesmen in our store are trained to serve and advise in the selection of a reliable watch. Expert experience has been passed down through three generations,

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Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chances are that with the abrupt change in weather, you are now more conscious of the fact that Thanksgiving is but a week away. And naturally this means goodies of all kinds; and plenty of preparation. Now if you're one of those women who can boast of a kitchen that's big enough for three or four women to bustle around in at once, and shelf room for loads of things, and you prefer baking everything your own self; then this paragraph isn't for you. Rather it's for all those women who love the idea of corralling the relatives from far and near around the festive board; but living in one of those small apartments where the kitchen is practically a minus quantity, and the gas stove hasn't worked properly since it was fixed last, makes the food problem a bit outstanding. They could probably roast the turkey, but all the preliminaries and fixings would be just too much. So that's where Schrafft's golden pumpkin pies come in. For from 20 cents to a dollar. The same with mince pies, except they're 30 cents to a dollar. However, if you insist on making your own, and neglected to put up mince meat this year, Schrafft's sell a 26-oz. jar for 60 cents. Or, if you're dining out, having decided that Mother would enjoy a meal she hadn't had to cook for three days straight; then you might remember that Schrafft goes in for old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinners in a big way! Their West Street, 98 Boylston Street, 356 Boylston Street, and Harvard Square Stores will have a drumstick for little Oscar. And by the way, the 356 Boylston Street Schrafft's offers a little something extra-special in the way of dinners now. Nothing less than Charcoal Grill Specialties . . . and you know you can taste the difference. Grilled chops, thick steaks, broiled scrod, and even lobsters. And their Mr. Thayer would probably like to know just how you enjoyed this new service!

♣ ♣ ♣

Food Covers Save the Flavor

Speaking of Thanksgiving reminds us . . . that though all the grand highly spiced things smell luscious while they're in the process of cooking, their flavor is something else again when the foods have been put away in the refrigerator, and get all mixed up with one another. And they're bound to, unless you top each bowl and dish with something like Glidetter Food Covers. Turnips will remain turnips, and not turn up at the next meal tasting like a combination of parsley and turnip, and the tapioca pudding won't take on the air of an onion . . . if it's properly protected. They're inexpensive, and can of course be used over and over again. They're made of finest oil silk, and we're told that according to laboratory tests they possess the least odor of any oiled silk on the market. Very thin, of course. There's a box of 12 that sells for a dollar, or you can buy assorted bowl covers for 29c. There are covers for milk bottles, jelly jars, pickle bottles, and bowls of all sizes. And bags for celery, lettuce, cheese and so forth. At Filene's and R. H. White's.

♣ ♣ ♣

Manicure Sets Make Nice Gift

If it's a manicure set you'll be needing for those busy hands of yours this Christmas, Barbara Bates has the best looking sets . . . at Slattery's . . . for from $2.50 to $25. Her "Skyliner" for $5 looks just like a bit of your airplane luggage, and is equipped with all the Barbara Bates items for well-cared-for hands. Incidentally, have you seen her "grape frappe" nail enamel? It's filled with tiny silver flecks that blend in with the polish, giving a unique effect. As if you'd given a bottle of grape juice a few shakes. Well, maybe your daughter would like the idea!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

the proposed amendment is seven years and advocates of tax reform feel that it may be necessary for the Convention to be recalled. In case such a step is taken, it is thought that a drive will be made to put one proposal up to the voters instead of the numerous changes contained in the one proposed amendment.

G. O. P. Holds Reins

When Gov. Francis P. Murphy starts his second term the first of the year, he will have the backing of a complete Republican administration. The G. O. P. will have a very sizeable majority in the House of Representatives and only six of the 24 Senators will be Democrats. As far as the Governor and his relationships with his Executive Council are concerned, the Council of six will include five Republicans and Thomas Murray of Manchester, a Democrat who has gone along with the Administration many times in his present term.

State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election when the Legislature convenes in January. Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, who was Governor Murphy's opponent in the Republican gubernatorial primaries, is not expected to be a candidate for re-election.

Robert Sanderson, prominent Democratic leader, and recently renamed representative from his town of Pittsfield, has announced that he will be a candidate for Speaker of the House. Mr. Sanderson is considered a probable future candidate for Governor. Ansel Sanborn of Wakefield, prominent Republican Legislator, is expected to be named Speaker.

Stars on Parade

Scores of movie stars will be on parade before the public in the "Hollywood Boulevard" concession at the 1939 California World's Fair, where every step in making movies will be shown.

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What's Going On in the Arts

John Whorf's Water Colors

Harvest time invariably promises a new crop of water colors by John Whorf. The latest pictures occupy all the available space of the Grace Horne Galleries. Since the last showing Mr. Whorf has received an honorary degree from Harvard University in recognition of his talents. He is without doubt one of the more gifted aquarellists in America.

Mr. Whorf does not let himself follow one line of attack. He paints several subjects, in several ways. Some themes are conventional, or shall we say, popularly unconventional. It seems as though the painter is serving to his eager clientele what it wishes. In these pictures he is apt, and undistinguished, and he would probably be the first to indicate that they interest him least of all his accomplishments. Among these are those hardy perennials, ships and the sea. In Mr. Whorf's pictures the ships float and move, the sea surges and beats; but all that happens in a photograph, which does not result from gifted co-ordination of artistic elements.

There are, further, the Winslow Homerish pictures, which are also deftly done, more dynamic than the master's own. Mr. Whorf leans more to his New England forbear than he does to Sargent. And then, we see several agreeable views of Provincetown, scenes including old shingle houses built in America's awkward age. Mr. Whorf commences to show in these a sentiment which is lacking in the tours de force. Snow scenes, rainy days, street scenes, not elegant, not dignified, not picturesque, but human and even touching. It is this personal response to the New England environment, this discovery of moods and symbols in our town and city life, which sheds distinction of Mr. Whorf and indicates his emergence from the realms of downright clever derivation. This quality we have always sought, and now that it is perceptible we welcome it warmly, for Mr. Whorf's large talent blended with a personal philosophy can go far indeed, and for all his awards and successes he is a young artist with the more important phases of his career yet to come.

Holman's Print Shop

An exceptional display which is small and choice is on view at the Holman Print Shop. It consists of original etchings by the French master of aquaforte, Charles Méryon.

The career of this artist was strange and sad. It is another tale of poverty, and a struggle for the mere opportunity to work. While Méryon sold one of his best etchings for 30 cents, it now commands several hundred dollars in the market.

Looking at the prints at Holman's we are struck by the extraordinary craftsmanship; the patience with the intricacy of architecture, his favorite theme; the ability to maintain the idea of the large and complex pattern while he worked meticulously at all the structural details. People are comparatively unimportant to him, for he is absorbed in portrayal of well-built edifices. His interest was not in realistic effect, but in well designed, clear and dignified imagery. There are several rare items, including "Street Scene of the Bad Boys," "Pump of Notre Dame," "Le Stryge." There are also shown an odd "Rebus" and some verses etched by Méryon to accompany a print. There are also portraits, and prints done after earlier masters. D. A.

Coming Dance Events

Angna Enters will give a program of characterizations and comment in dance mime at Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 2, as the second event in Aaron Richmond's Dance Series.

New numbers scheduled for her New York concerts on Sunday evenings, Nov. 27, Dec. 4 and 11, some of which may be seen here, are:—"La Cuisine Française;" "Balletomane;" "Impertinente—Habanera—Spain—Seventeenth Century;" "Mr. Mozart Has Breakfast;" "Grand Inquisitor—Spain—Fifteenth Century;" "France—Provincial;" Artist's Life."

Hanya Holm, assisted by her group, and Harvey Pollins, musical director, will give a technique-demonstration in the afternoon and a concert program in the evening of Saturday, Dec. 10, in the Beaver Country Day School Auditorium. The evening program will include "Dance Sonata" and "Dance of Work and Play," first produced at the Bennington Festival last summer, and "Metropolitan Daily," in six parts: Financial Section, Scandal Sheet, Society Section, Want Ads, Foreign News, Comics and Sports.

Y.M.C.A.

(Continued from Page 9)

est may follow as long as it can be helpful.

7. Let the school initiate conferences of personnel and employment managers, to the end that there be the best possible understanding between the schools and industry of the needs and limitations of both.

8. For our metropolitan area let there be some mutually supported enterprise through which the school systems, and especially the high schools, can more effectively help the young people whose vocational interests are not bounded by town and city lines.

Other Points Brought Out

Other speakers at the luncheon included H. P. Kendall, textile executive, and the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, pastor of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church.

Mr. Kendall said that in the employment of young men he considered character, health, qualities of leadership, ability, and sportsmanship as important requisites for applicants to possess.

The Rev. Mr. Kopf declared that "American religion should create such a respect for honesty that double dealing and graft in business or politics would be hard put to gain even a temporary handhold on the Commonwealth."

He also stressed that religion must form personal character, hold people together when they are in danger of falling apart, and create and exercise a public conscience.

1,000 Japanese Swordfish Arrive

More than 1,000 frozen Japanese swordfish—largest single shipment yet received here—were unloaded today from the Danish motor vessel Grete Maersk. During the past few years there has been increasing demand for Japanese swordfish in Boston through the local off season for the fish—from October to May.

Swordfish are caught in Japanese waters and sold to shippers at from 12 to 15 cents a pound. The freight rate for refrigerated transportation to Boston is only about a cent and a half a pound. This makes it possible—even after a customs duty of three cents a pound has been paid—to sell the fish at 25 cents a pound in Boston—and to make a reasonable profit.

That price for frozen fish, carried 10,000 miles to Boston, is even less than the usual cost of fresh swordfish caught in season only two or three hundred miles away on Georges Banks.

Engineering Trends in Automobiles

By a Staff Photographer

But Where Is the Engine?

Auto show visitors must look deep beneath the hood to find the engine this year, as this picture taken at the exhibit shows. Many dealers see this new styling as a step toward moving the power unit back to the rear axle.

News of the Day in Boston And the Metropolitan Area

(Continued from Page 9)

official of the State Department of Public Works should be appointed to the Boston Transit Commission.

Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, spoke in favor of an increase in tunnel rates from the present 15 cents to 20 cents per car. If this were done, he said, the annual deficit would be cut in half, and the State could pay the remaining half out of the highway fund.

Representative John B. Wenzler of Boston recorded himself in favor of the State's taking over the operation of the tunnel entirely.

Howard Named County Treasurer

Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is the new Treasurer of Middlesex County. He was appointed by the County Commissioners yesterday to succeed the late Charles E. Hatfield.

Mr. Howard served as Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance for approximately 12 years, but was not reappointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley when his final term expired in 1937. He was defeated this year for the Republican Lieutenant Governor nomination by Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, who recently gained election.

Tobin Announces $250,000 Saving

By turning over all the collection of city refuse and ashes to private contractors rather than continue to have about one-half of this work done by the Department of Public Works, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that he will save the city approximately $250,000 during his administration.

This recommendation of municipal economy, pressed by the Boston Finance Commission for the past 20 years, was adopted today on the Mayor's statement that within the next two or three days the City will discontinue collection of ashes and garbage in Charlestown—an item of $65,000 a year—and by utilizing private collection will save approximately $30,000 a year in that section alone.

The Mayor's plan will be adopted gradually in order not to disrupt employment of city workers on this detail. The Mayor plans to extend private collection contracts only as rapidly as employees can be absorbed in other city departments. Under the plan, 65 five-ton trucks now attached to the sanitary division will be released for other use within the Public Works Department.

Ban on Hunting To Be Continued

The ban on hunting in central Massachusetts because of the fire hazard resulting from the September hurricane was continued indefinitely today by the Executive Council.

Although sportsmen had petitioned for reopening of the woods, declaring that the fire hazard was now removed, Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, informed the Council that the hazard still exists and that if a fire should start, whole towns would be wiped out.

In another action, the Council voted down a motion by Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., for a complete investigation of charges made to the Attorney General that the emergency appropriation for hurricane relief is being spent for work in addition to that made necessary by the hurricane. The Council followed the lead of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who said that as long as the matter was before the Attorney General, there was no need for Council action.

Boston Polled Heavy 'Wet' Vote

Boston continues predominantly in favor of liquor sales both by package and over the counter. Three liquor questions appearing on the ballot November 8 reveal that the Boston sentiment for liquor sale is three to one.

This was revealed last night when votes on the three liquor questions were tabulated and announced by the Boston election commission.

The results were:

For the sale of all alcoholic beverages: yes, 194,984; no, 54,233.

For the sale of wines and beers: yes, 192,580; no, 46,704.

For the sale of liquor in package stores: yes, 180,061; no, 65,705.

Approximately 62,000 persons who voted on November 8 did not vote on any of the liquor questions.

Inflow of Gold

During the past three years the United States has attracted more than $1,000,000,000 worth of gold yearly from abroad, largely due to unsettled conditions abroad.

Rear-Engine Cars Next?

(Continued from Page 9)

hoods. But where are the engines? Down close to the ground the searchers finally make out a row of sparkplugs, so they know the engine must be somewhere underneath. But it has almost completely dropped out of sight between the fenders.

This is not surprising, since engines have been gradually receding into their hoods while fenders have been raised to increase the effect of low-slung motors. At the same time, the rear-end bulge made to accommodate three persons in the rear seats has been slowly moving forward inch by inch until it has arrived at the dash board, making the front seat compartment as wide as the rear.

At the same time, radiator grills are being lowered on hood fronts and placed on the catwalk between fenders and hood, following the downward course of the engine. Eventually they will disappear, it is expected, to take up a position on the rear to scoop in air for rear engines.

Also, did you notice the widening front windshields which almost give the driver a bus-operator's view of the road? This is another of the trends hinting at the pending rear-engine car. For when engines are moved to the rear, windshields can be widened to reach almost to the foottips of drivers. The body bulge can be moved right up over the forward axle and the rear can be tapered gracefully. Incidentally, the whole rear deck can be raised to give ready accessibility to the engine.

There is no attempt at the Show to weave a web of mystery around the prospects of rear-engine cars. Many dealers have no doubt about the pending revolution. Others express uncertainty about its reception by a public, grown accustomed to a long hood in front. Hence, the 1939 trends are definitely of an educational type, indicating that manufacturers put their heads together prior to the shows and decided to work as a unit towards a rear-engine design.

Woburn School Fund Shortage Issue Before Assistant Attorney General

Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor today announced he has invited Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn to come to the State House to discuss the problem of payless paydays in the Woburn School Department.

Mr. Proctor's action followed a conference yesterday with two members of the Woburn School Committee, who informed the Assistant Attorney General that $52,000 is needed to pay salaries of teachers and other school employees from Nov. 5 to the end of December, and that in their opinion existent funds would not be sufficient to pay for heat and light.

The committee members, Edward G. Boyle and Henry M. Leen, also told Mr. Proctor that Mayor Kane had cut the school budget from $311,000 to $253,000. They cited a State law empowering the Commonwealth, not the School Committee, to institute court action against any city or town which refuses to provide money to support its schools.

Ford Hall Forum To Hear Dreiser

Conditions in Spain, the recent crisis in England and France, together with information on the efforts of recent European events here in America, will be discussed by Theodore Dreiser, author, at the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening.

Mr. Dreiser spent considerable time in Spain and France during his recent European trip and studied conditions closely in both countries.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Nov. 18	90, North River	Plymouth Nov. 23	Nov. 17 8:00 pm	Nov. 18 12 noon
*Ile de France	Nov. 19	88, North River	Plymouth Nov. 25	Nov. 18 8:00 pm	Nov. 19 8:00 am
†Rex	Nov. 19	92, North River	Gibraltar Nov. 25	Nov. 18 8:00 pm	Nov. 19 9:00 am

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Nov. 22	Nov. 17 4:00 pm	Nov. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Dec. 6	Dec. 1 4:00 pm	Dec. 1 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Dec. 8	Dec. 3 4:00 pm	Dec. 3 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	Victoria	Nov. 23	Nov. 18 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 7:30 pm
Hokuroku Maru	Cancelled			
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Nov. 26	Nov. 21 4:00 pm	Nov. 21 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Public Medical Service Plan Is Topic of Debate in Boston

Efforts to provide medical care for the poor at low cost were reflected in two items of news in New England today.

In Boston, nearly 1,000 prominent physicians from six States heard a debate on a plan of Federal-aid public medical service proposed by a committee named by President Roosevelt.

In Providence, R. I., the directors and trustees of the State's 12 largest hospitals endorsed a plan for a privately-operated system of low-cost co-operative medical care.

The Boston meeting was marked by a defense of public medical service by Assistant Surgeon General Warren F. Draper, of the United States Public Health Service, and an attack upon it by Dr. Roger I. Lee, of Boston, a trustee of the American Medical Association.

The Rhode Island group plans to ask the Legislature next year to authorize a system of private group health insurance similar to systems already in effect in Massachusetts, New York and other States.

Dr. Draper said that "no national compulsory health insurance" is recommended by the Federal group with which he is associated. The group favors instead, he explained, Federal grants to States and local communities to permit them to expand their present public health programs so as to supply, among other things, physicians' care, drugs, appliances, hospitalization, nursing care and essential dentistry.

Dr. Lee, in rebuttal, said the proposal would set up two great competitive systems of doctors—one public and the other private—and that both would suffer, if one should give inferior service.

In the course of his address, Dr. Lee spoke regretfully of the "age of specialism" in medicine. "Specialism may have gone 'oo far," he said. "Yet the public ..kes it. Specialism has become a form of legitimate showmanship which somehow gets by the committee on ethics of the Medical Association."

Storrowton Gets Phillips Mansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Linden Hall, former home of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Phillips and one of the finest examples of New England architecture of the nineteenth century in Springfield, will be moved to the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, three miles away.

Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston announced acceptance this week of the mansion now situated in State Street from Alexander Phillips of Peasack, N. J. It will be dismantled piece by piece and set up as a part of Storrowton, the unique village of Colonial and early American buildings on the exposition grounds.

There it will join early American houses, a church, town hall, tavern, blacksmith shop, school, and stagecoach barn, all brought from their original sites in various sections of New England some 10 years ago.

Joseph E. Chandler, Boston architect, who moved all the Storrowton buildings, will supervise the moving of Linden Hall, erected in 1811.

Sale of Millinery
20% DISCOUNT
Hats of distinction for both the ultra-modern and the conservative
Headsizes 21½ to 24. Price range $2.95 to $25.
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Founded in 1905, the Boston Club reaffirms the principles of the parent American Automobile Association in Service to Motorists and Community—a non-profit, civic institution, the largest group of organized motorists in the world with nearly ¼ million members in the United States.
Members of the Boston Club are invited to recommend their friends or associates for membership that they, too, may enjoy the benefits and participate in the AAA program of community service.
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A loose wrist glove in washable tan goatskin . . . more pliant . . . easier fitting for the man who demands comfort with warmth.
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Look for this 3-Point Seal of Ankle Fashioning in every Nunn Bush shoe. A symbol of unusual comfort and enduring smartness.
Most styles $7.75 to $11.00, a few higher
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BOSTON, MASS.

New Harvard Square Branch at 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge
The Old Corner Book Store
"The Book Center of New England since 1828"
50 Bromfield Street, Boston
The Book Shop, 270 Boylston Street
Coolidge Corner Branch, 1346 Beacon Street
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"ELECTRIC COOKING BRINGS A FINANCIAL SAVING TO ME!"
I wouldn't use anything else!" says Mrs. H. R. ROCK, 107 William Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Her son, Miles Albert, has just celebrated his fourth birthday with a very tasty electrically-baked cake. There's not much left but the candles, as you can see in this candid camera shot.
"I investigated carefully . . . and now I am delighted with the low cost of the electric way. I get perfectly delicious meals with less work and more time for myself, since electric ovens are automatic. There's greater food value too because my 'flavor-seal' oven retains all of the natural goodness. . . . Besides, electric cooking is safe, quick and spotlessly clean." Discover for yourself the modern advantages that only electric cooking can give you. Come in today!
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NEVER BEFORE has this Beautiful New CRAWFORD Electric Range sold for the LOW PRICE of
$79.50 With your old Range
PAY AS LITTLE AS 14¢ A DAY Payable Monthly
A few of the Many Modern Features of this NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE
• Cabinet type, recessed toe space.
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NO DOWN PAYMENT (except your old range)
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Bruins and Toronto Fail to Impress in Opener—B. U. Faces Powerful Invader

Overtime Contest Drags —Shore Enjoys Affair

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	0	0	15	6	8
Boston	2	1	1	9	6	5
Toronto	2	2	1	9	7	5
Rangers	2	0	0	6	3	4
Americans	2	1	0	5	6	4
Detroit	0	4	0	5	12	0
Canadiens	0	4	0	6	13	0

Results Nov. 15

Boston 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Rangers 2, Detroit 0.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Local hockey fans faced similar disappointment in the opening of the Bruins to that of Toronto, Montreal and Detroit fans. Toronto lost before a small crowd, comparatively, in its opener, the Canadiens floundered in their debut, and Detroit fans were given little to create good cheer when they opened, all losing to opponents.

Where the Bruins opened last season before a capacity house of nearly 16,000 fans and won, they only tied with Toronto, 1 to 1, last night, with only a fraction over 12,500 attending. There is no way to definitely attribute this slump in interest to the fact that Eddie Shore was not in uniform, but it would seem like an indication.

Earlier in the day the veteran defenseman conferred with President Frank Calder and while the conference was amiable, according to the President, no decision was reached. Shore has been offered the top salary contract as permitted by the League—namely $7,000. This did not satisfy him and although another conference is due today it may reasonably be assumed that even if he signs he will, in some way or other, benefit to more than that figure.

Shore saw nothing to discourage his belief that his services as a hockey player for the Bruins are worth more than offered up to last night. He reviewed the game from section 33 in the stadium and not only heard the frequent chant from fans of "We want Shore"; but also saw plenty of vacant seats, and the Bruins play ragged hockey.

Actually the Leafs should be credited with some sort of moral victory. They were playing without two of their front line stars, Buzz Boll, and the high-scoring Gordon Drillon. Their absence curbed team play and reduced the attacking strength at least 30 per cent, yet for all that, they tied on goals allowed and had still another disallowed.

Undoubtedly the Bruins were trying too hard to get away to a good start in the first game before the home crowd. They lacked polish both offensively and defensively. Particularly in the latter department of hockey were they faulty. With Shore out it would seem the proper thing for the forwards to backcheck furiously and aid the defense, but not last night. The defensemen were confused and Tiny Thompson had to produce one of his really great nights to save the situation.

It is too early to judge either the Bruins or Toronto. The veterans have not reached proper condition yet and the youngsters have not grasped the situation. Later these rough corners will be smoothed off and the teams settle down to their annual winter race. But from indications last night we take serious exception to Manager Art Ross when he states that "with or without Shore, this is our best Bruin team."

Rambler Players Monopolize Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers cornered the first-place scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League today with a tie among four players.

Allen, Carse, Kirk and McDonald were out in front with nine opints each, it was disclosed at league headquarters here yesterday in statistics which omitted the Pittsburgh-Syracuse game Sunday.

Likewise, Philadelphia had two more players, Mann and Roubell, tied for second place honors in the Eastern Division.

Kilrea led the Western Division with eight and one point behind the Hershey player were three Clevelanders, Bartholome, Cunningham and Hergesheimer.

Duguid of Cleveland and Kelly of Pittsburgh tied for third place with six points each. The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Allen, Philadelphia	5	4	9
Carse, Philadelphia	3	6	9
Kirk, Philadelphia	3	6	9
McDonald, Philadelphia	3	6	9
Kilrea, Hershey	3	5	8
Bartholome, Cleveland	4	3	7
Cunningham, Cleveland	2	5	7
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	5	2	7
Duguid, Cleveland	1	5	6
Kelly, Pittsburgh	2	4	6
Mann, Philadelphia	2	4	6
Roubell, Philadelphia	0	6	6

Plan Hockey Tour

EDMONTON, Alberta, Nov. 16 (CP)—Games may be played with three United States colleges by University of Alberta's hockey team when it makes its trip to Southern California at the end of this month, Athletic Director Jake Jamieson announced yesterday. Two games already have been scheduled with University of Southern California. Invitations to play also have been extended by the University of California at Berkeley and Gonzaga University at Spokane.

Top Rating —By Pap'

THE LATE MRS. THOMAS HITCHCOCK SR.
MIKE -PHIPPS- HAS BEEN RAISED TO A 10 HANDICAP RATING
-PHIPPS IS THE SECOND OF MRS. HITCHCOCK'S PROTEGES TO BE RATED AT 10 GOALS -STEWART IGLEHART IS THE OTHER.
-10-
MIKE JOINS IGLEHART, TOMMY HITCHCOCK AND CECIL SMITH AS A "PERFECT" POLO PLAYER
PAP'

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The late Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock would have thrilled at the news that Mike Phipps had been raised to the 10-goal class, thereby joining her famous son as one of the four perfect polo players in the United States. Cecil Smith and Stewart Iglehart complete the foursome.

Phipps got his first taste of polo as a member of the Meadow Larks, an organization composed of the children of the polo-playing members of the Meadow Brook Club. Mrs. Hitchcock organized the club and personally coached the youngsters. Phipps was one of her prize pupils and always one of her pets.

Mike's early training stood him in good stead when he went to Yale. He was one of the most brilliant players ever to wear the blue of Old Eli and helped his team win the collegiate title. He was good enough to rate a 7-goal handicap while in college.

Phipps remained a 7-goal player until 1935, when he was raised to eight. Last year he was rated at nine.

Phipps' remarkable playing in the national championships, topping off an unusually sucessful season, earned him top ranking.

He was brilliant as No. 1 for the Old Westbury and from that front position established himself as the equal of any of the greats who starred in the past. His ability to pick up relayed shots and to convert them into goals stamped him as one of the most accurate of present-day mallet-wielders.

Phipps is likely to be on the American team that will engage Great Britain in international matches in America next summer. He has had some experience in international matches for he played on the American team that defeated the Argentine team in Buenos Aires while he was still in college. And in 1936 he played against Great Britain. —Pap'

Penn Football Squad to Lose Twelve Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—For 12 members of the University of Pennsylvania football squad next week's practice sessions in preparation for the Thanksgiving Day football classic with Cornell will be the last of their college careers.

Four of the even dozen have been regulars for the past two seasons, while several others have been in the starting lineup on more than one occasion during their three seasons of varsity play.

Four ends, two tackles, two guards, two backs and two centers will be lost to George Munger and his assistants when they start practice next fall.

Walter Shinn, captain of this year's eleven and one of the best tackles the Red and Blue has had in recent years; James Coulter, blocking back and punter; Mike Burke, wing halfback, and Dominic Polilli, tackle, are the four regulars who will doff their uniforms after the Cornell game.

Shinn Outstanding Player

Shinn has been an outstanding player on the squad since his sophomore year. He has started all but one game on the schedule in three seasons. This season has been his best, as opposing teams have attested.

Jim Coulter, on the sidelines most of last season with an injured knee, returned this fall to active duty in the role of a blocking back. The coaching staff regards the former Princeton High player as one of the most valuable players on the squad.

Burke, a junior varsity player two years ago, won a regular berth last season and retained it this year. A hard-running, capable ball carrier, he has averaged better than four yards every time he has been given the ball.

Wins Starting Assignment

Polilli, roly-poly tackle, who weighed 245 pounds as a sophomore and 209 this fall, was a substitute for two seasons before winning starting assignments this fall.

The ends who will play their final game against the Ithacans include Charles Keinath, letter winner for two seasons and injured part of this fall; Abe Barnett, former junior varsity player; Fred Straub, substitute last year and this; and Ned Fielden, a regular during 1936 and part of 1937, and a reservist this season.

Stanley Lorber, a guard, who has served as both a regular and a substitute for two seasons; John Wagner, a guard on the junior varsity squad last fall and a reserve on the varsity this year; George Becker, who started the season as the team's regular center and Mort Levy, one of the heroes of the 1936 Princeton game, and a substitute center, complete the list of prospective gridiron graduates.

One other player, Tony Mischo, a letter-winner last season, who was moved to the varsity squad last week, is also among the seniors on the squad.

Scranton Back In Baseball

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 16 (AP)—The Scranton Miners returned to the Eastern League yesterday after an absence of one year from organized baseball. Edward Kirschner, President of the Hazleton club, told Tommy Richardson, President of the league, he would transfer his franchise to Scranton next year. Scranton dropped out of the league last year when Bob Quinn, of the Boston Bees, shifted the franchise to Harford, Conn.

Villanova Marching Toward Another Undefeated Season

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the second consecutive season the crafty "Clipper" Smith, head football coach and Athletic Director of Villanova College, brings his Wildcats to Fenway Park on Saturday afternoon to meet Boston University. And for the second-straight season Villanova comes to the Hub boasting an undefeated record.

While the Wildcats were forced to play a tie game last year with Auburn and a 6-to-6 deadlock this season with South Carolina, they have been the complete masters of other contests.

That the Terriers are going to be in for one of their hardest games is clearly indicated by the scores that the Wildcats have rolled up against fairly strong opponents. To date Smith's eleven has scored a total of 183 points as against 44 by the opposition.

Two to Go

Playing a nine-game schedule, Villanova has defeated American International, 59 to 0; Muhlenberg, 25 to 7; Centre, 35 to 6; Detroit, 13 to 6; Auburn, 25 to 12; and Temple, 20 to 7. Besides B. U., Villanova must face Manhattan on Thanksgiving Day.

Reports from the Wildcats' campus in Pennsylvania are that Coach Smith has a smooth-working aggregation. Leading the team will be John Wysocki, all-America end in 1937 and the man who sparked Villanova to its 12-to-0 victory over Boston University last season.

The big sensation of the Wildcat eleven so far this year has been the sophomore, Nick Basca, at left halfback. He is a triple threat, being able to pass, kick, and run with more than average ability. He completed nine passes against Auburn for a total net gain of 249 yards; he has been averaging better than seven yards each time he has carried the ball; and his punting has left little to be desired.

Villanova's backfield that will face the Terriers comprises Basca at left half; Harry Mazzeu, quarterback; "Buzz" Howlett, another passing and running threat, right half; and Gordon Shader, line-plunging sophomore fullback.

Outstanding in the Villanova line has been the work of Andy Chisick, center, and Bill Cochrane, tackle. Chisick is being mentioned in Pennsylvania grid circles as a possible all-America choice. While he is most effective in his roving defensive position, he has developed into one of the finest offensive centers the Wildcats have had in years.

Pass Receiver

Cochrane is a converted end and is turning in an outstanding performance at his new job. In the business of catching passes Cochrane even has the edge on the great Wysocki. Smith rates him as the best pass catcher on the squad, and for that reason has given the team a series of trick plays that make the big tackle eligible to be on the receiving end.

The Villanova coaches have concentrated this week on pass defense as this has been a noticeable weakness in the Wildcats this season. All opponents to score on Villanova this year, with two exceptions, have done it through the air. Muhlenberg scored on a 95-yard runback of a punt. South Carolina plunged over from the one-yard line where a pass had set the play up. Centre, Detroit, Auburn, and Temple all passed over the Villanova goal.

The Wildcats came out of the bruising game with Temple in excellent shape and it is expected that Villanova will be at full strength for Boston University.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

Harvard's Coach Dick Harlow scrimmaged his first and second teams alternately against a third team doing a "stand-in" performance for the enemy Elis yesterday. All entrances to the Stadium were barred as the teams worked there for almost two hours before darkness drove them to Brigg's cage for a nightcap of pass and signal drills. Harlow limited tackling to the respective lines, with the secondaries being warned to follow a hands-off policy when runners broke into the clear. Gardella worked at full and Austie Harding in the tailback for the first team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Head Coach Ducky Pond shook up his Yale football squad yesterday in the hope of finding a winning combination for Saturday's encounter with Harvard.

Al Wilson, Burr, Whiteman, and Wooster were in the backfield of one of the elevens, while Humphrey, Collins, Snavely, and Johnny Miller were behind the line in the other. Pond said he expected a "major shakeup" in the starting backfield for the Harvard game, and perhaps a "somewhat different" line. Although the coach didn't commit himself definitely, word from the Eli camp was that Ray Anderson, sophomore passing back, might start at quarterback instead of Humphrey, and Miller and Collins in place of Wilson and Burr.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Holy Cross football squad returned to practice yesterday and started preparations for the climactic game with Boston College on Nov. 26. Ronnie Cahill, star triple threat back who was injured in last week's Brown game, returned to togs and worked with the varsity backfield.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Assignment scrimmage as a preparation for two days of scrimmage occupied the Brown team as preparation was opened for the Thanksgiving Day meeting with Columbia. Several of the regulars were excused from the contact session to rest bruises from the Holy Cross game. Emphasis was centered on the kicking and passing.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's first and second elevens stopped Army's passing and running plays yesterday in a two-hour practice on University Field. Capt. Tom Mountain, Dave Allerdice, and Howie Casey were in uniform but took no part in the contact work. Dick Wells, in his new post at fullback, turned in several long runs.

HANOVER, N. H.—Beset by biting cold, Dartmouth's gridders worked out in stockings and mittens for the second straight day. The chief work of the afternoon was signal drill, pass defense, and punting. The players went through their paces Monday in a snow storm and the cold weather continued yesterday. However, sunny California loomed immediately ahead for 35 football stalwarts, four coaches and five faculty members. The Dartmouth Athletic Council announced the players would leave Friday to meet Stanford Nov. 26.

PHILADELPHIA — Penn started practice yesterday for the traditional clash with Cornell on Thanksgiving. The entire squad, except injured Jim Connell, turned out.

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Clipper Smith warned his undefeated Villanova Wildcats against overconfidence yesterday during a workout for the Boston University game Saturday. Villanova is undefeated in 18 games.

PHILADELPHIA — Al Juralewicz and Jimmy Powers, sub halfbacks, will probably start for Temple against Michigan State on Saturday, Coach Pop Warner indicated yesterday. The Temple coach has been pleased with their playing in recent games.

Hockey Manager's Job Comparatively Serene

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—A baseball manager, as anyone who has piloted the Brooklyn Dodgers in recent years can explain, seldom knows how long he will keep his job. A football coach generally labors under the burden of knowing he either has to get a winning team somewhere or the "Wolves" will get him. But in hockey, where the fans and players get more excited than in most any other sports, the manager's life is comparatively serene.

The boys on the ice may lose their tempers after bumping together at top speed and try to chop one another to pieces with their sticks. To the fans such things come under the heading of good clean fun, and when it's all over, they don't demand the coach's head because the home team lost.

As a concrete example, four new managers have been named for major league baseball clubs since the season ended early in October. The howls already are going up for changes in college football coaching ranks, with Iowa and Missouri as the outstanding curent examples, because the teams haven't been winning. Yet the seven managers of clubs starting out in the National Hockey League campaign are the same seven who piloted those teams all through the 1937-38 season.

Plenty of Shifts

There have been plenty of shifts among big-league hockey managers since the N. H. L. started spreading over the Canadian border a dozen or so years ago, but they're regarded more as exceptions to prove the general rule of security.

The New York Rangers, for example, never have played under any manager than Lester Patrick, and Lester also handles the "farm" affairs, most of the business dealings and once even served as club president. The only time Art Ross relinquished active coaching of the Boston Bruins, oldest United States entry in the league, was one year when he concentrated on front-office work and let Frank Patrick do the coaching.

Detroit's Red Wings have operated under Jack Adams for years and Toronto's Maple Leafs have been Conny Smythe's charges since they entered the league in place of the old St. Pats. Smythe has had Dick Irvin to do a lot of the active coaching, but he's on the bench or near it when there's a game.

Black Hawks Toughest

Chicago's Black Hawks were tough on managers for years, with Bill Tobin, Tom Shaughnessy, Dick Irvin and Emil Iverson having trials. Finally they called upon Thomas Patrick Gorman, the "trouble" expert of the circuit, and won the Stanley Cup. Clem Loughlin followed him and now Bill Stewart is in charge. It looks as if he'll stay a while.

Gorman went on to win the cup with the Montreal Maroons, which finally folded up last summer, and he also had a crack or two at managing the New York Americans during their most troubled days. Red Dutton now is a fixture with the Amerks, who came close to Chicago's record with Eddie Gerard, Lionel Conacher and Joe Simpson among their previous managers.

Among Gorman's predecessors at Montreal were Gerard, Sprague Cleghorn, Dunc Munro and Cecil Hart, now a fixture with the Montreal Canadiens. After Leo Dandurand gave up active coaching of the Flying Frenchmen, they tried Newsy Lalonde and one year Sylvio Mantha, but Hart has done most of the work and he apparently can have the job as long as he wants it.

Cardinal Trades 'On the Fire'

St. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16 (AP)—Branch Rickey, St. Louis Cardinal vice-president, let it be known last night he had two baseball trades "on the fire," but refused to add to the hint. Rickey kept secret also the names of the Cardinals who might be swapped for players who would strengthen the 1939 Gashouse Gang. Just back from the Pacific Coast League meeting in California, he declared the Cardinals would keep their Sacramento farm at least another year, silencing rumors it was on the block.

Bowdoin Elects Loeman

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—Bowdoin's varsity football squad yesterday elected Walter Loeman of Amesbury, Mass., a guard, to captain the 1939 team. Loeman prepared for college at Governor Dummer Academy. The two-year veteran succeeds Nels Corey, also a Governor Dummer product. Loeman was a star on the Bowdoin team that this year tied Colby for the State series championship.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Judge Samuel E. Hoyt of New Haven, Conn., elected President of Amateur Athletic Union to succeed Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Three Years Ago

North Carolina, Syracuse and Marquette dropped from unbeaten, untied list in football by Duke, Colgate and Temple, respectively.

Five Years Ago

Cincinnati Reds traded Pitcher Red Lucas and Outfielder Wally Roettger to Pittsburgh for Infielder Tony Piet and Outfielder Adam Comorosky, also traded Infielder George Grantham to Giants for Pitcher Glenn Spencer.

Terrier With a Real Bark

By a Staff Photographer

B. U.'s Capt. Johnny Walker, who will be playing his last game for the Terriers on Saturday afternoon against Villanova. He will be stacked up against Villanova's Andy Chisick, a 60-minute player and said to be an all-America prospect.

Grid Squads Invited To See 'Game' Movies

Invitations have been extended to both the coaches and football squads of Boston College and Boston University to see the pictures of the recent B. C.-B. U. game by the Trans-Lux theater tonight. All the highlights and thrilling plays of the "city championship" game are vividly depicted

In addition, there are scenes from seven other major football contests from all parts of the country, along with a new Pete Smith football short subject entitled "Grid Rules," which explains in an interesting manner the evolution of certain present day football regulations.

M. C. C. Team Wins

CAPE TOWN, Nov 16 (CP Cable)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club won the second match of its South African tour, yesterday, defeating Western Provinces by 8 wickets. In reply to the South African totals of 174 and 169 the touring cricketers made 276 and 69 for 2 wickets.

Jacobus Re-Elected President of P. G. A.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—George Jacobus of Ridgewood, N. J., headed the National Professional Golfers' Association as President today for the seventh consecutive year.

Jacobus was re-elected yesterday at the P. G. A. Convention, defeating Tom Walsh of Chicago, who was re-elected Secretary.

Delegates from the group's 28 section also voted to make the P. G. A. senior championship an annual event. It will be held Dec. 5-7 at Augusta, Ga., where it was conducted as an experiment last year and won by Jock Hutchinson. Members 50 years or older are eligible.

Committee reports disclosed professionals, by the end of 1938, will have played for $182,500 in purses, an increase of $19,150 over the 1937 total. The 1939 purses will aggregate $200,000 for 40 tournaments, four more than on last year's program. Secretary Walsh said membership during the year had stepped up to 1,739.

Action on 1939 National championship and Ryder Cup bids was not expected until the Executive Board's meeting next month.

Harvard Elects Tuttle

William P. Tuttle '40, of Dover, N. H., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity cross-country team for next year. Tuttle is a two-miler on the track team and placed second behind John Erhard in the Yale meet.

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8 STORES IN NEW YORK

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Bring Out More Melody in the Speaking Voice

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cultivating a Sense of Beauty Will Improve the Voice

As Does Expressing Goodness. But We Must Let Go Our Regional Accents, and Prove a Wider Heritage

The Speaking Voice—2

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series incorporated into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mrs. Leland Powers, Principal of the Leland Powers School of the Theatre, is here introduced as author of the first three articles.

By Carol Hoyt Powers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many theories in regard to "voice" and "interpretation" that have a pleasing sound but do not seem to me to express sound doctrine.

There is one that is something like this—"that in the reading of text, all one needs to do for general excellence, including freedom of voice, is to 'think the thought.'" This is a glamorous theory and has slain its thousands.

Who can say that he is thinking the thought, unless his expression proves it? Who can say that his thought is free, unless there is some indication of it in what he expresses? The theory is only dangerous because it is a half truth. Of course, we must "think the thought"—that goes without saying. But we must also rid ourselves of that which contradicts the expression of our thinking. We must rid ourselves of vocal habits that interfere with and obstruct our meaning.

Not Without Labor

Theories come and go, but no way has yet been discovered where real excellence may be achieved without labor.

But the labor itself is joyous. It is natural that, because we use the voice every day, (and the poorer it is, the more we seem to use it) we are surprised that right study and practice are necessary for its excellence.

We have accepted our voices as something fixed—something we are not responsible for. But the speaking voice is not one of the things we cannot help. With a passion for excellence, which means that we desire excellence enough to strive for it, we may all have good voices.

Beginning With Mind and Heart

In this seemingly practical age, where voices are inclined to be a little hard, nothing is better than the cultivation of the sense of beauty and goodness. It is a happy thing to read poetry, and to live with it—to become so familiar with its imagery that lines come to thought as we go about our work. The poet has taken time to put into lovely, understandable form glimpses of great truths. A cultivation of mind and heart is necessary for any lasting beauty of expression.

We used to read aloud, in long ago evenings, before Talkies and Radio held the center of the stage. It was wonderful practice. It not only helped to overcome self-consciousness, but it developed the knowledge of the oneness of the human heart.

Try reading aloud. Be your own auditor, if you have no other. If you find a tendency to hoarseness, keep the words on the tips of the lips—as far forward as may be. Don't let the lips get lazy.

Discipline Needed

If you will undertake the following experiment, you may have a thrilling hour.

As you endeavor to express the truth and beauty of the text, you will probably find that your lips have ceased to work. As you discipline your lips, you may find that all sense of the text has departed—beauty and all. But keep on, and, by and by, you will be able to express some appreciation of the text with obedient lips.

It is our job to rid ourselves of bad vocal habits. We desire to be free of that which is limiting. The New England twang with its little grunt—dear as it is to all of us, must take its departure, if we would have good speech. The Western burr, with its generous and hard sound, must also go. In spite of its wooing, the Southern drawl must not be allowed to remain.

You will be surprised to find how easy it is to let them go. Don't defend them, and don't claim that you don't have them. Just drop them. We stand on the common ground of not wanting them. Don't you think it rather thrilling to know that you may become a citizen of a larger world than your own little corner? Let us drop our provincialism for universal usage.

Gain in Breadth

As our voices gain in freedom and beauty, we find that thought has gained in breadth of vision. This may seem hard to explain, but the reason is very simple.

Suppose I start to express a thought—the sound of my voice is often so limited or so raucous that I have no free vocal path. Even as I endeavor to get my meaning over to another, it dies. My voice, as it hits my ear, dulls my imagination and stops my thinking. So, even a slight gain in vocal freedom means much more than mere beauty of voice.

To say that a good voice is your heritage is merely stating a fact that may be proved. The very process of proving it may be joyous. Not only is your arrival at some measure of vocal beauty a happy experience, but your work all along the way, if undertaken in the right spirit, may prove a source of entertainment. When your ear becomes sufficiently acute so that you are able to hear your own voice, you will find yourself saying with a laugh, "Oh! I didn't know I sounded like that." "But I don't feel as sad as that." "Oh!" with a gasp, "I sound so s**ntimental."

These sounds would not produce a laugh if you didn't know with a certainty that there was a remedy at hand. The remedy is simple, but it must be used.

Through Melody

I wonder if the lovely quality of the speaking voice is as comforting to your heart as it is to mine. To carry the meaning of words to mind and heart, through melody, is a beautiful art. There is just as definitely a tune played by the voice in conversation as there is in the singing of a song.

Such a voice carries its message to any auditor or audience. It disarms prejudice. It warms the heart.

There is nothing quite so beautiful in all the world as the singing voice, but I sometimes wonder if a lovely speaking voice doesn't add as much harmony to living as does the voice that sings.

Cranberry Relish in Orange Cups—an Attractive Dish for Your Thanksgiving Table.

Cranberry Recipes For Your Holiday Menus

You may think of sauce for the turkey whenever anyone mentions cranberries, but this gay fruit of the bogs is by no means limited to that one delicious role. Its brilliant hue and piquant flavor make it an asset to the table in a variety of dishes. Here are a few recipes you may like to include in your holiday menus.

Cranberry Relish in Orange Cups

Cut oranges in half, and either squeeze out juice or remove entire centers. Scrape out clean, and notch edges with sharp knife as shown in picture above. Fill with relish made in this way:

Chop
2 tablespoons candied ginger and
2 tablespoons orange rind. Mash
1 can cranberry sauce with fork and combine with ginger and orange.

Serve the whole on a large green leaf, or on a lace doily in individual serving dishes.

Cranberry Queen Pudding

Soak
2 cups fine dry crumbs in
1 quart milk. Blend
1½ cups sugar
2 tablespoons butter. Beat yolks of
3 eggs very light and add to butter and sugar. Season with
Vanilla. Add milk and crumbs. Bake in buttered dish in slow oven (325°F.) in pan of hot water until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Spread with layer of
Cranberry sauce. Cover with meringue made by adding
2 tablespoons sugar for each egg white and bake until meringue browns. Cool and serve with
Cream.

Cranberry Sherbet

Crush
1 can cranberry sauce. Add grated rind and juice of
1 lemon and
1 orange. Freeze partially. Fold in stiffly beaten whites of
2 eggs or 1 cup cream. Continue freezing, and stir occasionally. Serve with meat course.

Cranberry Mince Pie

Stir
1 can of cranberry sauce until it is broken into pieces.
Combine with
1 cup mince meat. Fill an 8-inch unbaked pastry shell and criss-cross the top with strips of pastry, making a latticework upper crust. Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) for 30 minutes.

British Style for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I had a talk the other day with a famous Bond Street tailor, noted for daring sartorial experiments. Although suggesting fresh angles, he had little to say about drastic changes. This was due, in the main, to the necessity for giving men time to assimilate new fashions. Women will skip recklessly from one mode to another; men need a jog trot after the semblance of speed.

"Draped" Coat Revolution

This arbiter of style stressed the revolution made by the "draped" coat. The man who moves among well-dressed company feels out of date if wearing a coat narrow across chest and at back of shoulders. This drape has caused a different conception of what constitutes a fit. It allows a wallet and other things to be carried in breast pocket without altering the "line"; the extra width suits nine out of ten customers.

The increased size causes natural effects, such as a low waistline, wide and rather square shoulders. Yet shoulders must not be padded more than somewhat, or the result is not good.

Two-Button Style

The three-button, single-breasted coat, which has had a long run, is giving way to a two-button style. Here the top button only is fastened, and it does not look much different from the former, for in that style the center button fastened and top one was not seen.

Strong Colors

Strong definite colors are now correct for town suits; brown only if in well-defined shades. Stripes are set wide apart and the firm's salesmen advise on the right width of spacing to suit each figure. Designs less than an inch apart begin to look old-fashioned.

For Country Wear

With country suits there is no change—Cheviots and colorful Glenurquhart checks for preference. Plus fours are going the way gray flannels have done, was another dictum. The trouble is there are so many plain gray flannels turned out that they lack distinction. Furthermore, they have become associated with slovenly dressers in ancient tweed jackets and soiled "grayers."

If a man wishes to be democratic in country clothes, he can wear corduroy or linen trousers, both correct for rough wear. Or flannels with a stripe. Indeed, almost anything he pleases except plain gray flannels.

Dress Overcoats

Leaving Bond Street, we find that other firms are trying to create a vogue for dress overcoats. A woman naturally wears a cloak or coat specially designed to cover evening clothes. So why not men? It seems foolish to buy a first-class dress suit and spoil the effect with a tweed overcoat or mackintosh and unsuitable hat. For the purpose, one of black or blue-black cloth would be appropriate, either single- or double-breasted.

At the Motor Show

On the opening day there was a good display of men's attire at the Motor Show, held for the first time at Earl's Court. Before the Duke of Kent formally opened it, he strolled round and examined the cars with knowledge bred of experience. Which gave one a chance to note his outfit.

He was in a suit of plain mid-gray worsted. Double-breasted jacket, with two buttons a side, rolled to the lower one. Sleeves cut narrow and fitted shirt cuffs. With white starched collar went a white shirt with French cuffs and modest show of cambric in breast pocket. In contrast, tie was black; and shoes, of Norwegian style, brown.

Behind him walked Lord Nuffield, great industrialist, who remarked, "It's a fine show here today." This applied to clothes as well as cars. Lord Nuffield wore a blue-black suit, coat buttoning two, with pointed revers.

Shirt and collar were palest blue; dark blue tie was illuminated with red designs. A wine-dark handkerchief suggested a love of color. For the rest, he carried a derby hat and umbrella in left hand.

Brown Competing

The Show proved that brown has made an advance in favor; and now competes with blue and blue-gray. Brown is as appropriate for the time of year as saffron leaves, red berries in the hedgerows, crumpets for tea. It is a warm color, while some cloths appear cold. For example, gray flannel suits with white stripes.

The best-dressed men at Earl's Court confirmed what the Bond Street tailer told me about wide set stripes. Brown and gray Glenurquhart checks looked dashing. A few subdued green suits made an impression heightened by accessories in bolder tones. For town wear, when cut and well made, nothing looks better than a black double-breasted suit with white stripes, black Homburg, white collar and other things in keeping.

Smarter Checks

Checks for next year tend to be smarter, and use is made of light contrasting tones. Included in the latest cloths is a fine series in off-white, garnished with a double check of gray and yellow; two shades of red or black and gray, respectively. All have matching fabrics in the darker of the two ornamental tones.

New medium-weight Cheviot suitings comprise a fine diagonal pepper-and-salt; a plain weave in the same combination, but flecked with light gray; a light gray fancy herringbone and a snake-gray ground ornamented with an inch of black and gray shadow check and double line check in black.

This column of men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Grouped Fullness Moves Toward the Back

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tendency is apparent to concentrate skirt fullness at certain strategic points in panel-like effects. On the whole, this fullness is moving definitely toward the back, both in coats and dresses, specially evening dresses. It is expressed in gathers, a new kind of pleating that resembles shirring, and in knife, box, and fan pleats.

Still Another Silhouette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new silhouette, originated by Mainbocher, is presented by the petticoat dress. The petticoat reveals three tiers of ruffles below the hem of the frock. Dance dresses may be split down the front from waist to hem to show the front breadth of an elaborate under skirt.

Through the Editor's Window

Acquiring Reading Habits

By Mildred Taylor

The man or woman who brings into adulthood good reading habits acquired in childhood is indeed well off. But it is possible to begin acquiring such habits any time, although in adulthood it must be more consciously done. With Book Week going on, what better time to begin than now. "New Books—New Worlds" is the Book Week slogan. We busy grownups, many of us in business or professions, the balance of us active home managers, have neither time nor opportunity to explore many of the "new worlds" we should like to enter; what better substitute, therefore, than reading about them!

"All very true, but I cannot find time to read," is the wail that goes up.

For many years it was this writer's chief business to help children, young people, and adults, to learn to love good books; and we are convinced of this: When the love of reading is gained, the time to read is somehow always found. People do not realize it, but bits of time are here and there used inconsequentially by everyone, and these if laid end to end, or even if collected into groups, would make possible an appreciable amount of reading. Definite time, too, is chosen for reading by one who puts it ahead of various other forms of recreation.

* * *

A first step for non-readers, and one which is essential, is to create an atmosphere conducive to reading. It is this that we shall discuss here, leaving other aspects of the subject to another time.

Suppose, for the sake of example, you are eager to help Roger, your busy husband, to acquire reading habits. Many men, we are told, actually never read a book from one year to the next. Papers and weeklies on current affairs, yes, but nary a book. How can we help?

Let's look at the living room with new eyes. What we must devise are comfortable, inviting places in which to drop naturally and unresistingly for a five-minute or a fifty-minute period, with everything handy for a good read. This does not mean merely good lighting. It means a really inviting chair or couch, with a good light over the shoulder, probably a footstool and some cushions, and a certain softness or dimness of light elsewhere in the room by way of giving the reader a sense of privacy and quiet. There should be more than one such place in the room and many of them throughout living portions of the house. Herein lies a strategy that is an important first step.

But a light, a chair, a footstool; and (oh yes) a table at one's elbow, and the isolation or privacy which comes from a pool of light around one's book, are not all. If there are children in the house, it might be well to have it distinctly understood that during the times when Roger is home, one place is Daddy's place. A man dislikes scooping some child out of a chair in order to sit down himself. Mother probably should provide the children with inviting reading spots of their own, in order to be sure that when evening and Sunday come, both she and Roger may drop into comfortable reading places for the marginal moments that are theirs.

* * *

That useful and thrilling addition to our exploration of "new worlds," the radio, is due for stern control in this building up of good reading habits. Individual families, of course, have to work this out individually. But in helping Roger to read more, it is important to surround him with a reasonable amount of quiet, and the radio must be made to do its share.

In addition to the radio, is the matter of talking—not always done entirely by the children! Sometimes the homemaker, having been alone all day, is full of talk. Men have told us that they can't read at home because there is scarcely a moment in the evening during which they are not required as listeners. This, too, may take control; but if we as homemakers really wish to build reading habits in the home, we can put this first. After all, a lot of the talk is inconsequential. It is important, though, to think of making quiet not through "depriving" ourselves of talking but through doing quieting things ourselves. The deep harmonies of life hold within them a sense of quiet. Our homes are usually improved through expressing more of it.

* * *

Next books. Today we are not discussing the choice of books. On that table or armchair stand, though, should be a book or two that we think Roger will enjoy. If he has never read anything but magazines, there should be some of these also, with the idea that they will attract him to sit down and settle down. The same is true for us, by the way. Of course Roger, co-operating with us in this readiness to acquire reading habits, will help in providing books to have handy in this way. American libraries have "readers' advisers" who will suggest titles. If you are helping Roger, you might read and tell him about some of the books you judiciously leave around.

All this may seem elementary, but we are convinced of its importance. In homes inhabited by habitual readers, these inviting places in which to read, with everything available for using even a five minutes here and there, come about naturally. The moments of quiet are achieved by habit and common consent, as are the longer periods set apart for reading. The books are acquired gradually, constantly collected, and are left around because in use. The whole atmosphere is one that comes about of its own accord because it expresses those in the home. But in the home where the parents are not readers, this "atmosphere conducive to reading" does not exist. It must be consciously built up. But it is, we are convinced, essential, if we are to acquire reading habits. And in building it, we are taking important first steps upon the threshold of "New Worlds."

A Wednesday Column

Finds This an Easy Way To Iron Men's Shirts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Some readers whose budgets do not always allow for sending the laundry out each week may feel as I did years ago about ironing certain garments, namely, the men's shirts. Having at that time three men to wear them, each week my clothes basket had quite a few, and many was the time I used to say, "I don't mind doing anything in it but the shirts; they never look the way I would like to have them."

On saying this to a more experienced homemaker one day, some very good advice was tactfully given. She remarked that a good way to conquer that dislike was to learn to do it right, and then to iron the shirts first when ironing day came round.

I immediately applied her helpful suggestion. I first pressed the wrong side of the collar and neckband, then ironed the right side; then held the shirt up, about one inch below the yoke at the back, laid it on the board, and ironed it carefully all around the neck to the front and out to the sleeve seams. Each sleeve was taken next, cuff first. The buttoned side of the front was done, the back, and last the side of front with pleat. The collar was pressed and shirt buttoned up, and laid face down lengthwise on the board. Folded from me, one-third, sleeve turned diagonal down the back, other side folded the same, then the whole folded in the middle—presto, it looked like a professional job. I then started on another.

Now after these years, although some of these "boys" have wives to "do up" their shirts for them, and my basket does not contain so many, I do not mind ironing a shirt any more than anything else in the basket.

In this day of modern invention, with such lovely electric ironing equipment and outlets for current almost every place, we can take our ironing to a well-lighted room from which, perhaps, we can look out, occasionally, at the birds splashing in the birdbath, or flowers nodding in our garden. The work is then a joy. To change locations in our weekly or daily tasks is a very pleasant diversion, just as it is in anything else.

(Mrs.) F. R. L.

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"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish, with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 9 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.98; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ••• MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 3084 Dix Street, Seattle, Washington.

Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter
"Just squeeze the handle"

Kickernick
the freedom pair
Gifts of "Black Loveliness"

A sheer net "Lastex" Girdle and Brassiere to make her look charmingly slim in tiny waisted dresses!
Ask your dealer or write
Winget Kickernick Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A Tasty Treat FROM Louisiana
Something All Will Enjoy
PURE WHOLE-PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES

Guaranteed to Please or Your Money Back
TASTY Brand, 100% Pure-Fruit Strawberry Preserves are made of luscious Klondyke Strawberries, grown in an area of Louisiana famed throughout the United States for the size and flavor of its berries. . . . Select, whole berries, mixed with standard, granulated, Louisiana Cane Sugar, are open-kettle cooked to just the right consistency, in small batches, under most careful supervision. . . . No artificial coloring; no pectin—just the pure Strawberries and sugar. The convenient, family-size wooden pail holds 5 lbs., net. Sent, express prepaid, to any address in the U. S. east of the Rocky Mountains, for $1.50. West of the Rockies, $1.75.
SIX-JAR ASSORTMENT
Try this special six-jar assortment of Tasty Products, in re-useable ice-tea glasses. The carton contains:
1 GLASS EACH OF PURE
Preserved Strawberries
Preserved Figs
Preserved Peaches
Preserved Pineapple
Preserved Blackberries
Peanut Butter
(The best you ever tasted)

The six-jar assortment will be sent, express prepaid, to any address in the U. S. east of the Rocky Mountains, upon receipt of check or money order for $1.95. West of the Rockies, $2.25.
For Thanksgiving and Christmas
Think of being able to serve real, pure Louisiana Strawberry Preserves on waffles and hot cakes, and in other favorite ways during the holiday season. Order, today, a 5-lb. pail for yourself, and one for each of those on your Christmas list to whom you would like to give a special treat. The Six-Jar Assortment of Tasty Products in ice-tea glasses also makes a wonderful gift.
Send us your gift list, with check or money order—we'll do the rest.
Longino & Cabiness
3625 Tulane Ave., Dept. S
New Orleans, U.S.A.
I am enclosing $..... Please send me, express prepaid:
.....5-lb. Pail of Strawberries, @ $1.50 $.....
(West of the Rockies, $1.75)
.....6-jar Assortment in Glasses, @ $1.95 .....
(West of the Rockies, $2.25)
Total ..... $.....
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
NOTE: If you wish presents sent direct to friends, give instructions on separate sheet.

KNITTED SLIPS FOR COLD WEATHER
Stylish and Warm

INDERA FIGURFIT (Coldpruf) Knit Princess Slips and Underskirts keep you warm and comfortable. Knit by special process, these smartly styled slips lie smooth and close without bunching or crawling. Selected colors in cotton, wool mixture, rayon and wool, 100% wool, worsted, silk and worsted. Easy to launder, no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps.
Ask for INDERA FIGURFIT by name at your store. Correct sizes for Women, Misses, Children.
Write for FREE Descriptive Catalog No. 584
INDERA MILLS CO.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., U. S. A.

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EASY ON THE EYE
EASY ON THE FOOT
EASY ON THE PURSE
$5 TO $6
Some Styles in Sizes 1 to 12 Widths AAAAA to EEE

Phyllis Black, Brown or Blue Kid; Black or Brown Suede. 1 to 11; AAAA to EEE. $6
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's Sales (est)	1,700,000
Previous day	1,465,380
1938 volume to date	257,353,216
1937 volume to date	367,497,975

Stock Market Is Substantially Off; Some Aircrafts Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Rallying power faded in the stock market today and prices dropped substantially lower in most groups after an early advance failed to carry through.

Only aircrafts, bought on prospects of increased U. S. arms spending, maintained a show of group strength. In steels, rubbers, mail order, chemical, mining and other groups, quotations near the final hour were down fractions to more than 2 points.

Many of these found formidable opposition after they had come close to the peaks of last week's post-election advance.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares for the full session.

Conspicuous for strength were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Delaware & Hudson, Mack Truck, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Wright Aero, and Sperry.

Lower prices appeared in U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Consolidated Edison, and General Motors.

Further pressure on the British pound helped keep the European situation before Wall Street's attention. Events there lately raised doubts in some financial circles as to the outcome of the "appeasement" policy, despite the approach to a German-French accord.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds were mixed today with some rails showing rallying tendencies.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s stood about 1¾ points higher near the start of the final hour and gains of fractions or better were to the credit of Chicago & Eastern Illinois 6s, Great Northern "G" 4s, New York Central 5s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Losses ranged from fractions to around 2 points in Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 4½s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Western Union 5s of '60 and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

In curb exchange dealings bonds of Associated Gas & Electric declined sharply. Yesterday the company was named in a suit for an involuntary bankruptcy.

Foreign dollar loans were uneven. Rhine-Westphalia 6s gave up about 1¼ on moderate selling. German Government issues were steady.

U. S. Governments reflected a spread in supporting bids, resulting in some declines ranging from 1-32d to 11-32ds and a few gains of minor extent.

Wheat Prices Off In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Awaiting disclosure of terms of the Anglo-American trade pact, Chicago wheat prices today slipped downward a little.

Whether or not the British tariff duty of 6 cents a bushel against United States wheat would be canceled was uncertain. Cheap offerings from exporting countries acted as a drag on values.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜ lower to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish. Dec. 63⅜-64, May 66⅛-¼, corn ¼-⅜ down, Dec. 47⅜-⅝, May 51⅛-¼ and oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Business Personals

Edward A. Thomson, president of Sterling, Inc., has also been elected chairman of the board of directors, a newly created post, at a meeting of the directors. Joseph J. Schadle, treasurer, was also elected assistant vice-president, and Sidney A. Manley and Meyer Lobelson were elected assistant vice-presidents. Bernard DeRaay continues as vice-president and secretary of the company.

New directors for the Boston Federal Home Loan Bank, named for two-year terms, were: Director-at-large, Milton A. Barrett, Fidelity Co-operative Bank, Pitchburg, Mass.; Class D, George B. Lord, Portsmouth Savings Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. (re-elected); Class C, Walter P. Schwabe, Thompsonville Building and Loan Association, Thompsonville, Conn. (re-elected), according to an announcement by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Announcement has been made of the formation of Hartley Rogers, Lyon & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, associate members of the New York Curb Exchange and members of Commodity Exchange, Inc. in a joint statement by Hartley Rogers and W. Wallace Lyon. In addition to an investment banking business the new partnership will conduct a general brokerage business and will continue nationwide over-the-counter trading activities, together with the underwriting, wholesale and retail distribution of corporate and municipal securities. The head office of the new firm will be in New York, with branch offices in San Francisco and Chicago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trans-Atlantic securities displayed a firm tone in today's stock market and final quotations were 1 to 2 points higher. British gilt-edged issues moved upward and rubbers and tobaccos were in demand. Mining stocks registered moderate gains while other groups remained quiet and steady. Home rails were neglected, and foreign bonds ended about unchanged.

Paris: Price movements were mixed and trading was quiet in the Bourse today. International shares closed heavy with Sues Canal off more than 400 francs. Rentes finished unchanged to 305 centimes down and Bank of France issue lost almost 400 francs.

Liverpool: Liberal offerings of wheat at cheaper prices from exporting countries and a general lack of demand for cash grain depressed wheat futures today. Final prices were off ½d to 1⅛d.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¼	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58½	58½	58½	
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	49½	48¾	49½	Nov 15
13¾	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	10	12	11½	11½	— ¼
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	2	23½	23½	23½	Nov 15
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	15	66	65¾	65¾	—2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	13	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Alleghany Corp	38	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	16	14½	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	34	16⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—1⅝
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	9	20¼	18	18	—2½
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	66	28½	26	26¼	—1⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	189	182	182	—5
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	26	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
13½	4½	Allied Stl	30	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67½	67½	
55⅜	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	47	51¾	49	49	—1¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	23	3¼	3	3⅛	—
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	24	23	23	
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	73½	71	71¾	—1
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	19	19⅝	18½	18½	—1
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	38	8⅝	7½	7¾	— ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	8	49	46⅜	46⅝	—1⅜
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	98½	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅜
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 14
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	15	32¼	29	29	—2¼
57¾	27	Am Cr&F pf (3½e)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+1¾
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	9	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
115	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	123½	123½	123½	— ½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	8	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
15	9	Am Comi Alco	2	14½	13½	13⅝	— ⅞
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	5	4¾	4¾	— ½
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¾
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	7	19½	18	18	—1¾
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	9½	8¾	9	— ⅝
15	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	4	15	14¼	14¼	Nov 14
5⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	43	5⅞	5½	5¼	— ⅛
35	12	Am Hi & L pf	8	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	44½	44½	44½	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼	Nov 15
8¾	4¼	Am International	9	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅞	Am Locomotive	26	28	26½	26½	—1½
79	44	Am Locomot pf	2	75	75	75	—2½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	48	16⅞	16	16½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	9	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	16	42⅜	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	41	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ½
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	11	44	40½	40½	—2¾
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	19	37¾	34½	35	—3
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	79	17¾	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	94	24⅛	22⅛	22¼	—1¼
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	15	77¼	75½	75½	
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	4	17	16½	16½	— ½
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	11	21⅛	19¾	19¾	—1¼
58¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	56	56	54⅛	54⅛	—1¼
137⅛	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	7	138	137	137	— ⅛
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1		60½	60½	Nov 15
38	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	40	36⅛	34	34	—1¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	8	10⅞	10	10	— ¼
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	26	25	25	— ¼
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	104½	104	104	Nov 15
20⅝	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	149¾	149⅛	149⅛	—1½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	21	87	86	86	— ¾
91⅜	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	24	90	88½	88½	—1
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)		149¾	149¾	149¾	Nov 15
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	25	9⅜	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
16⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	93	14⅜	13⅝	13½	—1
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	88	88	88	
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	41½	40¼	40¼	—2¾
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	27	8¾	8	8	— ¾
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅜	21	Anaconda	137	37	35	35	—1⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	12	19	19	19	
20½	10	Anden Copper	1	16	16	16	Nov 14
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103¼	103	103	Nov 14
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	6	48½	48	48	—1
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	19	52⅜	49⅝	49⅞	—2⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅜
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	13	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅝
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	—1¼
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	83	42⅜	39½	39⅝	—1⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	11	69⅛	66½	66½	—2⅜
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	20	28¼	26	26	—1¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 14
14½	6½	Atl G & W pf (2)	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	17	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 12
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	67	67	67	—1
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	8	8	8	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	38	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		B					
15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	70	14¼	13⅛	13½	— ⅞
11	6	Balt & Ohio	39	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	17	21	20	20	— ⅞
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
21⅜	10⅝	Barnsdali Oil (1)	20	18½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	11	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115	114	114	—1
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8¾	Bendix Aviation	54	23½	22	22	—1⅛
19½	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	7	19	18⅞	19	
56	26⅝	Best & Co (2.32½e)	10	54	53¾	53¾	— ¾
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	190	76½	73	73	—2¾
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (2)	2	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¾
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	113⅜	113½	113½	+ ¾
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	27½	26½	26½	—1¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(1⅛e)	2	22½	21¾	21⅝	— ⅜
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	26	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
35⅝	19	Boeing Airplane	339	32⅝	30¼	30⅝	
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	5	28	27½	27½	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Nov 15
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	30	18	17	17	—1
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	35	34	32¾	33	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3½	Nov 14
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	9	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¾
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	39	14¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
17⅝	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	15⅜	15	15	— ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37	37	37	— ½
42¾	28	Bklyn & Q Trans	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅜	3½	Bklyn & Q Trans rf	1	9⅛	9¼	1⅜	— ⅛
13½	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	93	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	14	38	35¾	35¾	— ¾
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	19½	18½	18½	—1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	5	13⅜	13	13	— ½
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	14	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Budd Mfg	84	7½	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
5¾		Budd Wheel	13	5½	5	5	— ⅜
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	24½	23½	23½	—1
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	36½	35½	35½	
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	37	19½	19	19	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	— ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15½	6	Byers (A M) Co	14	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	5	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1½
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	22	22	22	— ½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	36	2¼	2	2	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	43	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	14	18	17	17¼	— ¾
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
8⅝	4½	Capital Ad A	6	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22½	13⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	21	21	21	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	7	94¼	92	92	—2
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	18	48¼	46	46½	—1
106⅜	100¼	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	7	103	102½	102½	— ¾
26⅝		Celanese Corp	31	25	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16⅞	14¼	Celotex Corp (new)	17	15¼	13¼	13¼	—1¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	2	22½	22½	22½	
5¾	2	Cent Foundry	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	8	8	8	—2
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6⅜	6¾	6¾	Nov 14
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
69½	36⅛	Cerro de Pas (6)	28	50⅝	48¼	48¼	—2½
13⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	31	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	12	32½	30	30	—1¾
13⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	
38⅛	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	32	35¾	34¼	34½	—1⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Nov 15
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	12	43½	41¾	41¾	—2½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	14	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	49	1	⅞	⅞	
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	9	½	½	½	
6⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	8	3½	3	3	
15⅝	5¼	Chi Mail Or	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1	1	1	
19	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	13	18½	16	16	—1⅞
39⅜	23	Chi Pneu T cv pf (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Nov 15
46⅝	37½	Chi Pn T cv pf (2½)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Nov 12
1½	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	⅝	½	½	Nov 14
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 15
19½	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	3	16	16	16	— ½
13½	3¼	Childs Co	37	13⅜	11¾	11¾	—1½
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	175	85⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—2⅞
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	16⅞	Clark Equip (⅞e)	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	2	30	28½	28½	—1⅝
60¼	33½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	26	57⅜	54¾	55¼	—2½
35¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	9	22¼	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	137	135½	136½	
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	— ½
17	7½	Colgate-Palm P (½a)	25	15¾	15	15	— ¾
103⅛	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Nov 10
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	12	36½	36	36½	— ⅝
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	9	22	20¾	20¾	—1
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1½e)	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	
22⅜	13	Colum B'cast B(.90e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	82	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	8	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	32	31¼	32	Nov 15
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	97	96⅝	96⅝	+⅝
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	11	57½	55⅝	56	—1¼
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	21½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	61½	59	59	—1½
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	2	111	110½	110½	— ½
13¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	23	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
2¼	1	Com'with & South	79	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	13	52	52	50	—1¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	29	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	27½	27	27	— ¾
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 14
24¼	10½	Consol Aircr	150	25¼	22⅞	23¼	—1
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	6	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	165	32¼	30¼	30¼	—2
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	103¾	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	2	2	2	
11¾	6½	Con Film Ind pf (¾k)	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Cons Laundries	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	33	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3¾	3½	Nov 15
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	19	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	+ ⅝
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	—1⅜
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	9	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	19	21⅜	20½	20½	— ¾
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	14	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Nov 12
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	16	41	39	39	—2¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	Nov 9
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	10½	10	10	— ¾
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	19	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	31	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¾
29½	10	Cont Steel	15	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	7	65½	65	65	— ¼
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 14
53⅜	23¼	Coty Inc	3	47⅜	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	37	39¾	36¾	37¼	—2
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Nov 15
29½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (

Commerce and Finance

Heavier Motor Export Trade Seen Boosting U. S. Employment

Business and Industry

Bankers Battle In Houston Over Branch Banking

HOUSTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—A three cornered fight for the second vice presidency of the American Bankers Association flared last night between D. Laird Dean of Topeka, Kan., P. D. Houston of Nashville and Frank P. Powers of Mora, Minn.

The nominating committee's choice will be announced today on the convention floor when the annual election is held. The second vice president will be advaced automatically to the presidency in 1940.

The 3,000 delegates appeared evenly divided between Mr. Dean and Mr. Houston with Mr. Powers a darkhorse. Observers said bankers supporting Mr. Dean were determined to elect a man opposed to branch banking.

Independent bankers from the midwest gave Mr. Powers an outside chance to win the nomination, although bankers from Minnesota were divided over the bitter opposition to branch banking.

Phillip A. Benson of Brooklyn, First Vice-President of the A. B. A., is to be installed in office as President of the Association. Mr. Benson is President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He will succeed Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City, who served as President this year.

Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C., Second Vice-President of the A. B. A., will become First Vice-President to succeed Mr. Benson.

Ben Dubois of Sauke Center, Minn., introduced a resolution asking Congress and the various state legislatures to enact laws prohibiting branch banking in any form and the control or operation of any banks through group and holding companies.

President Orval W. Adams told the delegates the Federal Government should reduce its deficit and begin paying the public debt. He urged bankers to educate their depositors to protest heavy Government spending.

Turning to a discussion of the banks' huge holdings of Government bonds, he said:

"When once your depositors realize that 20 or 30 or even 40 per cent of their deposits have been invested by you in the obligations of a concern which has been losing money by the billions for more than seven years, their reaction will be different from their present stand."

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, introduced by Mr. Adams as a conservative and a "tower of strength against the Treasury raiders" told the banker critics of President Roosevelt that the President had saved the banks of the nation in the early days of his administration.

Mr. Jones reminded the bankers that the mode of banking was undergoing a change and recommended long term loans to business by banks.

Envisioning an America of continued free enterprise, W. J. Cameron of Detroit, called on the bankers and the nation's business men to rely on "uninspired plugging" as the only positive way of insuring American business.

"It would be worth twenty-five billions of dollars to this country," he said, "if our business men would learn that business is not coming back; it must be brought back."

A return to those fundamental procedures on which the foundation of the United States was laid was urged by Dr. Adam S. Bennion of Salt Lake City, one of the principal convention speakers.

Dr. Bennion said he did not think Americans would "leap to Fascism or Communism" but said the two political doctrines may "sneak upon us in disguise."

"Let's have no misunderstanding," he said. "We can not be reactionary. We can not hope to go back to the good old order. But, clearly, we have been experimenting long enough. Let's accept such legislation as has proved itself workable. Let's get back to those fundamental procedures which not only have lain at the foundation of all our building to date, but which by the very nature of things must underlie all successful future building."

He suggested the United States had been built by the home, the school, the church, industry and government.

J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of New York pictured the world as undergoing an economic conflict and said "upon its final issue, liberty lives or dies.

A Leveling Downward

"In the economic field," he said, "this earthwide conflict has taken the form of seizing without compensation from the man who has and giving to the man who has not, of taking without price from the worker the fruits of his work, and giving to the idler who does no work.

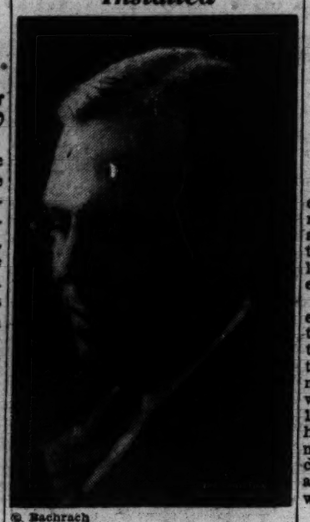
"It has from its very nature become an economic, uncompensated leveling downward, not upward, of the whole mass. This is the result in every country in which it has been tried. That this result may in one country be reached by confiscatory taxation, and in another by direct seizure, is a mere matter of method. The result is the same. In some countries outright seizures and confiscation are already openly and shamelessly practiced."

The Economic Policy Commission of the association, headed by Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, Ohio, reported an upturn in business indicates a new business cycle.

"It is yet too early to judge whether this new cycle is likely to be a minor one or to develop into a major cycle," the report stated.

"For some months past the market price of bonds and stocks has been moving upward. There has been a vigorous increase in the physical volume of industrial production. The volume of employment has increased. The flow of national income has stopped declining and has begun to advance. The amount of new financing through capital issues has grown larger. These are convincing evidences of the increasing vigor of general business activity."

Installed



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Phillip A. Benson

Takes office as President of the American Bankers Association.

Insurance Concerns Hear Papers Best Advertising Medium

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Bankers and brokers are the "new poor," says President Bernard S. Lichtenberg of the Institute of Public Relations, and insurance advertising should be addressed instead to "political bosses, movie stars, and swing band leaders."

"The gorgeous figure of Carole Lombard has stocked her vault with more available moneybags than all the Walter Chryslers and Averill Harrimans put together," the New Yorker told the Life Advertisers' Association convention.

"Benny Goodman and Joe Louis and Donald Budge are your big prospects of today," he said in telling the insurance advertising men that if the companies wished to offset the setbacks of the past decade they must "take out insurance on their own businesses by increasing their advertising."

"Pass up the William Randolph Hearsts and knock at the door of men like Henry Luce (publisher of Time and Life)," he counseled.

Clinton Davidson of New York, Vice-President of Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., told the group their advertising should be "mostly newspaper advertising." He said it was surprising that insurance companies didn't make better use of newspapers

Mr. Davidson added, however, that it was "partly the fault of the newspapers themselves, because during my entire experience, no newspaperman ever gave me a constructive plan or suggestion for advertising insurance in the newspapers."

John H. McCarroll of Des Moines was elected president of the Insurance Advertisers' Group to succeed Cyrus T. Steven of Hartford, Conn.

Karl Ljung, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., was elected vice-president; A. Scott Anderson of Des Moines, secretary, and C. Sumner Davis of Philadelphia, treasurer, and the following were elected to the executive committee:

Emmett Russell, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Castle-Graham of London, Ont.; Royden C. Berger of Hartford, Conn.; Fred L. Fisher of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Leonard C. Kiesling of Wilmington, Del., and R. C. White of Springfield, Ill.

Canada's Grain Crop Estimate Lowered

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in its second estimate of 1938 grain production in Canada, placed it at 348,100,000 bushels.

The estimate at 348,100,000 bushels is 10,333,000 bushels less than the September estimate of 358,433,000 bushels. Production of wheat last year was 182,410,000 bushels.

Total yields of other principal grain crops in Canada in 1938 are estimated as follows, with figures for 1937 in brackets:

Oats 377,315,000 bushels (268,442,000); barley 102,731,000 (83,124,000); rye 11,115,000 (5,771,000); peas 1,368,000 (1,199,600); corn for husking 7,690,000 (5,415,000).

The average yields per acre, in bushels, are as follows, with the 1937 averages within brackets: wheat 13.4 (7.1); oats 29. (20.6); barley 23.1 (19.2); rye 15.0 (6.5); peas 17.1 (14.3); beans 22.0 (19.2); buckwheat 18.7 (19.6); mixed grains 34.00 (32.0); flaxseed 6.1 (2.9); corn for husking 42.7 (32.7).

Missouri Pacific to File Exceptions to ICC Plan

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Missouri Pacific Railroad agreed to file briefs and exceptions to an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner's report which would wipe out Missouri Pacific common and preferred stock as part of a reorganization plan.

William Wyer, Secretary of the railroad, said the directors voted to "carry the fight as far as necessary."

The I. C. C. examiner filed his report last month. Missouri Pacific more than a year ago submitted its own plan of reorganization, under which preferred stockholders would receive one warrant for every share and common holders would receive one-third of a warrant for each share. These warrants would entitle the holders to purchase new par $100 stock for $25.

Mr. Wyer said Missouri Pacific's plan was based upon the agreement of all committees of bondholders or trustees which had entered appearances, with the exception of "two small bond groups."

"We feel our plan is the only one with a chance of being adopted," he said. "The directors think the examiner's report is definitely unfavorable to creditors as well as to us."

Big Rise in Auto Export Trade Is Seen by Knudsen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—A large increase in America's important automobile export trade during 1939 and a consequent rise in employment in this country are envisaged by William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Knudsen told a group of several hundred foreign automobile interests' representatives gathered at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton last night that estimates of motor car and motortruck exports for next year were one-third larger than those for 1938. Conditions have improved both here and abroad, he said, and automobile manufacturers have been continually forced to revise their anticipated 1939 export figures upwards.

U. S. Auto Leads in Europe

Mr. Knudsen, who has just returned home from his customary inspection of General Motors' plants in Europe and of market conditions there, declared conditions looked good in Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, but that French economic activity appeared a bit hampered by the decline of the franc and by adverse wage and hour legislation.

"Everywhere I went in Europe," he said, "I found the American motor vehicle looked upon as far and away the 'best buy' in the world of motor transportation. Only two things stand in the way of its purchase—the lack of exchange and the high cost of buying and operating it, due to artificial barriers."

Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors in charge of research, speaking before the Bond Club of New York, meeting at the Bankers' Club, told his listeners that the United States today is changing from a land where individual effort is most important to one where group effort is necessary to push big tasks through to completion.

Group Effort the Thing

"An individual isn't worth very much today, and therefore, the more individual you try to be, the less valuable you are," Mr. Kettering said, adding that "if you are part of a group, then you can do quite a lot." He held that the necessities of the World War had rushed the country across the borderline between individual and collective effort so quickly that people had no time to realize what was happening, and when the war was over, persons tried to go back to the individualistic days with the result that the busy but unplanned days of 1920 to 1929 followed. Nowadays, he added, a new factor—research—has come to occupy a permanent place in modern business, its role being to "find out what we are going to do when we cannot continue what we now are."

Mr. Kettering criticized the theory that a thing is difficult merely because one is not acquainted with it, holding that the fault is with the person—not with the task—and that a new approach with new ideas would probably do the trick. In line with this, he cautioned those who attack such Governmental efforts as the Public Works Administration to refrain from doing so until they have evolved a recreative substitute.

Westinghouse Bonus To Workers 3 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company posted on its plant bulletin boards notice of a three per cent monthly profit-sharing bonus for all its workers as result of recent improvement in business and earnings.

Monthly bonuses, figured on the base pay rates of individual employees, had ranged from 16 per cent in August, 1937, to nothing in October this year. The extra payment is calculated from net earnings of the company for the three preceding months.

Westinghouse has plants at East Pittsburgh, Chicopee Falls, Mass., Cleveland, East Springfield, Mass., Trenton, Newark, Mansfield, Ohio, Emeryville, Calif., Attica, N. Y., Lima, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa.

Railroads to Fight ICC Order in Court

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three Federal judges were assigned to hear arguments Nov. 26 in a suit brought by 179 railroads, who seek to overthrow an I. C. C. order requiring installation of automatic stokers on the nation's coal-burning locomotives.

Judges Florence E. Allen, Charles H. Simmons and Frank L. Kloeb will hear the railroads claim installation cost of $39,000,000 would be prohibitive.

The I. C. C. order followed union pleas that hand-stoking is dangerous to life.

Sees 'Very Bright' Future For Aluminum Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—A "very bright" future for the aluminum industry during the next 50 years has been predicted by Arthur Vining Davis, Chairman of the board of directors of the Aluminum Company of America.

To his associates celebrating the 50th anniversary of aluminum as a commercial metal at a banquet, Mr. Davis said:

"I am sure we will see improvement in labor conditions and relations with employer and perhaps such a great improvement and such a change that we have not at present the capacity to grasp or foresee it."

The speaker prophesied vastly extended uses of aluminum, which he characterized as still in the growing period.

Other speakers included John H. Goss, of Waterbury, Conn.

High Court Hears Power-TVA Lawyers Battle Over Program

Utilities Contend TVA Plan Means Federal Monopoly

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee Valley Authority electricity was assured 22 West Tennessee communities when the West Tennessee Power & Light Company agreed to sell its electric distribution system for $1,600,000.

John Wisdom, president of the utility, and four mayors representing the towns signed contracts covering sale of the properties through which it is planned to distribute TVA power.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counsel for 15 private utilities contended before the Supreme Court that the Tennessee Valley Authority's power program would "result inevitably" in a "federal monopoly."

Raymond T. Jackson, Cleveland lawyer, added that the far-reaching enterprise also would "destroy the power of the states to regulate a local utility and end the right of an individual to engage in that business."

Can't Meet Federal Competition

His colleague, John C. Weadock of New York, asserted that "Federal competition means absolute destruction" of the private companies because "it cannot be met."

Just before the court adjourned until tomorrow, James Lawrence Fly, general counsel of the TVA, began an argument in defense of the program. He will continue tomorrow, followed by John Lord O'Brian, special TVA counsel, who was defeated last Tuesday as Republican candidate for the Senate from New York.

The utilities appealed to the Supreme Court from a three-judge Federal Court in Eastern Tennessee which decided that they "have no immunity from lawful competition, even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

Justice Reed, who as Solicitor General argued for the Government in a previous TVA case before the tribunal, disqualified himself from participating in this controversy. That means the decision will be by seven justices, since there is one vacancy on the nine-man court.

Except for Justice McReynolds, who cast the lone vote against the Government in the 1936 TVA decision, the court listened in silence to the arguments.

Mr. McReynolds went into action after Mr. Jackson had contended that the TVA's main purpose was the production and sale of power and that this activity did not result from an essential Government function such as improving navigation or flood control.

Spent $200,000,000

"How much money has been spent by this set-up?" inquired Justice McReynolds, who is classified by the Administration as a "conservative."

"A little under $200,000,000," was the reply.

"What is the cost to improve navigation?"

"A little less than $75,000,000."

"And they already have spent $200,000,000," Mr. McReynolds commented. "It seems to me that throws some light on the good faith of the enterprise."

Mr. Weadock told the justices that "to keep from being destroyed" the utilities had offered to buy the TVA power and sell it without profit. He added that the companies would be willing to have such a program executed under Supreme Court supervision if that should be considered advisable.

He also said that it is the Federal Government—and not municipalities with public-owned plants—which is selling power to the consumers in the Tennessee Valley Area.

"The Government is using the municipalities for the purpose of having an agency," the attorney continued. "The municipalities are not in business. The plants are organized, established, and regulated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"It may be the voice of Jacob, but it is the hand of Esau."

TVA Attorneys Say Power Concerns Lack Right to Bring Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government attorney contended before the Supreme Court that 14 utility companies have no right to bring a legal challenge of the Tennessee Valley Authority's power program.

John Lord O'Brian, special TVA counsel, asserted that the only competition that would damage the companies was from municipalities and co-operatives to which the TVA power is sold.

Sees No Legal Injury

"Such competition," he said, "does not involve legal injury."

Mr. O'Brian, who was a Republican candidate for Senator from New York in the election a week ago, said the high tribunal had ruled last Jan. 3 that utilities could not challenge Public Works Administration loans and grants for the construction of publicly-owned power projects.

He added that "the essential feature" of the cases decided then and of the present litigation "is that the threatened competition is that of the municipality and not of the United States."

If the Court agrees with the Government that the TVA controversy should be dismissed, it might conceivably act next Monday without a written opinion.

The Justices took the case under consideration after Mr. O'Brian and James Lawrence Fly, TVA general counsel had argued for nearly three hours under frequent questioning from Justices McReynolds and Butler.

The exchange between Mr. Butler and Mr. Fly became so bitter that the Government attorney asserted a point in dispute was "clear everywhere except in your honor's mind."

Say Power Incidental

Both Justices centered their questions on the right of the power companies to sue and whether the Government could build dams for the direct purpose of manufacturing and selling power.

Messrs. O'Brian and Fly contended the latter question was not involved, and contended the power production was incidental to navigation, flood control and national defense activities.

In a brief rebuttal, Raymond T. Jackson of Cleveland, attorney for the power companies, argued that they should be permitted to prosecute the litigation in order "to vindicate our rights to engage in business, to own property and to obtain a livelihood."

The number of companies challenging the TVA activities dropped from 15 to 14 with the announcement by the clerk of the Court that the West Tennessee Power & Light Company had withdrawn.

Private Industry Building Program Seen Rising 50 P. C.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo. (AP)—Edward J. Harding of Washington, Managing Director of the Associated General Contractors of America, forecast a 50 per cent increase next year over 1938 in the building program for private industry. He also predicted the 1939 public works building program would be the largest of any year since the depression.

Mr. Harding spoke before the Governing Board of the National Association in session here.

"If the proposed national defense program is carried out," he said, "there will be a heavy expansion of facilities in several branches of industry, particularly in public utilities."

Mr. Harding said the tax reduction on industrial profits made by the last Congress would allow industry to undertake a more extensive building program.

Lower prices for building materials would give added stimulus to construction, he said, but costs were going up on some items and it was difficult to estimate the effect of the wage-hour law. He said he anticipated a slight price increase on materials when the large federal public works program begins Jan. 1.

Argentina Pegs Price of Wheat

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—President Roberto M. Ortiz by decree has pegged the price of Argentine wheat at seven pesos a hundred kilos, the equivalent of 43 cents a bushel.

Planters may sell either to exporting firms willing to pay the pegged price or more, or may dispose of their crops to a national grain board which Oritz created in another decree.

The decrees followed three conferences at which Jose Padilla, Minister of Agriculture, declared Argentina was burdened by an over-supply of wheat.

McAdoo Elected Chairman Of New American Lines

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William Gibbs McAdoo, who resigned from the United States Senate has been elected chairman of the board of the new American President Lines at a meeting of the directors.

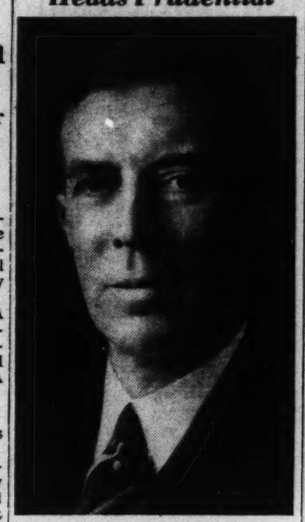
Mr. McAdoo will take over his duties with the lines, successor to the Dollar Steamship interests, about Dec. 1, Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the board, said.

Mr. McAdoo is in Washington at present. He was defeated for renomination as California Democratic senatorial candidate by Sheridan Downey in the August primaries.

Utility Calls Debentures

NEW YORK—American Gas & Electric Co. has called for redemption at 106 on Dec. 21 $10,000,000 of its 5 per cent debentures, due 2028. Funds for retirement of these obligations have been acquired in cash as result of recent refunding operations of the company's subsidiaries.

Heads Prudential



Franklin D'Olier

Elected President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. D'Olier has been acting President since the passing on of former President Edward D. Duffield. He was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Administration when he became connected with the Prudential on Dec. 15, 1925.

Urges Ban on Right To Be a Director Of More Than One Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board asked Congress to prohibit anyone from being a director of more than one bank. Ever since 1914, federal laws have attempted to enforce the ban for banks in the Federal Reserve System, but the Board said it was unfair to apply the principle to the 6,338 members of the Reserve System and not to the 8,950 other banks in the country. Reserve member bankers now are permitted to serve on the boards of two banks, but no more, under a temporary exemption from the old law.

The Board said it was again postponing the full effect of previous laws, for which the deadline was Feb. 1, 1939, until Aug. 1, 1939, to give Congress time to extend the ban to nearly all banks. Congress does not meet until Jan. 3 and a month was believed insufficient for action.

The banks not covered by the present ban are state banks, which formerly could not be regulated by Congress. Since nearly all state banks now are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, legal means of extending the regulation now may be found by making conformity to federal regulations a condition for FDIC insurance.

A Board spokesman said the issue of abolishing interlocking directorates was not involved in the administration's program for abolishing bank holding companies, which also may be taken up by the next Congress.

No figures are available on how many bankers are directors of more than one bank.

Rubber Export Quota Raised to 50 P. C.

LONDON — The International Rubber Regulations Committee has fixed the rubber export quota for first quarter of 1939 at 50 per cent. This compares with 45 per cent for the current quarter. Next meeting has been set for Feb. 14, 1939.

NEW YORK—The rubber export quota of 50 per cent fixed by the International Rubber Regulations Committee says the Commodity Exchange means that permissible exports from all countries, including Siam and French Indo-China, will average 69,438 tons monthly during the first quarter of next year. This is an increase of some 15,000 tons monthly, or 27.6 per cent, over permissible exports during last six months of 1938.

CCC Wool Loans Total $13,064,952 to Nov. 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported loans totaling $13,064,952 had been made on 72,174,129 net grease pounds of wool through Nov. 5. The average was 18.10 cents a pound.

The total included repayments of $1,483,850 covering 8,278,634 pounds of wool.

Life Insurance Gain Shown

NEW YORK—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company announced a gain of $2,423,956 in its insurance in force in October, bringing the total to more than $1,000,000,000, an increase of $20,890,989 since Jan. 1.

Railroads Look Upon Subsidy As Real Hope for Solvency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Withdrawal by the railroads of their demand for a wage cut, following recommendation of such a move by the President's fact-finding board, demonstrates, it is held here, the effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act, under which rail-labor controversies are mediated.

The situation may not be entirely satisfactory to the roads, which still claim that more business or lower costs are the only alternatives to wholesale bankruptcy, but, it is pointed out, the matter is settled inso far as either a strike or a wage cut is concerned, and the search for a solution to the railroads' financial problem is kept in peaceful channels.

The Presidential board's report against the proposed 15 per cent pay cut the roads had asked, did not require compliance. The decision of the roads not to insist on pay reductions was voluntary, and came, it is held, not only because of the realization that public opinion built up during the long negotiations might make other action unwise, but because the law under which the process of mediation is set up was the work of the employers themselves, as well as the employees. Each side feels duty bound to abide by it.

Hardly a Ripple

Aside from the question of financial relief, the fact that another major crisis in national labor relations has passed with hardly a ripple, is considered of primary significance.

Attention now turns to prospects for other forms of relief. The roads not only were disappointed but surprised by the report, for they had expected at least some compromise with their demand. On top of the increase in wages allowed the workers last fall, and the recent refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow more than a fraction of a freight rate increase asked, inability to cut wages now leaves the roads with little left but to hope for better business and to work for and accept whatever legislative relief is offered.

They are in a co-operative mood, but do not hide their conviction that loans will not solve the problem. They point out that most of them already have borrowed to the limit. Borrowed money, they say, has to be paid back. Only more income, and that means more business, will make it possible to pay back what is borrowed, to say nothing of providing income for other railroad securities.

Prospects of a direct subsidy are met with a little more enthusiasm, but there is no indication the joint employer - employee committee charged by the President with working out some plan will offer such a scheme.

As for reorganization and consolidation, the roads are frank in their view they should be left to do this as they see fit. They have gone as far as possible along this line already, many owners insist. On this angle the workers are, in many cases, as much against consolidation as owners, for they figure it would mean few jobs.

The Railway Business Association, representing the rail-equipment industry feels a Federal subsidy is the only answer.

The National Association of Advisory Boards, representing large shippers, feels the solution will be found in further co-ordination of rail and truck service.

Meanwhile the matter of wages is not to be left unconsidered. A few owners have felt from the start that they probably could get no place in asking for a horizontal cut. These say now that attention should be given to the possibilities of reductions in certain classifications. They note that the speeding of trains has meant that those working on a mileage basis make a day's pay in an hour or so. It thus costs the roads more to operate because as many trains are run and more men are needed to handle them.

Government Ownership

The threat of government ownership seems to loom a little more menacingly, too. That is, where a year ago many rail operators poohpoohed such a possibility, they now are apprehensive. One executive declared that he felt the board had been influenced in its decision by a desire of the Administration to force the roads into government ownership. That view, right or not, is held in some degree by many railroad officials.

Officers of the Transportation Association of America, whose members are from industry, agriculture, finance, and business generally, including the railroads, still insist that its national transportation program is the best offered. It opposes not only government ownership but any form of government subsidy, and believes the remedy lies in the direction of placing each transport group on a self-sustaining basis by coordination of facilities, elimination of duplications, application of regulation in the same measure of all forms through the same Federal body, equalization of taxation, and the fixing of a living basis of rates. The Association has sent out 50,000 questionnaires, and on the basis of the answers hopes to develop recommendations as to the manner and extent to which transportation rates should be regulated by government.

Gets Air Equipment Order

PHILADELPHIA — Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co. announced receipt of order for 250 each of rudders, stabilizers, elevators and fuel tanks from the Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa. Parts will be used in new model J-4 Piper plane.

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BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
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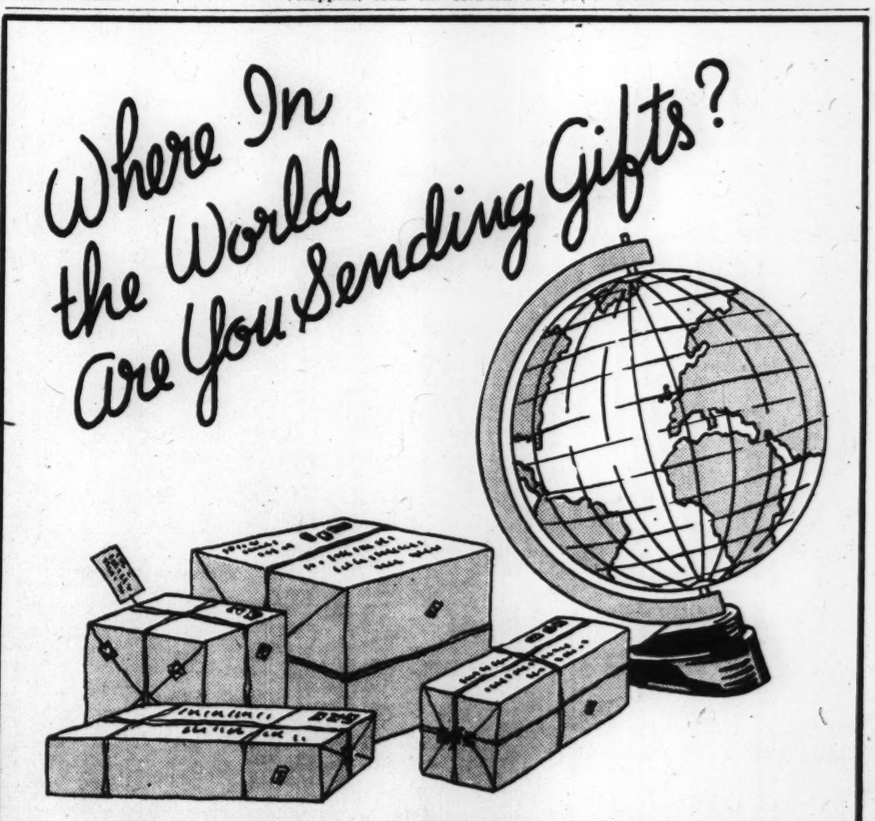

If they're going by boat, you'd better scan our list of mailing dates below, clap on your hat, and make your way to your favorite Monitor advertisers. They have excellent assortments of the kinds of gifts those in foreign lands like best to receive.

★ ★ ★
Dates of the Latest Christmas Mail Boats
★ ★ ★

FROM NEW YORK

Argentina	Dec. 3	Hungary	Dec. 10
Azores Islands	Nov. 26	India	Nov. 26
Bahamas	Dec. 10	Italy	Dec. 14
Barbados	Dec. 10	Jamaica	Dec. 17
Belgium	Dec. 16	Martinique	Dec. 10
Bermuda	Dec. 17	Netherlands	Dec. 16
Bolivia	Dec. 3	Newfoundland	Dec. 17
Brazil	Dec. 10	Poland	Dec. 16
British Isles	Dec. 16	Puerto Rico	Dec. 17
Bulgaria	Dec. 10	Scandinavia	Dec. 10
Canal Zone	Dec. 17	South Africa	Nov. 26
Cape Verde	Nov. 26	Spain, Portugal	Dec. 10
Ceylon	Nov. 26	Switzerland	Dec. 4
Cuba	Dec. 20	Syria	Dec. 10
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 16	Trinidad	Dec. 10
France	Dec. 16	Turkey	Dec. 10
Germany	Dec. 16	U. S. S. R.	Dec. 10
Greece	Dec. 10	Venezuela	Dec. 17
Guianas	Dec. 7	Virgin Isles	Dec. 15
		Yugoslavia	Dec. 10

FROM PACIFIC PORTS

Australia	Nov. 22	Netherlands Indies	Nov. 26
China	Dec. 3	New Zealand	Dec. 6
Japan	Dec. 3	Philippines	Nov. 26
Hawaii	Dec. 16	Straits Settlements	Nov. 26
Manchuria	Nov. 26		

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Germany After American Trade In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A determined effort by Germany to supplant the United States in South African markets is indicated in latest reports from South Africa, according to the National Foreign Trade Council.

German representatives, during the negotiations for the Fifth Payments Agreement, pressed for total purchases of German products amounting to £8,500,000, but only succeeded after weeks of bargaining in securing instead purchases of the amount of £6,300,000. Germany, however, expects to obtain the larger amount in the next agreement. Considerable pressure was brought to bear to divert to Germany some of the South African imports from the United States, including automobiles, electrical appliances and agricultural implements.

Germany Big Buyer

As Germany has a large import merchandise balance in trade with the Union, and offers to take as much as half of South Africa's wool clip, she is in a position to exert great pressure upon the South African Government. Another factor in the situation is the large increase in German purchases of deciduous fruits and products.

Reports suggest that Germany may gain advantages at the expense of United States trade by the proposed change from ad valorem to specific duties. The Board of Trade and Industries is at present investigating the possibilities of this change, which would greatly benefit Germany. It is expected that these tariff changes will come before the Union Parliament next year.

Some South African economists who are urging this tariff change insist that United States gold purchases need not be taken into consideration, but the fact remains that stoppage of these gold purchases would have serious effects upon the Union. Fear is also expressed in South Africa that the conclusion of the Anglo-American trade agreement will adversely affect all the Dominions, by reduction of the British preferences.

On Barter Basis

Although the South African Minister of Commerce recently denied that the payments agreement with Germany is barter, it is undeniable that, due to lack of exchange, Germany cannot buy from the Union except on a barter basis. It was largely due to this fact that South Africa was unable to meet Germany's demands for increased purchases of German products.

The barter agreement with Germany is being attacked in South Africa on the ground that it is detrimental to Union industries, to the position of gold, and to the wool growers, as South Africa is forced to accept German goods for lack of exchange, and pay heavy toll to Germany on all purchases.

Compared with the last calendar year, South African imports for eight months have dropped by £3,500,000 and exports by £12,400,000, accounted for largely by August decline of gold shipments.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	¾@1	
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Market

Short bills	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	⅜
3 mos bills	½	½	½
Bar gold	148s 1d	148s 3d	139s 10d
Bar silver	20d	19 11-16d	19⅝d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Roma	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 16

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.8665
Cables	4.70	4.71½	4.8667
France—franc	.0263	.0264	††
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2256	.2254	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4005	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5420	.5405	§
Sweden—krona	.2421	.2419	.4537
Norway—krone	.2361	.2360	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2098	.2096	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087½	.0087½	.0230
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0344	.0344	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0211½	.0211½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0436	.0748	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2300	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2740	.2739	.8440
India—rupee	.3510	.3506	.6180
Java—florin	.5438	.5419	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.22.71½	.2045	*
Shanghai—dol	.1894	.1575	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5470	.5480	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9908	.9906⅛	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2050x	.2050x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ††Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. x Nominal. ††Revalued by French decree on basis of 170 francs to the pound sterling, about $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
					Net
Dec. (new)	12.96	12.96	12.80	12.80	—.16
Mar. (new)	13.48	13.48	13.17	13.18	—.21

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '45-'43	109.13	109.13	109.13
27 2¾s '46-'44	109.18	109.15	109.17
10 3s '56-'44	114.2	114.2	114.2
5 4¼s '52-'47	118.18	118.18	118.18
9 2¾s '51-'48	105.5	105.4	105.4
1 2½s '53-'49	102	102	102
2 2½s '52 '50	102.3	102.3	102.3
6 3s '55-'51	106.17	106.16	106.17
32 2¾s '60-'55	104.4	104.1	104.4
4 2¾s '59-'56	102.31	102.31	102.31
8 2¾s '63-'58	102.13	102.11	102.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-'44	106.12	106.11	106.12

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¼s '44-'42	104.1	104	104.1
2 3s '52-'44	106.12	106.11	106.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Alb & Wrap 6s '48	38	38	38
5 Alleghany 5s '44	83¼	83	83
4 Alleghany 5s '49	74	73½	74
36 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41	40	40
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	104	104	104
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
14 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110½	110	110
4 Am & For P 5s '2030	56	56	56
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
8 Am Int 5½s '49	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
14 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112⅝
39 Am T & T 3¼s '66	105¼	105⅛	105¼
13 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105¼	105	105¼
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
4 Anaconda Cop4½s 50	106⅞	106½	106⅝
15 rm Del 4s '57	98¼	98	98
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97⅞
213 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106	106
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
3 tAtDan 1st 4s '48	36¾	35½	36¾
2 AtGu&WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99½	99½	99½
18 B&O rfg 6s '95	20⅝	20¼	20⅛
50 B&O 1st 5s '48	52¼	51½	51½
24 B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅞	19	19
13 B&O 5s '96P	19¾	19½	19¾
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19¼	19½
64 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¼	13	13⅛
21 B&O 4s '48	52⅜	51½	51½
10 B&OSLE&WV '41	44¼	43	43
35 B&O S W '50	35	34⅝	34⅝
4 B&O 4s T C '59	3	38	38
8 Bell TPa 5s '48	1.9	118	118
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	1.34	128⅞	128¾
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105½
20 Beth Stl 5s '66	100¼	100	100
42 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99⅞	99½	99½
9 Bost&Me 5s '67	29	28¼	28¼
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
181 Bkly Man THr 4½s '66	78⅞	77½	77½
13 Bkly UnElists 5s	85⅞	84¼	85⅞
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	97	97	97
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
5 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	29¼	28¾	29
1 Bush Term 5s '55	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅞	112	112
11 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98⅝	98¾
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¼	92¼	92¼
32 Cen of Ga 5s '45	11⅜	10⅞	11
2 Cen Ga Midland5s47	7	7	7
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s65	109½	-09½	109½
5 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26½	26½	26½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	59⅝	59½	59½
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74	74½
3 Cen RR N J 5s '87	23	23	23
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '97reg	21½	21½	21½
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	24	24	24
1 Cen Steel 8s '49	115	115	115
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	99¾	3n¾	99¾
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
1 C&O 3½s '96D	97	97	97
24 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¾	96⅝	96⅜
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12½	12½
12 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95	94¾	94⅞
20 CB&Q2gen 4s '58	98½	98½	98½
2 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	90	90	90
12 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15¾	15	15
30 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20½	20½
61 CMSP &2Pac 5s '75	11⅛	10¼	10¼
24 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3¼	3¼
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26⅜	25½	25½
2 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	5¾	5¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
6 Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	8	8	8
16 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3½	3⅝
16 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17¼	17¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16	16	16
13 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8	8
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7½	7½
2 CITH&SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108¾	108¼	108¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
1 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	90	90	90
1 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
5 Childs Co 5s '43	78½	73⅜	78½
17 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	107¾	107½	107¾
5 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	108½	108¼	108¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s '7	60	60	60
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	70¼	70½	70½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
13 ClevUnTerm 4½s '72	87⅞	87	87
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80	80	80
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	73¼	73¼	73¼
26 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96¾	96¼	96¾
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¾	94½	94½
5 Col Ry&L 4s '55	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
23 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
16 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106	106½
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108½	106½	106½
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107¾	108
13 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	108¾	108¼	108
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	107¾	108
22 Comwlth7d cv3½s'58n	108⅞	108	108
25 Con Edis 3½s '48	108⅝	106½	106½
18 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106½	106½	106½
14 Con Edis 3¼s '58	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¼	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s '66	103¾	103¼	103⅜
4 Con Oil 3½s '51	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Contamer 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
17 Crane Co 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 CWills6s'51 103 17-32	103	17-32	103 17-32
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35½	34¾	35½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108½	108½	108½
87 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Del P & L 4½s '71	106½	106¾	106½
23 D & R G 4s '36	14	13½	13½
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	5½	5½
14 D & R G West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97	97	97
7 DMInshelGl 3½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 DuluthSS&A5s'37	15⅞	15¼	15¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
11 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109	109½
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¼	12¾	12¾
32 Erie rfg 5s '75	13	12½	12½
3 Erie 1st 4s '95	43¾	43¾	43¾
30 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¾	22	22¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	21½	21½	21½
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	9¾	10
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	48	48	48
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104	104½
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
32 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	100⅝	100	100½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69½	68¼	68¼
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	99¾	99½	99¼
5 Goodrich 6s '65	100	99¾	99¾
18 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84	84	84
30 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	99½	99½	99⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10 Gt Nor 3½s '67	75	74¼	74¼
2 Hocky V 4½s '99	117½	117	117
61 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39	37¼	39
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	122½	122½	122½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13	13
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	51	51
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56⅛	55	56
42 Ill Cen 4½s '66	47	46¼	46½
6 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	53¾	52¾	52¾
6 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63 D	49½	49½	49½
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	105	105
9 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	109⅛	108¾	108¾
80 Interb R Tr 7s '32	69	67	68¼
18 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	67	65	67
64 Interb R Tr 6s '32	42½	41¾	41¾
130 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	70½	69¾	69¾
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78½	77¾	77¾
1 Int Mer Mar 4½s '41	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	95	90	90
25 Int Paper 5s '47	97	96¾	97
7 Int T&T cv 4¼s '39	100½	100¼	100¼
33 Int T&T 4½s '52	84¾	84¼	84¾
20 Int T&T 5s '55	68¾	68	68¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¾	4¾	4¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	82½	82	82½
2 Lac Gas 5s '2d	82	82	82
36 Lehigh Pow Sec inc '75	31	30¼	30¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	61	58	61
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	47	47	47
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	2½	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22½	22½	22½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	22½	22½	22½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	21¾	21¾
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
11 Loews 3½s '46	102	101½	101⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83½	82½	83½
1 Long Isl unif 4s '49	83½	83½	83½
4 Lorillard Co 5s '51	121¾	121⅜	121⅝
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82	82¼
16 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¾	100½	100⅝
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85⅝	80¾	80¾
4 L&N Pdd4½ 4s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Louis&Nash 4½s '52	78	78	78
3 Lou Gas&El 3½s6B	107	107	107
13 Manhat Ry 4s 90	13	13	14⅜
35 Manhat Ry 4s60	34¾	33	33
15 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s2013	24¼	23½	24
9 Man RR 6s L 4s '39	58	58	58
3 Man RR 6s L 4s '2d	101	101	101
18 Marion SthKnox4s47	85	85	85

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Market St Ry 7s '40	59	57	59
5 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104½	104½	104½
3 Mead Corp 6s '45	104¼	104	104
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 MetWideEChi4s38	8	8	8
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	15	15	15
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6¼	6	6¼
9 Mo-Ill 5s '59	51¾	51	51¾
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40½	40½	40½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	53	53	53
52 Mo Pac 5s '77F	19½	18½	18½
36 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19	18¾	18¾
44 Mo Pac 5s '81	44	19½	18¾
27 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6	6
6 Mob & Oh 5s '38	34	33⅜	33⅜
31 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	29½	29	29
7 Monongah Ry 4s '60	103	102¾	102¾
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	108	108	108
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98½	98⅝
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	55½	55¼	55½
32 Mo Pac 5s '77F	19¼	18½	18½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	70½	70½	70½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	35½	35½	35½
19 Na Dairy 3¼s '51ww	104	103¾	103¾
1 Na Dist Pr 4½s '45	106½	106½	106½
2 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104	104	104
25 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	107⅞	108
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	101¼	100¾	101¼
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	75	75	75
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	37	37
1 NY&Harlm 3½s 2000	97	97	97
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63⅜	63⅜
45 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59½	58¾	58¾
18 NYC 3¾s '46	78	78	78
9 NYC 3¼s '52	68	67½	67½
8 NYS&HR 4½s 2013	59	58¾	58¾
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	80½	80	80
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
12 NYCCh&StL 5½s '74A	59¼	58	58
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50½	49	49¼
5 NY Conn 4½s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NY Dock 5s 47	53	53	53
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
2 NY Edis 3½s 66	108½	108	108½
16 NYNH&H 4s 67	15¼	15	15½
9 NYNH&H 4½s 67	14¾	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	8	7⅞	7⅞

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Italo-Argentine Electric Co (Am Shrs)	$0.8197	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Placer Devel, Ltd	60c	Dec.	9	Nov. 15
Capital Distribution				
Andian Natl	$6	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Extra				
Columbia Baking Co $1 cum pfc pt ext	40c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Dr Pepper	65c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Imperial Oil	37½c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Intl Pet, Ltd	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Kysor Heater Co	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Royalite Oil	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Tulo Roof	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Irregular				
Haverty Furniture Cos Inc	20c	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 18
Texas Pac L Trust (full shrs)	$15	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Texas Pac L Trust (sub shrs)	15c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Welch G Juice	25c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 21
Reduced				
Boston Wharf Co	50c	S	Dec. 22	Nov. 22
Columbia Bak Co	4c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Accumulated				
Cdn Intrnatl Co 5% pf	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Inv Tr West Cst Co 6% pf	$1.12½	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Regular				
Agricultural Ins Co (Water'n,N.Y.)	75c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Am Tr Co (San Fran, Calif)	40c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Andian Natl	$1	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Anglo-Cdn Tel Co, Cl A	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Atlas Corp pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Canad'n Natl Corp	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Cent Ohio S. Prod	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Clearfield & Mahoning R R	$1.50	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Coast Counties Gas & Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Columbia Bak Co (np) $1 cum ptc pf	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Coniarum Mines, Ltd	3c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Cook P & Varn Do pf	15c	Q	Nov. 28	Nov. 18
Delaware & Bound Brook R R Co	$2	Q	Nov. 19	Nov. 15
Dominion Foundries & Stl. Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Dr Pepper	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
First Hold Corporation (Pasadena, Calif) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	Dec. 1
Gallaher Drug Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Gallaher Drug Co($20) 7% ptc pf	35c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Gen Gas & Elec Corp (Del) $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Glens Falls Ins Co	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Globe-Wernicke Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Great West Electro Chemical Co	80c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Hartman Tob Co $4 pr pf	$1	Q	Dec. 12	Dec. 8
Hein-Werner Motor Pts Corp	15c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Humble O & Ref	62½c	..	Dec. 27	Nov. 26
Imperial Oil	25c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Indus Bk of Hartford (Conn)	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Intl Pet,Ltd	75c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Kable Bros Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Kysor Heater Co	15c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Minn Honeywell pf B	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Northern Oklahoma Gas Co	35c	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Peoples Telephone Co (Butler, Pa) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown RR Co	$1.50	Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 19
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Prentice-Hall	70c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Do	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Rixdon Mfg Co Do 7% pf	37½c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Royalite Oil	75c	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
St. Louis Bridge Co 6% 1st pf	50c	S	Dec. 1	Nov.

C. I. O. Becomes the C. I. O.; Labor Peace Moves Shelved

(Continued from Page 1)

admittedly enable it to gain control of the A. F. of L. and oust William Green as its President. Offered a year ago in the peace negotiations then current, the C. I. O. proposal was rejected by the A. F. of L.

Consequently, this week's convention clarifies the outlook for reunion. Evidently at this moment there is none.

Pressing its business with unusual speed, the C. I. O. endorsed the economic theory of running industry, under extensive Government direction, at full production, meantime giving employment to every worker, a recommendation outlined by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. Chairman, in his lengthy report to the convention.

The committee which handled Mr. Lewis's report declared this feature a fundamental statement of economic policy for labor, and commented that full production and full employment were of essential importance to all society and held this was the answer to most of the serious difficulties which face the nation.

Ovation for Lewis

Mr. Lewis was given a personal ovation of a type rare in labor history. He accepted it as an answer to the charge of dictatorship brought against him by the rival A. F. of L.

At the mention of appreciation for Mr. Lewis's work for the C. I. O., the delegates began to applaud, then to cheer, and wound up by leaving their seats and marching around the hall in such a demonstration as greets the nomination of a candidate at a national political convention.

According to the A. F. of L. criticism, Mr. Lewis has run the C. I. O. as a one-man organization, and it is conceded to be one of the purposes of this convention to meet such attack by adopting a regularly elective procedure and machinery.

However, by their enthusism, the delegates appeared to identify Mr. Lewis indissolubly with the C. I. O. and to ratify without question the type of direction which had brought the remarkable organizational results exhibited in the new Congress.

Lewis to Head Group

The President of the new C. I. O. is given more power by its constitution than the President of the A. F. of L. No other name for this office is discussed than Mr. Lewis. By the nature of its origins, the C. I. O. is a more centralized body.

Greater reliance on political action than has been customary in the labor movement for the past half century was at once manifested by the new organization. In its preamble it declared itself the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve and extend industrial and political democracy.

The convention adopted a report observing, in part, that a vast amount of legislation is needed to protect and advance the cause of labor in this country, and that it has become the task of the C. I. O. to see that this legislation is enacted and protected. This report was made by the committee which analyzed Mr. Lewis's report and urged its adoption.

Also from the committee came an expressed desire for labor's full sharing in efforts of the Administration and of Congress to work out the plan of full production and full employment. Ultimately, a number feel here, as a result of such tendencies as these, the C. I. O. is likely to evolve into a labor party.

First Divided Vote

The first divided vote of the convention came during consideration of the preamble and objects set forth in the draft of the constitution. Certain of the foes of the Communists attributed the opposition to immediate adoption to a desire of Communists to see the declaration that this was to be an organization "regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality," enlarged to include politics.

If this was the issue, it did not come out in the open, and Communists privately denied it. The statement of objects was adopted by a close vote as originally drafted. It leaves the C. I. O. free to act against Communists in its officialdom if ever it wants to.

C. I. O. Peace Plans

The peace plan of the C. I. O. is this:

The C. I. O. proposes to go back into the A. F. of L. as a whole. The identity of all the 41 national or international C. I. O. unions and organizing committees would be preserved in the return.

Plainly there are a number of differences over conflicting jurisdictions, where both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions are competing against each other in the same fields. All such overlappings would be settled by negotiation between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., after the C. I. O. was again back within the A. F. of L.

Perpetuation of duplications would doubtless in time be eliminated.

C. I. O. unions in the newly organized large scale industries—such as automobile and steel where there is little or no present A. F. of L. duplication—would be taken back precisely as they are. That is, on the industrial union basis of one big union of all workers in the industry.

Another Suggestion

In addition to this C. I. O. program, some leaders go a step further and forecast the possible basis on which a conflict, say between the Electrical Workers' Union of the C. I. O. and the Electrical Workers' Union of the A. F. of L., might be settled. They suggested that the C. I. O. union be allotted manufacturing industry and the A. F. of L. union the building trades.

The position of the A. F. of L. is that where there are disputes they should be settled prior to reunion. It is also extremely doubtful if the A. F. of L. would grant the wholesale concessions sought by the C. I. O.

As voiced in the discussion of peace at this convention, the C. I. O. feels it has been the victor in creating such a great organization. Six weeks ago at the A. F. of L. convention, sentiment similarly held that the Federation was the victor because it had made up the loss of the original C. I. O. unions and grown bigger than before.

No Compromise Seen

Debate on the peace platform recommended to the convention by its Committees revealed a militant demand for maintaining the C. I. O. position of industrial unionism and protection of all C. I. O. unions without compromise. Actually it was not a debate, for none opposed.

Less wish for agreement was exhibited here than at the recent A. F. of L. convention where Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union and a Federation wheelhorse, at one time threatened to withdraw his union to force peace. No such action developed here.

In supporting the C. I. O. committee report, several voiced a genuine wish for harmony in the labor movement, others an ironical desire. It was made evident that there are in the C. I. O. as in the A. F. of L. some who do not want peace. The peace bloc in the Federation also seemed bigger and more influential than in the C. I. O.

"Our position is no different than a year ago, than three years ago," Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the C. I. O. and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told the convention.

One Labor Movement

"I am for one labor movement, but two organizations are better than no organization at all. The labor movement was losing members under the A. F. of L. in 1920 when there was close to full employment.

"We are for a unified labor movement, but we do not consider unity will serve the purpose if it means going backwards and giving up what we have achieved in the last three years.

"Those fundamental principles we have fought for are essential to a labor movement. We are for the principle of the industrial form of organization without reservation, where all the workers in the mass production industries join in one organization of their industry.

"On that basis we are willing to go into any conference.

"This organization will stand back of every organization in it to protect it in negotiations.

"We serve notice we are here organizing on a permanent basis."

Oil Workers' Stand

Harvey Fremmig, President of the Oil Workers' International Union, said that he wanted peace but that he was apprehensive that his union might be parceled up into 37 different unions if it had to swing over from one big union to a craft union basis.

"You can no more go back into the A. F. of L. on old terms than you can unscramble an egg," declared Wyndham Mortimer, a Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers Union.

Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, said that the A. F. of L. had persisted in an obsolete form of labor organization which would not meet the needs of labor in modern industrial America. The C. I. O.'s record, he added, justified the statement that it would enter any peace conference as a victorious organization.

"We must enter a peace conference on a basis of equality," he said. "The formation of this organization is a step toward peace, because we can now go in as equals."

Harry R. Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. Director and President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, spoke against the "least compromise of the fundamental principles of the C. I. O."

The convention also voted to oppose amendment of the National Labor Relations Act and for doubling the appropriation for its administration and for a number of amendments of the Social Security Act. It also endorsed development of the labor press.

Frederick W. Carr.

Baptist Group Protests

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing 481,000 members, petitioned Secretary Cordell Hull of the State Department Nov. 15 "to take urgent measures" protesting "the intolerant, brutal and inhuman treatment of Jews in Germany. Such treatment," said a resolution unanimously adopted, "is a denial of the ideals of decency, of justice and of Christianity."

Eleven Farm Planks Laid Down by Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore., Nov. 16

Following are the planks in the farm program of Louis J. Taber, National Master of the National Grange:

1. Give the American farmer the American market on all crops which he can efficiently produce.
2. Develop new markets and new uses for food and fiber products.
3. Maintain our share of the foreign markets on those commodities that we have long produced for export.
4. Set aside all tariff revenues on agricultural products to use as a drawback to aid in exporting farm products, or equalizing tariff costs.
5. Continue and increase appropriations for research laboratories.
6. Reduce production costs by keeping transportation, interest and other fixed charges at a reasonable level.
7. Check the continued increase of debt and taxes.
8. Develop a sound program that increases the forestry, wild life and conservational use of land. Retire marginal and sub-marginal land and bring no new acreage under cultivation until needed.
9. Increase support and assistance for co-operative marketing methods.
10. Continue adequate appropriations for agricultural education, experimentation, extension, 4-H Club work, vocational agriculture and rural school activities.
11. Hasten business recovery and increase purchasing power.

Grange Head Sees Need of Scrapping Of Crop Control

(Continued from Page 1)

maintain a decent standard of living.

"Increased funds should be provided for the surplus Commodity Corporation. In short, we should hold all progress gained and improve by amendment and administration while we build a more permanent program."

As a permanent device for keeping American farm prices above the lower world level, Mr. Taber suggested the "tariff drawback," a plan based on the export debenture. This would mean that funds derived from tariff revenues would be used to pay farmers who export cotton, wheat, or some other product the difference between the foreign market price and the higher American price.

As an example Mr. Taber cited the following: "If 42 cents a bushel is the right differential to enable the American wheat farmer to retain his standard of living, when we export wheat, we would be able to lift prices to the American level from a foreign price level by allowing a drawback of 42 cents a bushel on the wheat exported. The same principle would apply to cotton or other commodities exported from time to time.

Best Method for Stability

"This method would lift prices without adding to the government pay roll. It is the nearest automatic and the simplest of all proposals seeking to better farm conditions. By setting aside all import duties on agricultural products, it would provide a substantial reservoir of funds that could be used not only as a regular drawback, but to equalize tariff costs and improve marketing conditions."

The merits of the so-called "two-price system" for marketing farm products, proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, were questioned by the Grange master. This system proposes to sell surpluses at a lower-than-market price to people on relief in this country.

"All will agree as to the humanitarian suggestion that the underprivileged in our own land should have the first opportunity to buy at low prices," Mr. Taber said, "but before we give this step approval let us analyze some of the difficulties. . . . Who could prevent chiseling and bootlegging? Could we prevent those who buy at a very low price from selling at a profit in order to use the funds for other desirable purposes? Unless there is outright government purchase and control with rigid price-fixing, we can see real dangers.

. . . "It would be safer and better to maintain the helpful program of the Surplus Commodity Corporation. By advertising, by wise merchandising, and by using marketing agreements that keep the culls and second-class goods out of interstate commerce, prices can be stabilized. Let us explore every possible method before we resort to the Two-Price system."

Prosperity of the Grange organization was reported by Mr. Taber. "In spite of falling prices," he said, "the number of Granges organized in this year is 10 per cent higher than a year ago. For the fifth successive year we have sustained a net gain in national membership."

Carol Seeks British Aid

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—King Carol of Rumania today made a public plea for British financial and economic help in guiding his country along a path of "peaceful understanding."

Ruler of a Balkan country isolated from western democracies and under threat of possible German domination, King Carol made the first public speech of his state visit at ancient Guildhall in the heart of London's financial district.

"There are no better means of preserving peace than through loyal and equitable development of economic exchanges," he said.

King Carol, a great-grandson of England's Queen Victoria, spoke in fluent English before a gathering which included Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Foreign Minister Lord Halifax, and the Lord Mayor of London, his luncheon host.

Rumania, he said, needs "first of all a peaceful atmosphere for her development so as to attain through patient labor a strengthening of her material forces and a furthering of her moral and intellectual progress."

The King and Crown Prince Michael were banqueted with British pomp at Buckingham Palace last night.

There were 160 guests headed by the British Royal Family. Prime Minister Chamberlain with most of his Cabinet represented the Government and fifteen Ambassadors were invited, all wearing full dress with decorations.

Germans Show Astonishment At Reaction on Anti-Semitism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 16—One of the most significant aspects of Germany's anti-Semitic campaign is that certain sections of the Reich press today plainly show astonishment that people abroad have been so slow in realizing the implication of racial theories adopted under the National Socialists during the past few years.

The recent measures of the Reich, including last week's action, it is declared, follow naturally from racial theories now so well known. Hence, Germany declares the present foreign concern can only be regarded as an "artificial movement" sponsored by political enemies of National Socialism.

[The number of Jews under arrest throughout Germany was conservatively estimated by the Associated Press today at 40,000, including some of the best-known Rabbis and most of the leaders of important Jewish organizations.]

But whatever the view of the reaction abroad to the Jewish outrages, that among a large section of the German public is more significant, so far as the authorities are concerned. National Socialists in control here are quick to sense public reaction. It appears quite clearly in this week's "Schwartz Korps," organ of the "S. S." or Blackshirts, in the form of a vigorous article against those Germans who are opposed to such brutal treatment of the Jews and would prefer milder methods.

Under the title, "This Rabble Is Worse," the article declares: "Behind the hypocritical mask of good will, moderation, and wordy humanitarianism is hidden nothing but the bestial cruelty of weak cowards . . . you expect to be allowed to weep unpunished for poor Jews. We'll teach you differently."

This attack is evidently a reply to reactions noted among the street crowds themselves and to reports of a recent meeting said to have been held secretly Nov. 13 at which protests against the outrages were made.

"Necessary Statement" Made

Foreign correspondents here have just received copies of the minutes of this meeting. It is entitled, "Necessary Statement." The meeting which it is said was attended by "all classes including officers and members of the National Socialist Party," adopted a resolution expressing deep shame at what had happened, declaring that 90 per cent of the population neither participated nor approved these outrages, and then condemned Dr. Joseph Goebbels' description of them as an expression of the popular will as an unparalleled insult to the German nation. Finally, the resignation of Dr. Goebbels as Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda is demanded.

This method of distribution of such material to foreign correspondents has long been one adopted by secret organizations. It is, however, difficult always to judge the real political importance of such activities.

The so-called "Freedom Party" conducted such propaganda intermittently for many months, but to this day its significance is generally unknown. This may apply also to last Sunday's gathering. But that there is certainly general disapproval of recent anti-Jewish methods every foreign observer knows. An equally important question in this connection would be whether this brochure will ever reach Reichsführer Hitler and if so what his reactions would be.

Knowing the existing conditions here it is highly improbable that he will ever see it. As for his reactions, however, it is hardly necessary here to redefine his standpoint, seeing that the Führer expressed himself on the Jewish question both in his book "Mein Kampf" and in recent speeches very clearly.

Threat to Use Hostages

Yesterday the Führer spent in Nuremberg according to reports here in company with District Leader Julius Streicher, editor of the Stürmer, most violent anti-Jewish periodical.

Regarding future activities against German Jews, the Schwartz Korps, which has often proved prophetic, also writes in the same issue, "We shall utilize the hostages which Jewry has given us according to the custom preached by the Jews themselves—eye for eye and tooth for tooth, but a thousand eyes for one eye, a thousand teeth for one tooth. Woe to the Jews if another of them, or if helpers hired or instigated by them raise his assassin's hand against a German. Not one Jew but all Jews stand as hostages for a dead or wounded German. Anyone who has hitherto failed to realize this fact from our first warning should know it now."

Hugh R. Wilson, the American Ambassador, yesterday took leave of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop before leaving for the United States. In German official circles it is maintained that Mr. Wilson's visit is simply normal and that only incidentally will he deal with the recent German events while in Washington. But the fact that his visit has been speeded up by special instructions from President Roosevelt has begun to cause some misgivings, even among would-be optimists here.

Jews Barred From Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsminister for Economics, in a speech last night, said that about 2,000,000,000 marks (about $800,000,000) of their wealth had been taken from the Jews. He fixed the net value of their property at about 7,000,000,000 marks.

"It is now possible to exclude the Jews from conducting German business and to take over the rest of their property in return for scrip," he said.

One new restrictive measure for Jews came in the form of an order to banks to permit Jews to withdraw not more than 100 marks ($40) a day. Still to come were more decrees regulating the life of German Jews already ejected from business, public amusement places and cultural institutions.

In high Jewish quarters it was learned there has been no indication of how the 1,000,000,000 mark ($400,000,000) fine is to be levied.

Leaders of the Jewish community themselves were unable to discuss the means of meeting the demand since many were in jail or hiding, and means of communicating with each other were broken.

Some Jewish businessmen said Jews would be fortunate if they receive 1-35th of the assessed value of their businesses in the "mass Aryanization" of business program scheduled in the next six weeks.

Slayer Talks to Police

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—The 17-year-old boy whose act was the declared cause of the German anti-Jewish violence was "on his own" for the first time when despair led him to shoot a German Embassy Secretary, he told police.

Unnerved and tearful after he learned of the Nazi anger at the death of the Secretary, Ernst vom Rath, the youth said he had been sleeping on parks and banks of the Seine for two weeks before the attack on Nov. 7. He had been trying to get a job. His immediate resentment, he explained, was because his parents were ordered to leave Germany, without possessions, under a Government order expelling many Polish Jews.

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 4th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8363 Plainfield

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6561

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
COKE COAL OIL
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone—PLD. 6-2637
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
AIRTEMP OIL BURNERS
Telephone Hack. 2-0067

FRED BILLER'S SERVICE STATION
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
WILLARD PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES
AUTHORIZED GULF DEALER

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

Thanksgiving Greetings
Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
"flowers of distinction"
96a Park Avenue Ru. 2-1552

Straub's Service Station
Specialist in State Inspection
Brakes, Lights, Wheel Alignment
Batteries Charged, etc.
20 Rutherford Ave. Ru. 2-0106

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Draperies
Furniture—Carpets
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
Thanksgiving Favors
Schrafft's—Page & Shaw—Whitman's Chocolates
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-3700

Butterworth Dairy
223 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
MILK
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
on Credit
Expert Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Terms
REID'S
15 East State St. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5829

UNION CITY

B. S. Andrews
Gifts of Jewelry to Suit Every Purse
147 48th Street Union City

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1895 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
930 Central Avenue Phone 2-3020

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Schuster's Meat Market
118 ELM STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0547

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

RUSSELL E. DARBY, Inc.
Corner South and Summit Avenues
Mary Lincoln Candies
Yardley's Products
Costa's Ice Cream
Telephone WEstfield 2-1198

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

It's the Season for a Delicious Mince Pie From
BONAT
Bake Shop
220 E. Broad Street

THE ALICE KIND SHOPPE
Offers You a New Supply of
DRESSES
for the Holiday Season
404 Tremont Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0668
Westfield, N. J.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

WE ARE PROUD to advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. May we also be proud of serving you?
THE SILK & COTTON SHOP
121 E. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
For Fall Festivities and Thanksgiving decorations are now available at moderate prices.
DOERRER & SONS
167 ELM STREET WE. 2-2400

WEST NEW YORK

GRATITUDE and BEAUTY
Use Flowers for Home and as Thanksgiving Gifts
Schnyder's Flower Shop
800 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.
UNION 7-2353 Member F. T. D. A.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Wetherhold & Metzger
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel Jeweler
JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-3013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CHEESE
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD ST.

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Have you seen Halle's Suspender Girdle for the Junior Miss?
Two-Way Stretch
Small and Medium $2.50

Ask For
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
Scented with Old Spice

Fine Dress Materials
Linens — Hosiery — Lingerie
Edith B. Stauffer
1041 WEST 26TH STREET
Shop comfortably and wisely at home
Phone 94-123 for this Service

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

GIFTS THAT KEEP ON GIVING!
MOYER
24 WEST 10TH ST. PHONE 76-436

Pussy Willow Tea Room
Luncheon — Dinner
Sunday Dinner served 12 to 3
Make Reservations Now for Thanksgiving
114 East 8th St. Phone 45-208

Magazines
Christmas and Every Day Cards
Christmas and Every Day Wrappings
A magazine subscription is a Christmas Gift that gives joy all through the year. "Renew with us"
VIRGIL H. CLARK
666 MARNE ROAD Phone 72-473

Trost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
We are featuring Women's and Misses' Formal Frocks for Holiday Parties

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

The Art and Gift Shop
GIFTS • ART NEEDLE WORK
105 N Second St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
M. EMMA KUNKEL

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Buddie Silverman presents
FROCKS SPORTSWEAR
marje shop
Opposite Station Melrose 1863

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

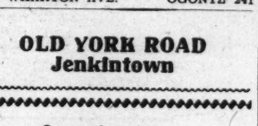
FLOWERS
for all occasions
PENNY'S

VINCENT J. PANNEPACKER
5 E. WHARTON AVE. OGONTZ 241

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

See the New
1939 RCA Victor
Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy
Hardware — Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

A. S. Farnwald
Flowers
We invite you to visit us at our newly enlarged quarters.
Opening October 15th
York Road and Greenwood Ave.
Ogontz 2442



Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Birds Eye Dinner
1 Lb. Perch Fillet
1 Box Green or Wax Beans
1 Box Strawberries
All for 63c
Each Item Serves 4
FELBIN BROS.
Liberty Market
York Rd. and Greenwood Ave.
Phone Ogontz 131-132-133
FREE DELIVERY

"CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Flo-Jean
APPAREL SHOP
For a Distinctive Wardrobe
Use Our Personal Shopping Service
615 West Avenue, Ogontz 985

BARGAIN (!)
'38 PACKARD Touring Sedan—Price $1050
Radio, heater, defroster included
WALLER MOTORS
York and Harte Roads Ogontz 3400

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 43th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West. 32-66

Sound Equipment
RCA
SHRYOCK Sales • Rentals
PENnypacker 4404, PENN A. C. BUILDING
Everything in Radio, Phonographs, Sound and Recording Equipment

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

"Gift Shops for Personal Service"
Bring Your Christmas List Here—We Would Love to Serve You.
THE PANSY SHOPS {3627 N. Broad {5603 N. Broad

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
Phone orders gladly taken.
109 So. 18th St., Philadelphia RIT. 1882
All types of Fine Needlework, Mending, Monogramming, Children's Clothes, Infants' Wear

Roseanne Beauty Shop
Specializing in
BETTER PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00
3 Beauty Items, $1.25
1313 RANSTEAD STREET
(Near 18th and Chestnut Street)
Locust 3737

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Millinery
18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

REAL SILK'S
SHOP-AT-HOME SERVICE
GIFTS FOR EVERYONE
MRS. PIPER Montrose 5242

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943 9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POMEROY'S
New RCA-Victor Record Department
Is Ready to Serve You
Monthly Lists of New Recordings on Request
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Order Your
HOLIDAY TURKEY
CHICKEN, DUCK, CAPON, etc. early from
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

RICHARDS TOY CORNER
The Real Toy Shop
An early selection is advisable
FRONT and BUTTONWOOD STREETS

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

Alpacuna Overcoats
The finest combination of warmth, wear and lighter weight. These nationally famous Overcoats are exclusive with us in Scranton. $40.
SAMTERS

At No Higher Cost
The cost of this bank's service as your Executor or Trustee is no greater than that of an individual acting in these capacities, and in addition your Trust has the most expert counsel.
Third National Bank and Trust Co.
Member F. D. I. C.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Snappy Styles for the Thanksgiving Celebration
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

KNAPP DRUG CO.

Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402

Electric Wiring & General Repair Work
HANDY'S ELECTRIC SHOP
132 Beaver St., Ph. Sewickley 388

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Night Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Select Fruit Market
Headquarters for Thanksgiving Poultry
310 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

1939 PLYMOUTH
on display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Ave., Phone 1390

Insurance
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

UPPER DARBY

BYWOOD MARKETS
790-7053 Garrett Road
Sincere Courteous Delivery
Our store is as near as your phone. Call Blvd. 289—619
Headquarters for Birds Eye Foods

Cadwallader
For Quality Paints and Painters' Supplies
7040 Terminal Square Blvd. 934

HELEN SCOTT CORSET SHOP
Custom-Made Garments
Repairing and Remodeling
Room 408, Upper Darby Natl. Bank Bldg.
6908 Market St. Boulevard 3540

MABEL C. PAGETT
REPRESENTATIVE
Real Silk Hosiery Mills
FINE HOSIERY, LINGERIE
MEN'S-HABERDASHERY
806 Walnut Place
Upper Darby Tel. Hilltop 3755-J

The Bonnet Box
cordially invites your inspection of seasonable millinery, hosiery, handbags
Minerva Crt Bldg., 138 Garrett Road
UPPER DARBY, PA.

BLUE-PLATTER
TEA ROOM
Full Course Thanksgiving Dinner
Served from 12:30 to 8 P. M.
6500 Market St. Boulevard 3359-W
Plenty of free parking space

VOGEL'S flowers
When It Is a Matter of Quality
BLVD. 45 WEST GARRETT RD.
Telegraphed and Delivered Everywhere

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Phone Madison 536
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
November Values Offer Fine Selections of Fur Coats
Coats made to order to individual measurements and styles
Remodeling by Expert Furriers
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country.

Snakes-kin

London might almost be a jungle nowadays. It seems to be simply full of pythons; and careful citizens, however naturally charming, do well to go about armed with flutes.

These things, like trade and the Netherlanders, go in cycles, and the London snake cycle seems now to be in full swing. Our regular readers will all three remember that not so long ago we told the story

"Up there? My, and I've been searching for him all day!"

of Horace the Python, who went to sleep in a chest of drawers, and thereby innocently caused untold excitement. Well, not exactly untold, because we told it; but it was very exciting excitement, since it was generally believed that Horace was roaming the city.

Would you believe it? It has happened again—with a totally different python! As different as one python can be from another python, which, we should say, is largely a difference of name.

Python No. 2 answers, or not, as he feels inclined, to the name of Tiko (the accent being on the Oh!), and is the pet of Adrian Conan-Doyle, son of the chronicler of Sherlock Holmes. Tiko disappeared from his basket one Friday recently and went away for a long week-end's vacation without leaving a forwarding address. Mr. Conan-Doyle deduced that he had gone up the chimney for warmth (since Tiko does not think the London outside the fireplace so very hot), and so he hired a piccolo player to play a serenade up the flue. But, alas, there was no reply.

Meanwhile Tiko had been reported gadding about in Hyde Park, and a squad of police were busy trying to take a tree-to-tree census of the population in the hope of finding the python's vacation hide-out. Mr. Conan-Doyle, however, still maintained that Tiko was up the chimney, and the next move was on the part of a gentleman who claimed to have the most sensitive nose in Chelsea, a district famous for sensitive noses. This volunteer climbed onto the roof and after a few minutes' hard sniffing announced that there was a distinctly Oriental scent down Mr. Conan-Doyle's No. 3 stack. So a sweep was called in. But the sweep swope, or whatever it is sweeps do with those long brushes, to no avail. Tiko was "not at home" to callers.

The hunt went on throughout Saturday and Sunday, reports coming in from far and wide, which suggested that Tiko had been traveling pretty fast. He was even reported bathing in the Serpentine.

On Monday morning, however, Mr. Conan-Doyle discovered Tiko sound asleep in an armchair at home. The question remains, was Mr. Conan Doyle's theory right, and did Tiko stay up the chimney? Or were all those folk who "saw" him in the park right, and did Tiko go out and come home again? And if so, how? Whatever the right answer is, it all goes to show that there's no place like home, even to a snake.

Which is all very charming.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eirish

Equally charming is the story that comes to us from Eire. A. G. L., on his first visit to Dublin, was trying to find his way to the historic castle, when he found he had lost his way. He picked out a likely individual and asked whether he could direct him to the castle.

"Shure," said Pat, "but ye're on the wrong road. Now, d'ye see that letterbox at the end of the street?"

"Why, no," answered the mystified A. G. L. "I can't say that I do."

Pat took off his hat and scratched his head. Then a comprehending smile broke over his face and he said, soothingly,

"Why, to be sure ye can't. It's round the corner."

♪ ♪ ♪

Joke

By the way, we are told that some of the delegates at Geneva have recently been talking in one another's sleep!

♪ ♪ ♪

Entre Nous

E. A. K., of Copenhagen, reports the following conversation overheard at the entrance to the National Museum:

"You might call me when it stops raining."

"So you have been to see the collection! How long has it taken you?"

"I have been here just four hours!"

"Four hours! You must have found it very interesting."

"Yes—but I could not find the way out!" J. A. M.

Rugged and Picturesque Norway

Monitor Camera Club from L. W. Pratten, Bristol, England

Scene From Grungedal, Telemark

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Appointment

Question: (a) Our bylaws formerly provided that the board should appoint regular committees, also "appoint such other committees as may be necessary." Nowhere did they provide for committees to be appointed in any other way. At a membership meeting a motion was adopted that "the chairman of the board appoint a permanent building committee." Was this motion legal and was the committee properly appointed?

(b) Several years later, revised bylaws were adopted providing that the board "shall appoint any and all committees." The committee formerly appointed is still functioning. Did the revised bylaws automatically eliminate it?

(c) Recently the board came to the conclusion that the committee was functioning outside the bylaws and sent a letter to each member stating "you are hereby appointed to the building committee," etc. Was this proper, and did it make the former action legal?

(d) Is it necessary for the membership to ratify this action?

(e) May an organization adopt a motion contrary to its bylaws and insist on its legality, on the grounds of sovereign rights of democratic power?

Answer: (a) No. The members had the right to establish the committee but not to say how it should be appointed. It should have been appointed by the board.

(b) It made the appointment neither more nor less legal than it was before. In other words, it did not change its status.

(c) It was proper. It did not make the former action legal, but it legalized the existence of the committee.

(d) No. The membership had already authorized the appointment of the committee, and by its bylaws has authorized the board to make the appointment.

(e) No. In this case, the membership exercised its sovereign rights in establishing its bylaws. Having, by its own action, placed the rule quoted in the bylaws, it cannot adopt a motion contrary to it unless it first repeals or amends the bylaw in the required manner. As stated, this particular rule does not prohibit the members from authorizing or establishing a committee. It merely specifies the method of the appointment.

Party Fun

Blind Peggy

To play Blind Peggy, the players stand in a circle, with one player blindfolded in the center, Blind Peggy. The ring dances round Peggy until she knocks three times with her stick, when all must stop and stand still.

Peggy then holds out her stick, which must be grasped by the one at whom it is pointing. Next she asks three questions of any kind. These are answered by grunts and groans from the player so that Peggy may guess who is answering. When she guesses correctly, the two change places.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The canine quadruped was under suspicion of having obliterated by the process of mastication that article of sustenance which our butcher deposited at our posterior portal.

A Charade: Plea, sure, pleasure.

Letter Changing: Track, trace, trade, grade, grads, goads, roads, roods, rooks, rocks, racks, races.

What was the Cost?: $13.64.

Fun With Synonyms: Favorable—advantageous; pliant—supple; fluent—volubie; generous—liberal; showy—flashy; genteel—polite; thankful—grateful; hardy—robust; narrow—restricted; musical—tuneful.

In Lighter Vein

Virtuoso

"She flayed the piano." (News report.)
Stet!

Try and Get It!

"If someone left you a million dollars, what would you do?"

"Hire six good lawyers, and try to get it."—Southwest Tourist News.

Attached to It

"What lovely furniture!" said the visitor.

"Yes," said the child, "and the man who sold it thinks so, too. He's always coming here to ask about it."—Tit-Bits.

Needed by Typists

"I've an invention at last that will mean a fortune!"

"What is it this time?"

"Why, it's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word you hit that key and it makes a blur that might be an 'e,' an 'a,' or almost anything else you like."—Erin (Ont.) Advocate.

Speed Up!

Energetic Lady (to maid): "Here it is Monday morning and tomorrow is Tuesday, and the next day Wednesday; half the week gone, and nothing done!"—Montreal Star.

Auto Note

John: "Why do your people object to me as your fiance?"

Joan: "Well, you see, there are five of us in our family, and your car is only a one-seater."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

Quotation for Today

THERE is no freedom on earth or in any star for those who deny freedom to others.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Daily Anecdote

Gibbon Proposes

When Gibbon, musing amidst the ruins of ancient Rome, decided to write his monumental story of the decline and fall of that city, he took upon himself a task which, to the outward eye at least, seemed excessively toilsome and drab. Yet his life in the midst of delving into musty tomes and comparing authorities was not without its diverting incidents.

Once the great historian went about proposing to a very dignified lady by falling on his knees in what he conceived to be the proper lover-like manner. Alas, for his own dignity. Being a gentleman of considerable corpulence, he found himself unable to rise and was forced to the embarrassing necessity of summoning a servant to help him to his feet again.

And, oh, yes—the lady refused him.

Taking the Risk

Every noble acquisition is attended with its risks; he who fears to encounter the one must not expect to attain the other.—Metastasio.

Did You Ever Wonder

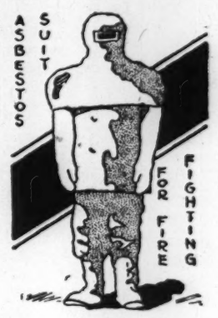
Why Asbestos Does Not Burn?

What would you think of a man who let his servants throw his tablecloth into the fire to clean it? It is said that Emperor Charlemagne did such an apparently foolish thing. However, he had a tablecloth of asbestos: and his servants threw the tablecloth into the fire when it needed "washing," and let the flames burn off the spots!

Strange as such a procedure may seem, its explanation is hardly less amazing. The reason the asbestos tablecloth was not consumed by the flames is that it was woven from the fibers of a rock-like mineral which is dug from the earth!

The mineral fibers are separated from the rock by being crushed in huge machines. The fibers then are combed, carded, and spun into thread, much as wool is processed. The fibers used in weaving vary in length from two inches to several feet.

The word "asbestos" itself comes from a Greek compound word meaning "inextinguishable." The records indicate that asbestos has been known since long before the Christian Era; but only comparatively recently has asbestos been widely used.



Asbestos is strongly resistant to fire, acid, and time. Asbestos thread is woven into theater curtains, very durable carpets (which have the curious faculty of becoming tougher the longer they are used), and asbestos cloth. Asbestos fibers are also used in brake linings, heat-resistant insulation, compressed into boards, and used in mittens and suits for fire-fighting. Asbestos filters are much in demand by workers with chemicals, for the acids do not eat away the fiber, as they would animal or vegetable matter. Some varieties of asbestos can withstand temperatures as high as 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Something new in book merchandising is a colored tack with each atlas, to let the customer keep up with the capital of China.

St. Louis Star-Times: So many circuses slid into bankruptcy during the past summer that there remain in business not more than 15 Greatest Shows on Earth.

Morals and Manners

To have a respect for ourselves, guides our morals; and to have a deference for others, governs our manners.—Sterne.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Sister Will Fix It'

Wellsville, Kan.

It was at one of these small-town fairs so popular in the Middle West in the summer time. Three small children came happily onto the grounds, the oldest child, a girl of seven, carefully leading a boy of five and a girl of three.

Each of them carried a nickle tied in a handkerchief, to be used for the purpose of taking a ride on the merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel, or the miniature railroad, whichever they should choose. But upon inquiry by the big sister it was found that it took ten cents for any ride; so the little boy began weeping, for he had set his heart on a trainride!

"Never mind," said their leader, "Sister will fix it. You can take ten cents, Brother, and ride on the train, and with the other nickel I can buy Baby a balloon. She will like that just as well."

"But what will you do?" asked Brother.

"Oh, I'll watch you and wave at you. It will be just as much fun as riding myself."

And so it was arranged. The balloon was bought for Baby, and Brother was put on the train for the desired ride, his sisters waving at him gayly as he passed by.

A man standing near by had witnessed the little incident and had been touched by it. After Brother had finished his ride he came to the children and said to the older sister.

"Betty, my little niece here, wants to ride on everything, but she doesn't like to go by herself. Won't you be so kind as to go with her? I'll get the tickets and take care of the little ones while you ride."

So Big Sister got three rides as the result of her unselfishness; and Brother and Baby stood by with their new friend and waved to her as she and Betty went round and round.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The recent version of a Mother Goose rhyme spurred an East Orange, N. J., reader to share the following from a high school textbook:

ABC DEFGFC HIEJKILCJ MEN IFJCK NINLGDGPF PU BEOGFQ PRSGACKEACJ RT ABC LKPD-CNN PU VENAGDEAGPF ABEA EKAGDSC PU NINACFEFDC MBGDB PIK RIADBCK JCLPN-GACJ EA PIK LPNACKGPK LPKAES.

A Charade

This is shared by W. P. K.: It calls for an 8-letter word:

With trembling lips and tear-wet eyes
She softly made her ONE.
All would be well, her heart was TWO,
Before the setting sun.

And lo, how right her faith had been
What happened next made clear,
Her eyes with TOTAL shone to see
The fruit of conquered fear.

Letter Changing

A recent change from CLOG to REEL in 11 moves, prompted a Hinsdale, Ill., reader to state: "This is too slow for present-day tempo; why not, Clog, clot, plot, plat, peat, peal, real, reel? And a Quincy, Mass., reader offers an opporunity today to change TRACK to RACES in 11 moves.

What Was the Cost?

Last year a man said that he used 12½ tons of coal in 5½ months. What was the average cost per month if the coal cost him $6 a ton?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	favorable	polite	
2	pliant	tuneful	
3	fluent	advantageous	1
4	generous	restricted	
5	showy	robust	
6	genteel	volubile	
7	thankful	supple	
8	hardy	flashy	
9	narrow	grateful	
10	musical	liberal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

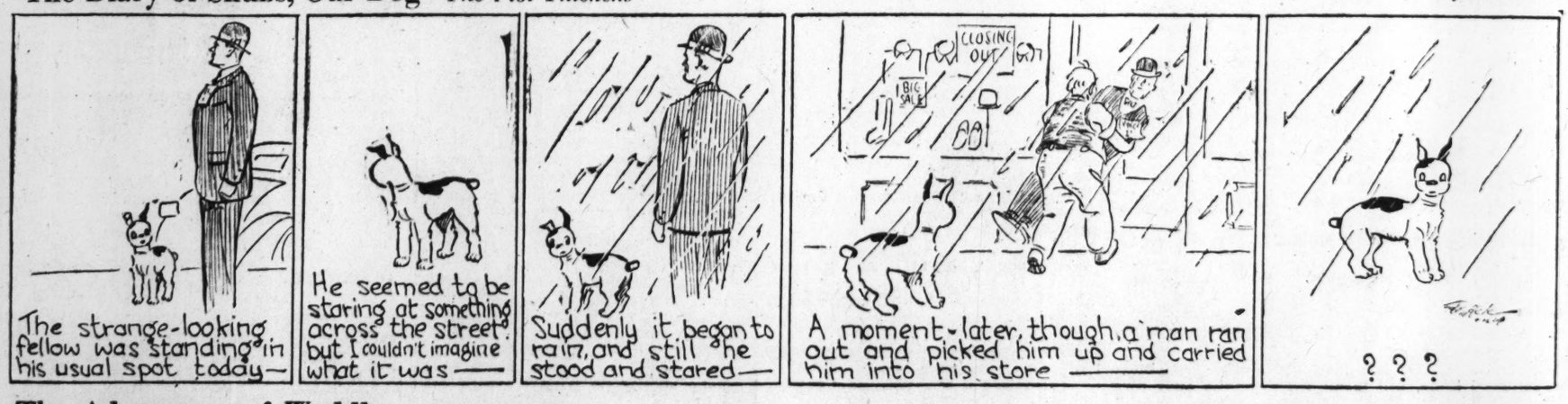
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Black Beaver Point Has Visitors*

By LE PELLEY

BY THE ROAD WE'D HAVE TO GO WAY UP TO BOGBORO AND AROUND — WHICH IS ABOUT 40 MILES — BUT-LOOK- IF WE BORROWED A SKIFF AND ROWED ACROSS THIS LITTLE INLET WHERE I'VE MARKED A DOTTED LINE — IT'S ONLY 2 OR 3 MILES!
RIVER
TIKEVILLE
Road
BLACK BEAVER POINT
SWAMP
BOG-BORO
BOG-BORO ROAD
SUSIE AND MARMADUKE WANT TO GO — WHAT ABOUT YOU?
FINE! I'LL GO, AS LONG AS WE CAN GET BACK IN TIME FOR DINNER! THEY'RE TOO GOOD TO MISS
WHILE OVER ON BLACK BEAVER POINT THE TWO STRANGE MEN ARRIVE AT THEIR DESTINATION
THIS LOOKS LIKE THE PLACE, BERT; THERE'S THE EMPTY SHACK....
WHAT A PLACE ....! ..BRRRR !!..

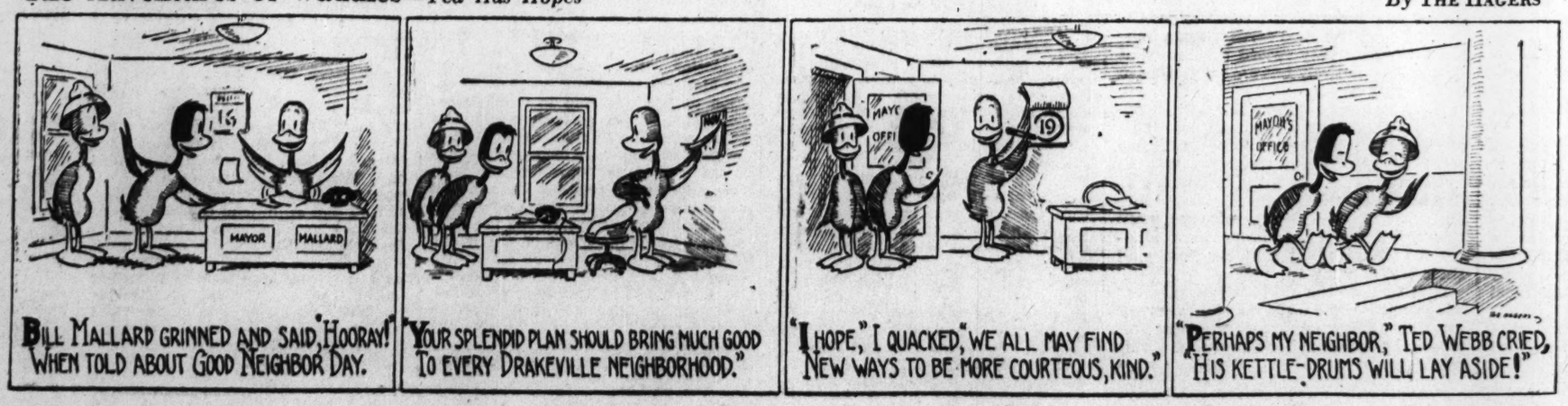
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Plot Thickens*

By CARMACK


The strange-looking fellow was standing in his usual spot today—
He seemed to be staring at something across the street but I couldn't imagine what it was—
Suddenly it began to rain, and still he stood and stared—
CLOSING OUT
BIG SALE
A moment later, though, a man ran out and picked him up and carried him into his store
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Has Hopes*

By THE HAGERS


MAYOR
MALLARD
BILL MALLARD GRINNED AND SAID, 'HOORAY! WHEN TOLD ABOUT GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY.
"YOUR SPLENDID PLAN SHOULD BRING MUCH GOOD TO EVERY DRAKEVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD."
"I HOPE," I QUACKED, "WE ALL MAY FIND NEW WAYS TO BE MORE COURTEOUS, KIND."
MAYOR'S OFFICE
"PERHAPS MY NEIGHBOR," TED WEBB CRIED, "HIS KETTLE-DRUMS WILL LAY ASIDE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Havens

RENEWAL of Jewish persecution makes acute a long-recognized need of international efforts to provide outlets for Jewish emigration from Central Europe. The spectacle of a people who can neither live in peace where they are nor go anywhere else is so deeply touching the civilized instincts of non-Jewish peoples throughout most of the world that it is possible today to discuss seriously measures which heretofore may have seemed visionary.

Immigration quotas, backed by labor and other groups, have constituted one obstacle to improvement of the conditions of Jews suffering from political doctrines. Another obstacle has been currency restrictions which prevent Jews from leaving lands in which they are oppressed except as penniless wanderers not likely to be welcomed as public charges by any State. The Jewish homeland in Palestine is economically as well as politically incapable of providing any sort of answer to this problem.

One reason Jews have not settled elsewhere in greater numbers, and have shown a traditional unwillingness to till the soil in any community except that of Palestine, is found in sentimental factors which may have been somewhat altered by their recent unhappy experiences. Thus new proposals looking toward their settlement in North and South America, may lead to measures in which Jews and Gentiles can share with equal eagerness and energy. Captain Victor A. Cazalet, a member of the British Parliament, has come forward with a plan for settlement of Jews in Africa, on land which would be purchased outright by Jews and administered by them as a Jewish State.

Declarations of anti-Semitic Governments that they would be glad to be rid of the Jews now under their jurisdiction lead naturally to the question whether these governments would not be willing to bear a proper share of the burden of putting resettlement plans into operation, and at least to modify anti-Semitic laws to allow Jews to take with them in exodus sufficient property and money to enable them to get a fair start in new settlements.

It is notable that interest in a humane solution of this problem today is strong in nations not responsible themselves for the plight of the Jews. Public protests against their mistreatment are being heard wherever free speech preserves a voice for humane impulses. The feeling abroad in the world today is not one which questions whether something can be done, but which says that something must be done. Out of it should proceed a great organized effort to remove from this age a cause of shame and a de-civilizing influence—the persecution of people on racial or political grounds. It can be such a whole-hearted effort that even those who have promulgated mistaken policies will feel in some measure the beneficent might of its rightness.

Labor and Democracy

THE Committee for Industrial Organization, in convention at Pittsburgh, possesses another opportunity to find a basis for peace in the American Labor movement. The fact that this meeting is ostensibly for the purpose of casting organized Labor's present dualism into permanent form does not by itself close the doors to peace with the American Federation of Labor.

President Roosevelt apparently deemed there was enough flexibility still left in the situation to warrant a peace plea. The C. I. O., even as it talks of establishing a separate and permanent organization, sets forth the terms upon which it will reunite with the A. F. of L.

At the moment, with democracy under unusual stress, the issue of Labor unity has a special and almost symbolical implication for free government. In the broadest sense, the success of democracy is dependent upon the entire people agreeing on enough major issues to provide a basic and cohesive unity.

It is therefore important that groups which enjoy a special and natural unity of purpose achieve effective agreement. The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have one great objective in common—the promotion of collective bargaining to better the wages and hours of the workers.

Having this paramount common end, both Labor groups should accept that kind of organization best suited to a mass production era. That will mean that the A. F. of L. should accede to the principle of industrial organization for many industries and that the C. I. O. agree to preserve craft unionism for certain skilled trades. Again, since collective bargaining is the common purpose, the C. I. O. should guard against radicalism which the election disclosed had impaired Labor's prestige with the public. From the same considerations personal rivalries should be subordinated.

Thus Labor has an extraordinary opportunity to hearten the well-wishers of democracy. Let Labor show the Nation that it can create a Labor democracy out of its own common interests. That accomplishment will surely hasten, as it has in Scandinavia, a broader industrial democracy based upon the no less essential unity of Labor, the public and Capital. Ideal democracy will be found as unity advances to higher unity until the common interest of the generality of men is revealed.

Biennials for the Bay State

WITH all but 10 per cent of its ballots tabulated, Massachusetts has found enough Yes marks to make it the forty-third State to adopt biennial legislative sessions. As the official count continues—even before the ballots are signed, sealed and delivered to the archives of the Secretary of State—speculation on administrative changes involved grows apace. It appears new legal machinery is needed before the Great and General Court can drive away in the two-year model.

First among Governor-Elect Saltonstall's pre-inaugural tasks is to start tinkering with the biennial budget. Many who may have supposed the process was a matter of estimating the next year's expenditures and then multiplying by two, now find the formula is not so simple as that. There is talk of sending a commission to study the two-year budget of some nearby biennial neighbor.

The prospective saving in legislators' salaries resulting from an alternate off-year breather is beginning to melt in the light of reports a movement is underway to raise their salaries from $2,000 to $3,000 a session. In the end, the $300,000 yearly saving held out by backers of biennials may vanish into the thin air of proverbial pre-election promises.

But the biennial change-over still has its brighter side. On the theory that the smoothest town government is the one with the shortest town meeting, the out-of-session-year should provide more time in which to digest the previous year's grist. Accent should be on administration more than legislation.

Under biennials, the off-year will be the one before election. Not any more in that strategic year can they use the legislative chambers on Beacon Hill for a political sounding board. The off-year should permit them to work more and talk less. In short, the Government may do more governing.

Bringing Up Parents

IN NEW YORK, the Child Study Association of America has just had a conference. It may have some useful hints for those child-study associations which foregather informally in every home when Harry gets out of hand or Peggy becomes a problem.

The C. S. A. starts modestly by admitting, in the words of Dr. William E. Blatz of Toronto, that, "Parent education, although fifty years old, is still in the suckling stage." We thought it began when the first cave dweller got his first lesson from his first child. But any parent will concede that parent education is not complete.

Another dictum from the C. S. A. is the statement by Dr. Arnold Gesell of Yale, that, "Only in a democratic climate of opinion can we give full respect to the proven individual growth factors in infants and children." No democrat will quarrel with that. And many a parent might find his education advanced if he carried out its implications, getting full value out of a "democratic climate."

Too many homes are totalitarian in their atmosphere. They have sought to indoctrinate instead of educate, or "lead out," the individuality of the children. Parents too often teach the child to think as they do rather than to think. That is what makes dictatorships and subjects of dictatorships. But we are learning. Sometimes when Dorothy's individuality breaks out in red fingernails or Johnny decides that school discipline is cramping his style it may seem that we are learning too fast. With it all there are few parents who—thinking as children of the last generation—do not see progress.

It is clear gain for home-grown democracy when Billy, out of fifteen's experience, feels free to offer a good idea about family finances and possibly a few contributions. While respect for individuality at the dinner table permits ten-year-old Alice to say what she thinks about the war in China, dictatorship is forced to be silent. And frequently parent education takes another toddling step.

Fall Poets

ALTHOUGH much has been written of the spring poet and his many-faceted gems of verse, it would appear that that other seasonal singer, the bard of autumn, has been accorded but a modicum of the publicity which is rightfully his.

At present, in the North Temperate Zone, fall poets, even though they may not be able to rhyme acceptably, are unusually busy that they may enjoy to the fullest the varicolored pageantry of the waning year. The good earth is the parchment whereon they record the fact that they are not entirely unaware of nature in her varying moods.

While spring songsters bestride an occasionally recalcitrant Pegasus for flights of fancy, your fall poet hitches the same steed to a wheelbarrow freighted, not with indifferent verse, but with dry and crackling leaves, carefully mulching rose bushes and other perennials to the end that, when the verdant season dawns once more, singers may have floral subjects worthy of their best efforts.

Give then, to the fall poet, his full meed of recognition, for while his efforts may be unprinted and unsung, they will later provide the inspiration for showers of spring sonnets.

Great Reporter

Book News of the Day

LINCOLN STEFFENS advanced to zeniths of reportorial achievement after so-called respectable newspapers and periodicals had all but closed their columns to him. In his later days he was reporting no longer to the public or to his editors but to himself. His integrity bowed to no censorship. His restless and tolerant thought was bound by no orthodoxy. His growth is set forth in the splendidly selective editing job of Ella Winters and Granville Hicks, who have compiled THE LETTERS OF LINCOLN STEFFENS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. 2 volumes. $10).

From his student days in Hamburg, Germany, in 1889, to his final letter to his son, Pete, in 1936, with all the rich intervening epochs of "muckraking," editing, and reforming, he received and digested the crowded history of his times. This he gave back to a hundred friends, in letters rich with himself. Once and for all, he gave the lie to the canard that a merely photographic eye can be great at anything. He was objective, yes, to the extent of recording facts accurately. But his genius lay in the fact that he was a romanticist and a philosopher, incapable of putting forth any mere event without the heightening impact of his own thought.

* * *

These letters throw history into sharp focus: the shame of the cities, the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, the Peace Conference in Versailles, the turbulent twenties when he progressively lost caste because of his defense of Red Russia.

In the river of words poured forth to his father, to his first and his second wife, to John Reed, to Ray Stannard Baker, to Theodore Roosevelt, to his sister Laura and scores of others, Steffens revealed his great humor and humanity, but he also underscored two serious preoccupations of his life. One was the question "Why?"; the other was the process of unlearning. A city is corrupt. Why? And he replied at successive stages in his career: because politicians are dishonest; because powerful business interests corrupt them; because the system of private ownership of the means of production is inherently antagonistic to the public interests. His tenacious "Whys" carried him through layer after layer of causes to broad, generic answers which led him finally to espouse Communism.

* * *

His "Whys" with their answers induced him to challenge almost every accepted attitude and institution. This was the process of unlearning. His own unlearning, which started late, gave him what he deemed moral justification for saying that he would kick the ground from under any youth who gave conventional answers to his questions.

But Steffens did not have the anatomy of a revolutionist. He hated violence. Revolution to him was brutal and uneconomic. He preferred evolution. But, he said, "the evolutionists won't evolve—not while they have their precious privileges to protect." But reading his tender letters about Pete and his expressions of boundless faith in the future, one feels that, if social violence had swept America, this great reporter would again have asked, "Why?" R. M. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Man's Place—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Viewing with interest the "invasion" of the world by women, I must confess that I pictured mere man as seeking a pleasant place to retire and ruminate on past glories. To write a book on "Man's Place in Today's World," or "Man's Place is in the Home, and He Should Stay There," seemed the need of the hour.

Now behold the disappointment of a shattered dream in the revelation of your recent issue. "Don't Blame Unemployment on Women with Jobs in Industry, says Service," headlines a report by the National Conference Board. This goes on to state that the increase in the number of women working has not been at the cost of men.

Hoping for better results from women, I had fondly cherished the thought that man working would soon be as the ancient dodo; that man, becoming thoroughly tamed, would find his real place in that sweet peace, that real contentment, among his cronies, in the home and by the fireside, or at the most his club or the movies. Also, that his dependence on women would be assured. Alas and alack, seeing is not believing!

Larchmont, N. Y. WILLIAM C. WATT

Wage Reduction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has known intimately some of the railroad workers' struggles for safety, sanitation, employees' organizations, and living wages in a country where life is difficult even at its best, I would recommend a few more comments on executives' salaries, which, I believe, still compare favorably with that of the President of the United States. In a country where a very small minority controls the very great percentage of the money and we see many struggling for subsistence wages or in want, a reduction in wages looks like a poor solution for the railroad problem. Let's have more compassionate concern for the underprivileged and the wage earners, even though they make mistakes, even as you and I! (MRS.) MARGARET MORGAN

Kingman, Ariz.

The Best Answer to Race Persecution

Out of Barcelona for Valencia

MUTINIES I had always imagined as rather grim affairs, distinguished chiefly by furtive, scowling men who didn't want to play ball with anybody and expressed the fundamentals of that idea with quite regrettable violence. But my first experience has convinced me that very far from being the stark drama I had imagined, this sort of thing is actually light entertainment of a most boisterous and good-natured quality. A real, solid mutiny, I feel now, is much too amusing to be engulfed in selfish isolation for the favored few.

She was a British tramp, and when I saw her lying in Barcelona harbor I silently commended the charitable conceptions of the authority which had registered her at 400 tons. But perhaps when they weighed her they had taken account of the generous proportions of the non-intervention officer, a rotund, genial Belgian who greeted me as I stepped out of the blinding, morning sunshine into the dim alleyway.

"Valencia?" he queried, much as an aggrieved father might say, "Picking pockets?" to his light-fingered scion. I admitted my intention. "Perhaps," he said, but his undismayed serenity belied the comment's pessimism. The Captain joined us and I introduced myself.

"A treat for me to have another Englishman aboard," he said. "Last few trips I've been standing in front of the mirror talking to myself. Well, here's the pilot; see you later."

Now it is generally conceded among men who are familiar with the sequence of maritime events, that the appearance of a pilot can be accepted as a genuine harbinger that more tangible progress is imminent. But there's many a commotion 'twixt the dock and the ocean.

There was no malice behind the bosn's bland disobedience. Each time the Captain yelled "Heave away, forrard," he just sat a little tighter on the fo'c'sle-head capstan and conveyed immobility with dogged perseverance. In truculent mood, the Skipper descended, and the bos'n's stocky Negro form rippled into life. They met on the foredeck.

"You deaf?" questioned the Skipper, without noticeably sympathetic interest.

The bos'n studied the remark and detected its rhetoric. "No sail Valencia," he declared. Having started the thing with such an economy of preliminaries, he turned a little anxious and searched around a trifle self-consciously for moral support. In discreet slow-motion the crew hovered to within distant ear-shot. There were four Negro firemen, a Greek steward, an Italian engineer, and the Swiss cook, besides the donkeyman who was attempting vainly to conceal himself behind a tiny puppy he had rescued from the harbor an hour before. Their communal attitude suggested an alignment with the bos'n just so long as that worthy showed no signs of losing his freedom.

The Captain was intrigued. Why wouldn't they sail to Valencia? They considered it an unsafe port. How if their Captain ordered them to sail to Valencia? Most apologetically, they would feel it incumbent on them to decline to take the ship to a dangerous port. The Skipper persevered with this point: "I'm the Captain of this ship," he disclosed, and for a moment the revelation seemed to impress them. Then they shook their heads sadly, muttered their commiserations, and moved with unwilling firmness toward the fo'c'sle.

The Skipper made use of the lull to hurry ashore and telephone the British Consul. He returned, relieved. "The Acting-Consul says he'll be down in half an hour," he informed. And then we stared over his shoulder, amazed; across the foredeck was approaching a unique procession, regretful purpose stamped on its every link. It was the crew, each man loaded down with suitcases, canary cages, blankets and all the rest of the paraphernalia associated with a well-equipped seaman.

"Going ashore," revealed the bos'n, a trifle redundantly. The Skipper eyed them a moment; then he sauntered over to the gangway, leaned his back against it nonchalantly, folded his arms, and smiled one of those incalculable smiles which, something told me, the bos'n didn't relish overmuch. "You're not," said the Skipper, speculatively. "Yes," maintained the bos'n with visibly less assurance. "No," the Skipper contradicted.

The bos'n looked quite helplessly at his men but found among them no surplus of the confidence on which he so urgently wished to draw. He sought desperately for a foothold in the avalanche and all he could find was a sheepish grin which he bestowed with intense bonhomie on the Captain.

The little Belgian control officer watched it all with broad amusement, and everyone began to relax to the atmosphere. The bos'n went on returning the Skipper's smile, the crew smiled at each other, the donkeyman's little dog smiled at the galley cat, and the non-intervention flag winked one of its great black eyes slyly at the blushing Red Ensign. Only once did the bos'n speak, and, before he lapsed again into quizzical silence, we understood that his mother and father would have something to say if he went to Valencia, and he had them to think of—a sentiment which the remainder of the crew gruffly applauded.

And then the Acting-Consul appeared. He was legal and persuasive, and reminded the bos'n that the ship was on charter and the crew must take it where the owners arranged.

"But my mother and father," protested the bos'n.

The Consul seized on a bold intuition. "How much do you want?" he asked bluntly, and the bos'n's smile explored the nape of his neck.

"The Company's promised us 200 per cent bonus," he said, "but it isn't on the articles. If—" but the Consul was hustling him toward the auto on the quayside, and half an hour later a contented, still smiling bos'n was sitting on the fo'c'sle-head capstan.

"Heave away forrard," yelled the Skipper; and Barcelona slid regretfully away the poorer, at least, by one crew of cheerful mutineers.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Mirror of World Opinion

Order in Palestine

THE ease and rapidity with which order has been restored in Jerusalem shows that it was only the weakening of Governmental authority, and not their own strength, which allowed the Arab rebels to win the success they achieved. The revolt was less formidable than it need have seemed, and now that the British Government has shown its intention of taking stern measures, the Arabs are willing to give up rebellion for more productive work. The Arabs themselves have had some difficulty in explaining the lack of resistance to the entry of the British troops and the cleaning up of the Old City. The greatest problems which remain to be solved in Jerusalem are those of food and sanitation. Outside Jerusalem, the whole of Palestine has now been placed under the military commanders of the districts, and traveling throughout the country has been placed under their control. The task of suppressing the revolt has made it abundantly clear that but for unaccountable lack of foresight it need never have been allowed to occur. —*Spectator*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Swiss Pattern for Minorities?

By F. E. Briquet
Foreign Editor, Journal de Genève

"CANTONS, on the Swiss pattern, would have saved Czechoslovakia." This statement is often heard among people interested in politics on both sides of the Atlantic. It is even suggested that "cantons" might be the solution for other countries where minorities are impatient of their present status, especially in Rumania, Poland and Yugoslavia. As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, several of the plans suggested before the general breakdown last September foresaw indeed the formation of local autonomies similar to those enjoyed by the Swiss cantons. And even now the Czechoslovak State, such as the Munich parleys left it, might still take the shape of a Confederacy grouping three ethnic units; the Czechs, Slovaks, and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenians. It had also been suggested, at the time of the Runciman mission in Prague, that Czechoslovakia should practice, like Switzerland, a strict neutrality.

If such plans have so far failed, the main reason may be a lack of understanding of the Swiss system. A "bona fide" comparison will point out at once how difficult it is to establish such a system in other countries.

In Switzerland, the base of Confederacy remains that most cantons existed as independent republics or states, in some cases for centuries, before their joining the Swiss League. Their accession to Switzerland was for them a matter of security; they found that the best means open to them to preserve their existence as a collective personality, was to join in with other "cantons" which have built Switzerland.

* * *

Sudeten cantons would have found themselves in the very opposite situation. They would have come into existence not in order to preserve a local personality which does not exist (Sudeten Germans claim to be Germans while French Swiss claim that they are Swiss), but in order to maintain the integrity of the Czechoslovak State. The local feeling did not demand the maintenance of that State, but endeavored to secede from it and join another country, with which it had more affinities. Until 1918, the Germans, Poles, and Hungarians of Czechoslovakia had considered themselves as a part of the German, Polish, and Hungarian nations in the Hapsburg Monarchy; they had not evolved distinct particularisms that justified the formation of autonomies. There was among them a desire for secession rather than for autonomy. This is the reason why "canton" schemes have failed.

In Switzerland, neutrality is a necessity because the Swiss Cantons, formed by different nationalities and religions, have never been able to unite on an active policy. Having no territorial ambition, Switzerland is no danger to its neighbors. The latter have no territorial claims against it because the canton system eliminates the "minority mentality" and any irredentism: not one Swiss citizen desires his canton to secede from the Confederacy. Switzerland's strong strategical position makes its neutrality of tactical and material value to its neighbors. These have an interest in the respect, by the other powers as well as by themselves, of the Swiss neutrality. There are no raw materials in Switzerland to attract foreign interest or intervention.

* * *

The situation was just the opposite in Czechoslovakia. The latter's neighbors could not guarantee its boundaries since they had territorial claims against it. Neither the German, Polish, nor Hungarian Governments could have renounced publicly the hope of national unity at the expense of Czechoslovakia. Thus surrounded on all sides by active hostilities, Czechoslovakia was bound to be involved in the game of European politics. It could not subsist without the help of distant States.

At the same time, these "distant" alliances of the Czechoslovak State were distinctly aimed at Germany, Poland, and Hungary. Prague's intimate relations with Paris and Moscow on the one hand, the constitution of the Little Entente on the other, cannot be interpreted otherwise. Such a policy, which was forced on Czechoslovakia by the very structure of its population, enhanced divisions and aggravated discontent within its own boundaries. The German, Polish, and Hungarian minorities naturally resented a policy hostile to Berlin, Warsaw, and Budapest. In order to satisfy its minorities, Czechoslovakia should have practiced neutrality. But it could not.

Of what remains now of Czechoslovakia there is a good opportunity to form a Confederacy on the Swiss pattern (with three or four instead of twenty-two cantons). Czechs, Slovaks, and even the Ruthenians have collected personalities, well-defined, distinct and strong. After the final settlement has taken place, there will be no more cause for irredentism, let us hope, anywhere in the country. Could then the new Czechoslovak Republic practice neutrality? Its strategical situation will be far different from that of Switzerland. Czechoslovakia could still be used as a corridor or a barrier. There lies now the real danger.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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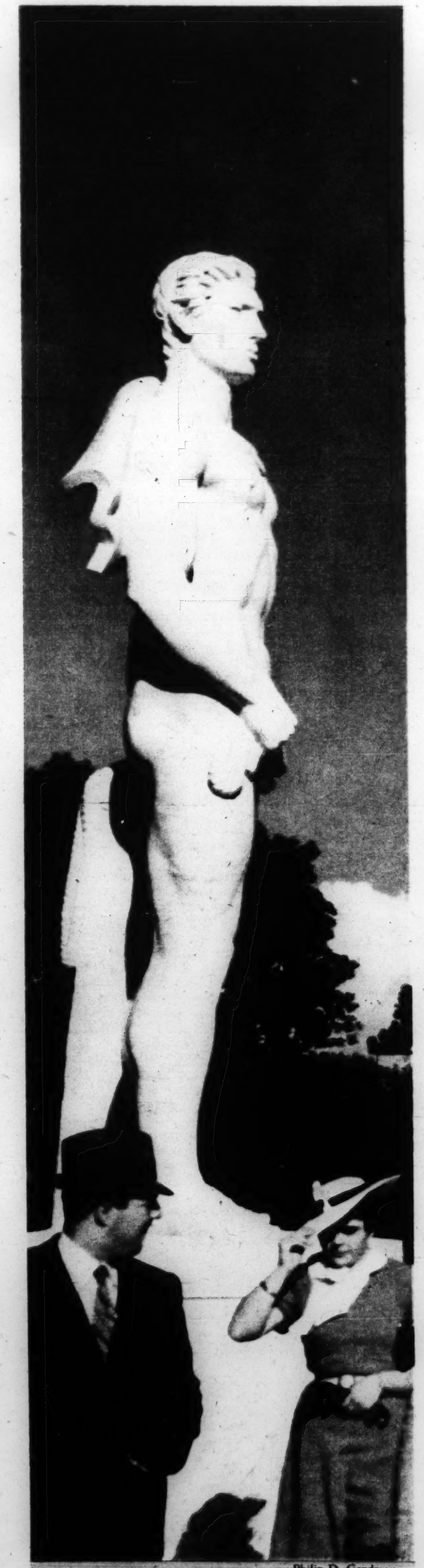


Philip D. Gendreau

ITALY IDEALIZES YOUTH AND POWER
One of a Row of Symbolic Figures in the Forum Mussolini, Rome

Italy Looks North

By Alfred Bradford

Authority on Domestic and Foreign Affairs in Italy

OBSERVABLE IN ITALY today is an increasing influence of National Socialist Germany. This influence is discoverable in both the domestic and foreign affairs of Italy, and might be interpreted as possibly the forerunner of still graver developments in the country. It shows an acquiescence on the part of Signor Mussolini in accepting, lock, stock, and barrel, the National Socialist political doctrines, irrespective of the consequences which must follow the extension of such doctrines to a country that is not suited for their absorption, temperamentally, socially, or politically.

The current situation seems to confirm the current reports that the Italian and German Dictators have secretly concluded an alliance, aimed at the joint domination, by the two Fascist Powers, over the continent of Europe, and at the elimination of those political forces which oppose the spread of Fascism.

* * *

Recent events demonstrate that the once powerful extremist section of the Blackshirt organization, led by the former Secretary of the Fascist Party, Roberto Farinacci, which had been put aside by Signor Mussolini after the establishment of the dictatorship in 1925, has now definitely emerged from its isolation and has gathered sufficient strength to impose its political views upon the Duce.

But the implications of the latest internal developments in Italy, which imply the existence of a dangerous and hitherto unsuspected movement alleged to be hostile to Fascism in a country described as 100 per cent Fascist, do not stop there. The racial manifesto published in Italy on July 14, 1938, expounding the new Fascist theories on Italian Aryanism, is a document constituting extremely poor testimony to the scientific knowledge of Fascist university professors. Their frantic efforts to pay lip service to the political expediency of a dictatorship, even to the detriment of scientific fundamentals, have had results quite opposite from those which were anticipated. Perhaps no other previous Fascist pronunciamento has been so bitterly criticized and so badly received by the mass of the Italian people.

In its praise for the anti-Semitic crusade launched by Signor Mussolini and some of his Fascist subordinates the Fascist Press has merely represented the views of the Government and not those of the-man-in-the-street. If a free referendum were to be taken on the adoption or rejection of the Fascist racial policy, more than 90 per cent of the Italian people, I am confident, would vote against it. There has been wide questioning of Signor Mussolini's change of front on a problem which affects many thousands of unoffending Italian Jews, who never before had been reproached with any lack of patriotism and had even given their enthusiastic support to the Fascist regime.

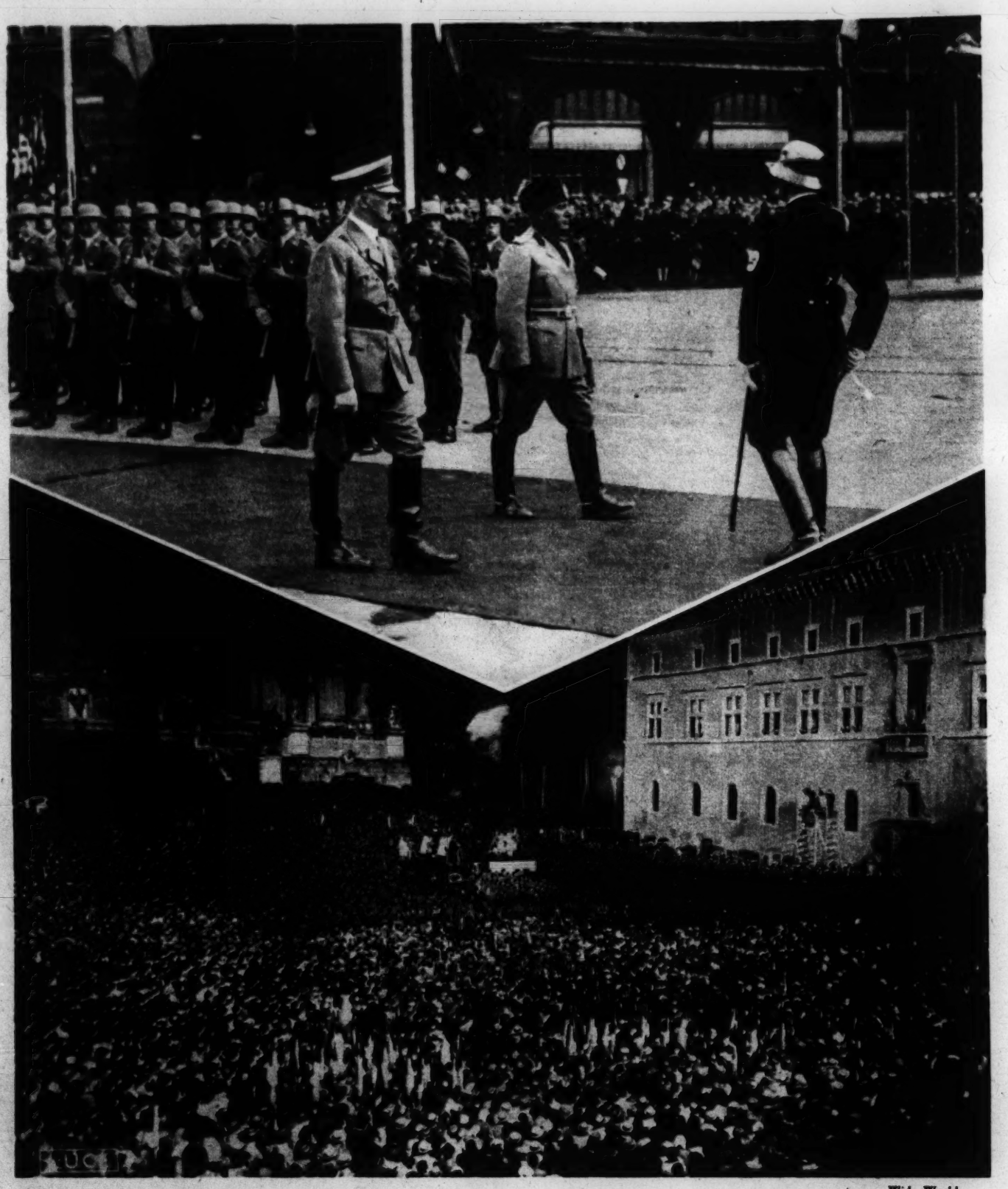
* * *

It is not meant here to imply that the Duce's popularity is waning. He is too well entrenched and has won too strong a place in the heart of his millions of followers not to be able to overcome this crisis. The Italian secret police, too, is sufficiently well organized to check the present discontent and to prevent its reaching a dangerous point. But there is now in Italy more open criticism of Signor Mussolini and his policy than there has been for a considerable time.

Naturally, those who are not careful enough when expressing their views on recent happenings in Italy find themselves in trouble. A colonel of the Italian

Ewing Galloway

SCULPTURED DREAM OF A NEW EMPIRE RISES
National Monument, With Relics of Caesar's Forum at Its Base



Wide World

THE STUFF OF FASCISM—THE DICTATORS AND THE DICTATED. Above: The Rome-Berlin Axis Comes to Munich. Below: Traditional Scene in the Album of Italian Fascism, Throngs Before the Palazzo Venezia Listening to Premier Mussolini.

army, a stanch Fascist, was summoned to police headquarters and seriously reprimanded for having criticized the Fascist racial manifesto in a big café in Rome. But the Italians, who are endowed with a good memory, cannot help comparing the Duce's present attitude on the racial question with that adopted a few years ago, when the problem was examined on its own merits.

In an earlier day Signor Mussolini himself said: "Nothing will ever make me believe that biologically pure races can be shown to exist today. . . . No such doctrine will ever find wide acceptance here in Italy. National pride has no need of the delirium of race. Anti-Semitism does not exist in Italy." His opposite stand today on this very question has made many Italians shake their heads on the reliability of the axiom, incorporated in many of the so-called Fascist "Commandments" that "Mussolini is always right."

* * *

It had hitherto been assumed by the Italian people that, when faced with grave issues involving vital national interests, Signor Mussolini was in a sufficiently strong position to resist any pressure that might be brought to bear upon him from foreign quarters to adopt a given line of policy, and that he would invariably place Italian interests above those of other powers. In the past he has given enough proofs of his consciousness of the value of his own work to want another's hand in it. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said now, and the Italian people know it.

Evidence is growing that he is becoming more and more a puppet in Herr Hitler's hands. The Italians are worried lest the Duce's supine attitude toward the Führer might involve their country in a war which would have to be fought for the interest of the Reich. Already, on the question of Austria, Signor Mussolini has had to accept a situation which, in spite of official Fascist assurances to the contrary, is harmful to Italian interests. The explanations given by the Duce to justify the inevitable absorption of Austria by Germany had a chilly reception in Italy, where the event was regarded as the greatest diplomatic defeat suffered by Signor Mussolini in his dictatorial career.

Copies of books and back numbers of Italian newspapers containing the Duce's past declarations on Austrian independence have been withdrawn, it is said, from public libraries and are no longer being allowed to circulate in Italy. Less than six months after Rome's first capitulation to Berlin, the Fascists raise, at the instigation of Germany, the Jewish question. The Italians are wondering what will be the next order to come from across the Brenner.

* * *

In spite, however, of these shortcomings on the part of Signor Mussolini, his hold over the country is as strong as ever. Let there be no mistake about that. With the exception of a disastrous war, nothing can shake it. Every regime has its ups and downs. The feeling of the Italians right now is rather bent in a slightly downward direction, but neither Signor Mussolini nor the Fascist authorities appear to be excessively concerned by their present mood. Similar crises in the past have always been overcome.

The present difficulties in Italy, however, are of a more serious nature than appears on the surface. And the reason is that the Italian people, including the Fascists, are not only hostile to the anti-Semitic campaign as such, but, above all, they disapprove in their hearts the policy which is behind it, namely a too-close union with Germany, or, rather, a too-heavy, and perhaps decisive, German preponderance in the Rome-Berlin axis. They dread as much as other European peoples the prospects of German domination of Europe and realize that Signor Mussolini is helping Germany in her forward march.

* * *

More and more, Italian Fascism is becoming identified with German National Socialism. In reality, the ultimate aims of the two dictators who rule today over Italy and Germany are similar, namely, the aggrandizement of their respective countries with European and Mediterranean hegemony as their final goal; and the means chosen by both to achieve those aims are identical, namely, aggression and blackmail. But while until the formation of the Rome-Berlin axis in October, 1936, vital differences could be noticed between the Fascist and the National Socialist regimes, both as regards their doctrines and their practical applications to the changing needs of the Italian and German people, these differences are gradually disappearing. This is a pity, because Fascism, while not acceptable as a system of government in peace-loving countries where freedom of thought is still treasured, had nevertheless something constructive which appealed to large sections of the German and Italian populations.

Unlike National Socialism, which at once was looked upon by the rest of the world, including Italy, with grave misgivings, the appearance of Fascism in Italy was received in most countries in Europe and in America with sympathetic understanding and with the expectation that Italy would emerge from the ordeal of her revolution a tranquil, industrious, and pacific country.

In point of fact, the excesses in the domestic and foreign fields which occurred in the first years of the Fascist administration (the Corfu episode in 1923 and the Matteotti murder with its trail of terrorism in 1924) were followed by a long and uninterrupted period of internal peace, characterized on the one hand by the growing support of the Italian people to their new leader, and, on the other, by the welcome revelation that, in spite of his fiery speeches, the Duce's bark was worse than his bite.

* * *

There was indeed a time when the Italian dictator was posing and acting as a "good European," concluding treaties of friendship with many States, settling differences with other countries, promoting international understanding, sponsoring plans for cooperation between the great powers.

The historian, Emil Ludwig, was so favorably impressed by the Duce's personality and his pacific sentiments that he wrote, in 1932, that Signor Mussolini was the only European statesman who could fulfill the great ambition of Napoleon—the creation of a United States of Europe. Nobody then could prophesy what was to happen a few years later in Ethiopia or suspect that Signor Mussolini was concealing his secret imperialistic aspirations under the convenient mask of pacifism.

The turning point in Fascist foreign policy came about with the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935-36, the League's economic sanctions against Italy, and the diplomatic tangle with Britain. Anxious to emerge from the state of dangerous isolation in which he found himself as a result of his aggressive war on Ethiopia and of the violation of international pacts bearing his own signature, the Duce made a deal with the only country in Europe which could offer him one —Germany. He has paid a heavy price for it. He most certainly disliked the idea of an Italo-German partnership in which Herr Hitler would fill the leading rôle, and he was actually forced to accept with a smile the German embrace, since he had no alternative.

Signor Mussolini's reported offer to M. Blum, a few days before the latter had formed his first cabinet, to reconstitute the Stresa front, to form an anti-German bloc for the defense of the territorial integrity and independence of both Austria and Czechoslovakia in return for prompt French recognition of the Italian Empire in East Africa, is not a journalistic stunt, as the Italian newspapers maintained when the terms of the Duce's offer were published in the French press about a year ago. Blum, the Socialist, would have no dealings with Mussolini, the ex-Socialist and arch-imperialist of today. It was therefore quite natural that the Duce should turn to Herr Hitler, his political pupil, whom he perhaps imagined would be his future tool.

* * *

Although championing the revision of the peace treaties and supporting Germany in her endeavors to free herself from the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles, Signor Mussolini never really desired to see Germany become again the strongest military power in Europe, and still less to bind permanently the fortunes of Italy with those of Germany. That is proved conclusively by the Duce's policy from 1922 to the middle of 1936.

Several factors have helped drive Italy into Germany's orbit. These factors include Britain's attitude toward Italy during the Ethiopian affair, Mussolini's realization that Italy was close to armed conflict with Britain in 1935, the notion that British rearmament is planned as retaliation for the diplomatic humiliation inflicted by Italy in 1935 and 1936, the persistent refusal of European democratic powers to recognize the empire founded by the Duce, and the strong anti-Fascist attitude of the Front Populaire government in France.

The conclusion of this study of Italy today, giving a picture of Signor Mussolini's program for an expanding empire, is to be printed in these pages on Nov. 23.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Town Meeting Takes to the Air Yet Achieves Firm Grip on the People of the Grass Roots and Along the Busy Streets of America Alike

By Ralph M. Blagden

GEORGE DENNY is New York's unique producer.

He has a hit show that has played for four years to the entire nation, and its underlying theme is the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States.

This show is "America's Town Meeting of the Air," which began its 1938-39 season, Nov. 10, under its now famous policy of airing all sides of vital issues.

The pell-mell, map-remaking rush of events in Europe has furnished a magnificent "build-up" for the Town Meeting. The glacial drift of dictatorship has covered new areas, but this has given new warmth and brightness to the fires of democracy where they still burn.

Mr. Denny, who originally planned a dramatic career for himself on Broadway, does not miss the drama in the immense contrast between the bold clamor and clash of ideas at Town Meeting and the desert of censorship abroad. Patriotism swells for a nation that still permits men to speak, and Town Hall underwrites the fact that this boon has not been recalled.

* * *

The Town Crier will shake his bell every Thursday night from now until the end of the season. "Town Meetin' Tonight," the familiar opening cry, and then will come the subject. Democrats, Republicans, Economic Royalists, Labor leaders, Communists, Socialists, Fascists and apostles of every ilk and ism will ventilate explosive matters before the entire nation—matters that could not be whispered in a café in some countries.

And this venture in democracy is expanding. Town Hall will be topped with five additional stories; it will take over an adjoining building and, all told, spend about $1,300,000 for growth. The Bill of Rights is proving a good investment.

Mr. Denny, director of Town Hall, Inc., received this writer in his office in the Town Hall Building on West Forty-third Street, New York, and while the conversation was mainly on the shape of things to come, the origin and purposes of this institution were almost as absorbing.

Town Meeting of the Air was launched as an adventure in practical democracy. Mr. Denny had been listening to a broadcast by President Roosevelt one night in 1934. On his way home he met a friend, who said:

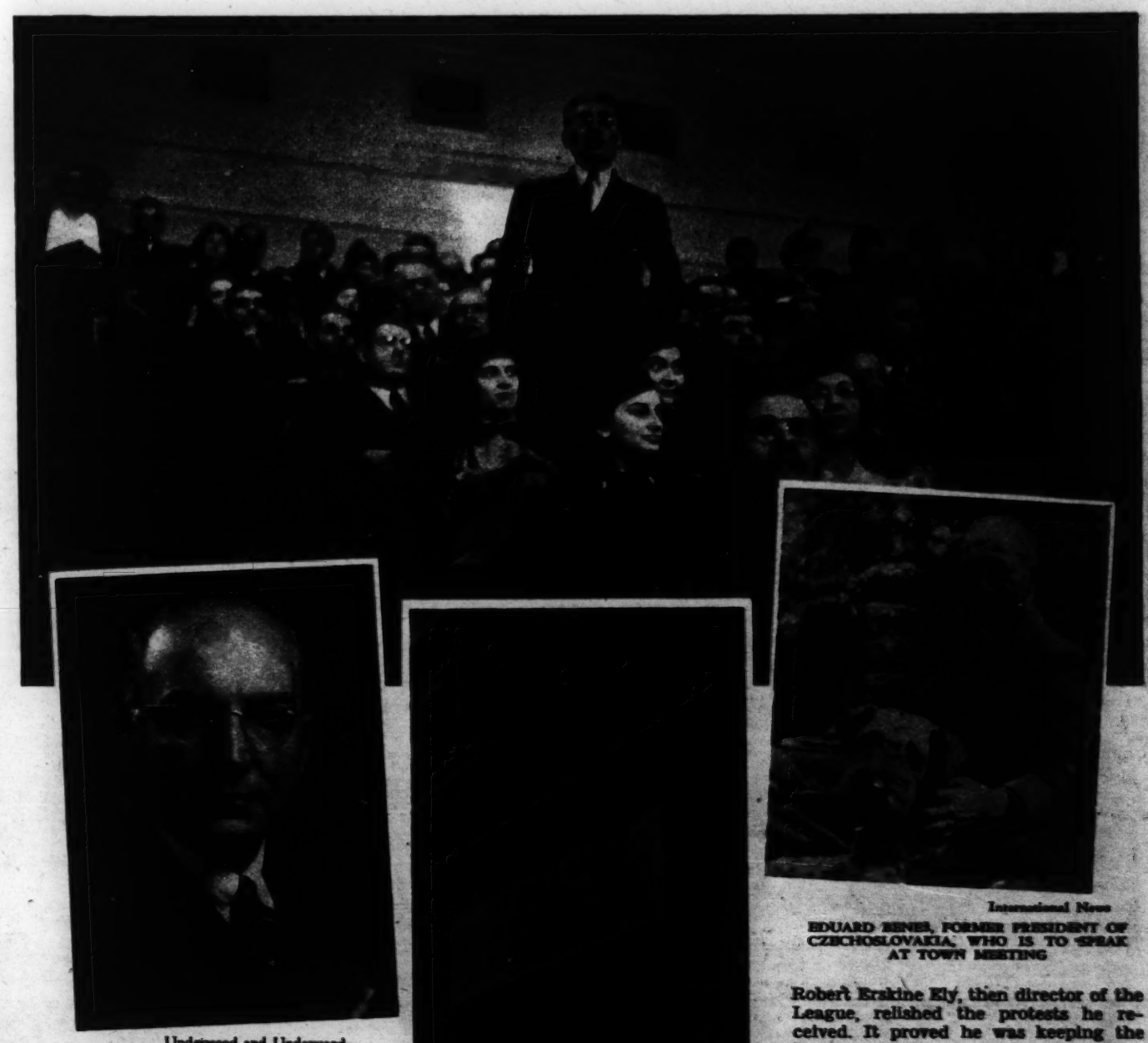
"Our neighbor across the way would rather be shot than listen to President Roosevelt."

That neighbor became a symbol to Mr. Denny—a symbol of all the people in the nation who listen only to those with whom they agree, who buy only the papers whose policies please them and who go to hear lecturers who express only their own convictions. Mr. Denny right then decided that democracy could have little vitality unless people could be persuaded and enabled to listen to diverse viewpoints.

* * *

But what to do about it? People were saying that America was getting too big and complex to talk out its problems as they are talked out at a New England town meeting. You can't bring 130,000,000 people to town meeting any more. Or can you? Mr. Denny thought of the radio, the space conqueror. This idea did not rest with Mr. Denny until he had fused a similar enthusiasm in John Royal, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company. Town Meeting went on the air May 30, 1935, months before the time Mr. Denny had hoped for. And the idea has not rested since but has remained a restless, amoeboid force that has penetrated into many phases of the national life.

Town Meeting today stands as something of a yardstick of tolerance By his willingness to listen to Town Meeting's discussion of all sides of a controversial issue, the individual may test the sincerity of his own belief in democracy. Letters received after the first broadcast proved that Americans could "take it." They had listened to champions of alien systems—and on Memorial Day, too. But a great American



Underwood and Underwood

GEORGE DENNY, BIG TOWNER WHO MADE LITTLE TOWN BIG TIME

public, who had been long overfed on tall talk, shouted "bravo."

Only four protests were received. One of these, Mr. Denny said, was from a man, who felt that some questions were beyond discussion. To him democracy was undebatable and he was willing to stifle democracy to prove it. Now and then as Town Meeting mushroomed into a national institution, these protests continued to come intermittently. One woman withdrew her financial support, only to leave the Hall a substantial bequest.

But could Town Meeting prove anything more than a wistful, backward going—a bit of pleasing but ineffectual nostalgia? Could it do anything practical to overcome the geographical separateness of a spacious America? The letters on file at Town Hall furnished a pertinent answer. Here is one from "ten of the fellows at a small tungsten mine 20 miles up in the mountains out of Yucca, Arizona," who listen-in every program. Here is another from some dozen men who meet at an old shack in the depths of the great Mojave Desert to listen. And from British Columbia comes word from a dozen listeners, most of whom travel 100 miles on snowshoes for the occasion.

But when geographical distances have been conquered, what of the fierce, stubborn separateness of human ideologies? Can any Town Meeting break through the rigid crusts of dogma and penetrate the cliques of thought represented by scores of groups within a 5-cent ride of Town Hall itself? There are the Stalinists, the Trotskyists, the Lovestoneites, the Bund, the Socialists, the Library Leaguers, and innumerable others. Mr. Denny would not be rash enough to predict. But he can point to program after program when widely diverse elements have shared the same platform. And this achievement is, in

EVERY TOWN'S TOWN HALL. Above: "Mr. Moderator, I Want to Ask Mr. Reed If He Doesn't Think—" Below: A Democracy Mill Right Off Broadway

the opinion of Mr. Denny, at least an approach to the basic need of American democracy today.

"Let all these factions stop talking merely among themselves, he said. "Let business, labor, and government, as well as these other factions, discuss their differences with each other, and we shall sooner or later know what to do."

Town Meeting of the Air carries on a long tradition of free speech and fearless discussion. You have to go back to 1894, when six women sat in the drawing room of Mrs. Henry Sander's New York home. Their effort to give the women the vote in New York State had just failed, defeated in large measure by the contention that women were not schooled in politics. These women resolved to inform themselves, and for this purpose they launched the League for Political Education.

This project outgrew blueprint after blueprint. The roster of the lecturers reads like a Who's Who of American and foreign thinkers. Radicals and Conservatives, it did not matter. The League was laying the cornerstone of fearless thought. Charles Zueblin, the radical, returned time after time, and

International News

EDUARD BENES, FORMER PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHO IS TO SPEAK AT TOWN MEETING

Robert Erskine Ely, then director of the League, relished the protests he received. It proved he was keeping the League on the road that had been chosen.

On Jan. 24, 1920, the League laid the cornerstone of Town Hall. A decade of still more rapid expansion began. While the nation whispered during the Red Baiting era after the World War, the League spoke out loudly on all the subjects of the day from Coueism to the Sacco and Vanzetti case. More and more during this decade musicians were using the Town Hall, and in the early 30's Town Hall became official sponsor of musical programs.

In the 40 years of its existence, the League (now Town Hall, Inc.) has sponsored 1,200 lecturers, and today, with its discussion groups, short courses, lectures, concerts and radiocasts for its members and the general public alike, it may safely be judged one of the most yeasty influences in American democracy.

* * *

Mr. Denny is no naïve idealist. He knows that the educative efforts of Town Hall affect only a small number of Americans. It is his conviction, however, that a small but enlightened bloc of independent voters control the balance of political power. It is this bloc he hopes to reach and influence to action, in the conviction that democracy is more than a debating forum. Discussion must lead to action or Democratic forces will be diffused and diluted. Democracy may safely be strong and dynamic if it rests on the consent of the governed. Town Hall is struggling to make both the "consent" and the "dissent" of the American people intelligent and effective.

At present, an important foundation is offering to help finance a Town Hall motion-picture program, and other projects are certain to accompany the physical expansion. Indeed, the history, the living present and the bold designs of Town Hall, Inc., indicates that its designers and supporters, like Lincoln Steffens, "have seen the future and it works."

Beneš, a Democratic Epoch

He Might Have Salvaged Much of His Beloved Czechoslovakia Had He Known in Time That Great Britain and France Would Come to Terms With Germany

By Godfrey Lias

Centropress

FIRST CITIZENS OF A CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT WAS
Former President and Mrs. Eduard Beneš, Who Will Make Their Home in America

During the Sokol Jubilee Festival at Prague last summer, Beneš and his gray kid gloves were quite ubiquitous. The Sudeten issue was already bigger than a man's hand on the horizon. The Carlsbad demands had been made and ignored. The municipal elections had given Konrad Henlein and his Sudeten Deutsch Party a large majority in the German-speaking districts. German tempers were rising. But the people of Prague were far too busy welcoming and watching Sokolists from all over the world to think of anything troublesome. And at each parade, each formal function, President Beneš's appearance with his wife, Hana, was the signal for a tremendous burst of cheering. His acknowledgment was always the same—a brief shake of gray gloves held in the right hand at shoulder height.

* * *

During the Sokol Congress last summer I saw President Beneš several times and also had two long talks with him alone in his room in the lovely Hradčin Palace. Our conversations fully bear out reports to the effect that if France and Great Britain had given him reasonable notice that they were not prepared to fight to preserve the original Czech frontiers, he could have made a much better agreement with Germany than Messrs. Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier got for Czechoslovakia at Munich.

Wide World

Characteristic Salutation of Former President Beneš to the Czechoslovakians—The Gray Gloves Are Seen No More in Prague

Dr. Beneš told me he had always believed that the existence of a strong and independent Czechoslovakia was vital for French and British security, because it meant that if there were a war Germany would have to fight on two fronts instead of one, and therefore would be unable to concentrate an overwhelming force on its western front in order to crush France before Britain's vast but unorganized strength could be mobilized.

* * *

It is a fact, though Dr. Beneš himself did not mention it on this occasion, that Germany during the years of the Hitler regime frequently invited Czechoslovakia to make terms with Germany. Dr. Beneš's refusal was based on his dislike of National Socialism, his deep admiration for the two western democracies, and his faith in France's pledged word.

In spite of all that Dr. Goebbels and his propaganda machine have said to the contrary, Beneš did not and does not dislike the Germans. He, like Masaryk, always stood for equality of race and opportunity in the Czechoslovak Republic. He was far in advance of most of his subordinates on this point. What he did dislike, and no doubt still does, is German militarism.

* * *

His opposition to Hitlerist Germany was ideological, not racial. He is, and always has been, a democrat. He saw his country as a lone outpost of democracy ready to sacrifice itself in a cause, and he believed firmly that the faith which was in him was also the faith of statesmen in the other democracies of Europe. He underestimated the effect of German pressure upon France and Great Britain.

Beneš has a mastery of several languages, including English and French as well as German and Italian. He has an emphatic way of talking, punctuating his points with a determined wave of the hand. He is a confirmed "doodler" and spends his time while he is listening drawing lines on a half sheet of paper and converting them gradually into a maze of geometric figures. When he is talking statistics, he jots each set of numbers down underneath his doodles.

The room in the Hradčin Castle in which Beneš worked while he was President was simply furnished with practically nothing in it except a desk, a few chairs, and some lovely oil paintings. Beneš's desk was near a window, from which he could by a half turn of his head look out across the Vltva (Moldau) to the ancient city of Prague.

It is difficult for anyone who knows him to picture Dr. Beneš in his present position of enforced abstention from active participation in world affairs. Though he is still below the middle fifties, he has been in the forefront for 24 years without a break. As Secretary General of the National Council of the Czech Lands, he helped Thomas Masaryk put Czechoslovakia on the map during the World War. Beneš was the first Foreign Minister of his country and held that post from the end of the war until he became President in succession to Masaryk.

* * *

It is ironical to recall that during the peace negotiations Beneš was against claiming the wide frontiers which ultimately helped bring about the Munich pact, that in the postwar period he played a leading part in bringing Germany back into the comity of nations. He was one of those who helped bring Germany into the League.

Beneš could have co-operated with the Germany of Stresemann. He could not co-operate with the Germany of Hitler, though he could have established correct relations with it if France, and to a lesser degree England, had not encouraged him to oppose it. One day, maybe, Germany will come back to the democratic fold, but until then it looks as though one of the world's great democrats, Beneš, will have to stay in the wings.

Dr. Beneš has made his own way in the world since he was about 15. Having done well at his village school at Kozlany, he was sent up to Prague to live with his eldest brother, Wenceslas, in order to complete his secondary education. Being of an independent turn of mind, he found he could earn money by helping his fellow students in their studies and doing odd jobs for the teachers. His brother at that time ran a couple of shorthand magazines and Eduard helped him produce them. Beneš makes his notes for his speeches in shorthand.

* * *

An indispensable part of the school curriculum was the daily singing of the Austrian National Anthem. Eduard Beneš always opened his mouth as wide as anybody during this ritual, but he made no sound unless one of the teachers came inconveniently near. His distaste for the Hapsburgs grew steadily and was second only to his distrust of pan-Germanism and German militarism. His student days in Paris and Dijon coincided with the incident when the Kaiser insisted on the dismissal of the French Foreign Minister, Théophile Delcassé, which aroused indignation among Beneš's French friends, most of whom were of the Left. The pro-French and pro-democratic policy which ultimately brought about his retirement and the neutralization of Czechoslovakia really dates from this period.

Eduard Beneš, in his student days, was a keen footballer, but sport aspirations were cut short by an injury which led to his escaping military service. This indirectly opened the way for his war-time collaboration with President Masaryk which culminated in the establishment of an independent Czechoslovakia. When war broke out, Beneš and Masaryk were university professors in Prague. They started a secret society known as the Maffia, whose members formed the nucleus of the first Czechoslovak Government when the war ended. Both Masaryk and Beneš, however, had to flee the country and they carried on their joint campaign for liberty during the greater part of the war from London and Paris.

International News

FORMER PRESIDENT BENEŠ AND HIS ARMY LEADERS
It Was a Proud and Efficient Army

British Social Security Matures

England's People Possess Social Safeguards Against Want, Not as Charity but as a Right That Probably Will be Extended and Strengthened

By Sir Ronald Davison

THIS YEAR MARKS the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of British Social Security legislation of the modern type. In 1908, Britain began by guaranteeing a small-needs pension to all people at the age of 70. That was under the leadership of Liberal Ministers like Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Since then, not a year has passed, save the years of the World War, without some expansion or amendment of British modern social services. This year, 1938, has seen the widening of the range of unemployment insurance to cover another 170,000 wage-earners and the extension of British national pensions insurance, on a voluntary basis, to 2,000,000 professional and other persons, of small incomes, who were previously excluded from the State contributory pensions.

Britain has definitely become insurance-minded since those stirring days of 1912, when Mr. Lloyd George launched the first compulsory insurances against sickness and unemployment. What a rumpus that caused! Employers, doctors, and even a good many workers were all up against the Government and threatening passive resistance.

The Liberals gave Britain health and unemployment insurance in 1912, the Conservatives started contributory old-age pensions at 65, in 1926, and Labor governments have extended them. Nowadays the whole of what Britain calls its "working classes," including agricultural workers, are compulsorily covered by national insurances against the risks of sickness, unemployment, old age and widowhood. For 17,000,000 wage-earners not exceeding $25 a week the deduction of contributions from their wages has become second nature.

The total cost to the country amounts to $900,000,000 a year, about half of which is borne by the Government and half by the weekly contributions of workers and their employers. Unemployment insurance is still the most expensive of the three insurances, in spite of fairly normal employment conditions now prevailing over Britain as a whole. Even so, this is being supplemented by another large national service called unemployment assistance, which gives relief on a basis of need (i. e., subject to a means test), to the ablebodied and their dependents.

Globe

MARQUIS PERMITS UNEMPLOYED BOYS TO USE HIS ESTATE

This Is Private Aid as Contrasted With Organized Social Security

Fox

WHAT OF THEIR FUTURE?

Social Security Seeks to Provide Some Definite Answers

Galloway

COLLIERY NEAR BIRMINGHAM

Social Security Throws Some Light Into These Black Regions

To compare the whole British set-up with the United States' growing Social Security Program would carry me beyond the limits of this article, but a few outstanding points may be made. The first is the large share of the cost of social insurance borne by the British Government, i. e., the general taxpayers, as mentioned above. In the United States, neither the Federal nor the State exchequers are committed, as yet, to any expenditure. The second is that all British benefits are fixed on the flat-rate principle, though, in the case of unemployment, it has been found necessary to introduce family allowances for the married men, which is, of course, illogical. It means that, as between single and married contributors, the same weekly premiums attract different benefits.

The British social insurances have all been enlarged since the beginning. Their scope has been widened and the rates of contributions and benefits have been increased. Today, taking all three insurances together, a worker earning $60 a month pays for his "stamps" just under 3 per cent of his wages. His employer pays about the same. But the rates are fixed and do not vary with earnings. Thus a man earning $100 a month would pay 1½ per cent, while a young man getting a low wage of, say, $30 a month would have to pay nearly 6 per cent, which seems rather high.

British cash benefits may look small to American eyes, but I should estimate that their value to an English household would be about 50 per cent higher than in America. A man can draw $3.75 a week in statutory benefit from the third day of illness up to a time limit of six months, and then he can go on to a lower rate for as long as his disability lasts. His panel doctor gives him free medical care for the whole period.

Health Insurance does not yet extend to cover hospital service, major operations or nursing. To cover themselves against these extra risks, several millions of people pay an extra voluntary contribution to private insurance societies. Some millions can also draw extra cash benefits from these societies. There are no dependents' allowances in National Health Insurance.

When an insured man suffers involuntary unemployment, he signs on at his local Employment Exchange and draws his weekly benefit for six months, if he is out of work so long—which he seldom is. Steady contributors, who have had a long run of unemployment, can draw benefit up to a maximum of 12 months. The waiting period at the beginning of each claim has lately been reduced to three days, as compared to the two to four weeks' waiting period in the United States in payments for unemployment relief. In compensation, Britain may have gone too far. If a bad slump of unemployment causes a drain upon the insurance fund, it will be necessary to restore the six days' waiting period, which was the rule until recently. After all, a man should be able to carry on for a week on the wages paid by his last job.

British rates of benefit have been put up and down and up again by Parliament at various stages in the last 10 years. At present they are rather higher than they have ever been. A single man gets the equivalent of $4.25 a week; a married man with a wife and three children gets $9 a week. The benefits may not seem high, but, even so, a man with several children not infrequently draws a bigger income from unemployment benefit than he usually earned in a week of low-paid employment. An awkward problem this! The authorities do not quite know what to do about it, but it is strengthening the argument for some kind of "family allowances," either as part of the general wage system or as a new social service.

Pension benefits begin at 65 for the insured person who has a reasonable minimum of premiums to his credit. The payment is at a flat rate of $2.50 a week during survival, but here again the married man gets double benefits. When his wife reaches 65 she also is entitled to $2.50 by virtue of her husband's insurance. Widows, at any age, draw the same rate, $2.50, so long as they remain widows, and there are allowances added for each dependent child.

The trouble about British pensions insurance is that the payments are too small for those who, at 65 or 70, find themselves with no other resources. At the same time, nearly 500,000 elderly people draw their pension, though they are still holding down jobs at good wages. For them the pension is really superfluous until they retire. In America the new Federal pensions in 1942 are to be conditional upon retirement. That condition is by no means easy to enforce, but some of us in England think that we ought to introduce it into our own pension acts, if only in order to economize and enable a more adequate rate of pension for the old who cannot work.

To my mind, it is the three social insurances described above which constitute British first line of defense against social insecurity. They cover some of the vicissitudes which are the commonest causes of hardship and distress, and they grant to British workers a legal right to payments in these contingencies—a right which is very different from the discretionary relief of their needs. So far as it goes, Britain's structure of Social Security is good, but it requires to be further widened and strengthened in the years ahead.

Festival of the Harvest

The Indians Observed Thanksgiving Before Colonists Arrived in North America, but Some Were More Reluctant to Accept Christianity Than the Whites Were to Adopt the Red Man's Custom

By Robert W. Desmond

INDIAN VILLAGE OUT OF A MUSEUM
Ticonderoga Powwow Recaptures Modes, Manners, and Occupations of Early Indians

DRUMS AGAIN DISTURB THE LEAVES ALONG LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Colonial Bayonets Are Unsheathed Again for Pageantry Purposes

Painted by R. W. Weir, Engraved by M. J. Danforth
RED JACKET, IROQUOIS CHIEF, ROUSED THE RED MEN
He Fought the Heroic Fight of His People to Preserve Their Land and Is Now Commemorated by a Festival

THANKSGIVING WAS AN INDIAN IDEA. Or, as one would say in London, a "red Indian" idea. It even seems possible that the Colonists, who usually are credited with establishing the present observance, took their cue from America's original settlers, because the red men were accustomed to hold a festival each year at about the time the sweet corn was harvested. It was an occasion on which the Indians expressed, in their own way, gratitude for the bounty of the land.

To preserve this particular tradition, as well as other historic customs of early America, residents and visitors in the vicinity of Lake Champlain and Fort Ticonderoga have set a precedent for other sections of the country to follow, by re-enacting annually since 1931 some dramatic episode in the history of the general region. Interest has grown, and the quality of the acting has improved, so that where about 50 persons saw the Tinconderoga Powwow in 1931, more than 2,000 attended the seventh feast last August; and that entire "Presentation of Indian Life" may "go on the road," to be given at the New York World Fair next year.

* * *

In a picturesque grove on the farm of Thomas J. Cook, about three miles from Ticonderoga, all of the festivals have taken place. There Indians once camped, and there the story of Red Jacket, great Iroquois chief and one of the most eloquent of Indian orators, was made the dramatic highlight of the last festival, sponsored, as usual, by the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, under the leadership of H. Jermain Slocum. The earthen stage, in its natural wooded setting, was half surrounded by a high stockade. Real campfires released pungent smoke, which curled through stately pine trees. There domestic scenes were re-enacted as they must have taken place in some almost-forgotten Indian village. They were followed by the dramatic presentation of episodes in the long story of Red Jacket's fight to save his tribe and his lands from the white settlers, and also incidents in the story of the chieftain's rejection of Christianity.

Speeches and other details in the presentation were authentic, so far as historical records could make them so. The library of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, placed at the disposal of the festival group by Stephen H. P. Pell, director of the museum and owner of Fort Ticonderoga itself, provided data of the utmost value. The authenticity extended not only to the speeches of Red Jacket and others, which had been recorded by secretaries at the time, but it extended to the use by the soldiers in the pageant of the proper Colonial manual of arms, to the uniforms of the soldiers, to the attire of the Indians, their implements, their methods, and their behavior.

Red Jacket was one of the last of the great Seneca chiefs. The Iroquois were a division of the Senecas, and Red Jacket was an Iroquois. Known more formally as So-go-ye-wat-ha—meaning "He-keeps-them-awake" — he received the name of "Red Jacket" because of his fondness for a fine, red military coat presented to him by a British army commander for some special service.

* * *

The Ticonderoga festival of last summer included one scene in which Red Jacket refused to cede further Indian territory to Governor Ogden of New Jersey colony, who was shown with his party on an historic visit to the chief at Buffalo Creek, near what now is Buffalo, N. Y. But the episode in Red Jacket's experience which touched even more deeply many at the festival, because of its human appeal and also because of its revelations of the Indian religious philosophy, was that concerned with Red Jacket's refusal to accept Christianity for himself, followed by a domestic crisis when his wife accepted it both for herself and for their children.

* * *

White men might take the Indian land, Mr. Cook pointed out in introducing the episode, but—ironically—they also thought they "must save his soul." Had the white man taken more time to study the Indian, he "might have been surprised at the religion they had," Mr. Cook said. "They were a very old race, and we have every reason to believe the Indians were worshipping the Great Spirit hundreds of years before Jesus rode into Jerusalem. The Indians believed in one God, Ha-wen-ne-yu, or the Great Spirit, and to him they ascribed all good. They also believed in an evil spirit, who was similar to the devil in the Bible. They believed that the Great Spirit not only made man, but everything that is beautiful and useful on earth. They believed that the evil spirit made all monsters, reptiles, and poisonous plants.

"While they believed in the Great Spirit as the one supreme being, yet they believed that everything that is beautiful and useful in the world had its own protecting spirit, a sort of subordinate spirit to the Great Spirit. They believed there was a spirit of the oak, a spirit of the rivers, a spirit of the mountains, a spirit of the corn. Their belief in spirits was so strong that, after the Indian was driven out of the country, when he heard the wind rustle the leaves of the growing corn, making a sort of moaning sound, he fancied he heard the spirit of the corn, in compassion, bemoaning the fate of the Indian," said Mr. Cook.

* * *

"The Indian believed that everything that is beautiful and useful in this world would be transferred to the next," he continued, "and while they believed they took their bodies with them and retained all their faculties, it was for pleasure and not for toil. They believed that all would dwell together in one universal brotherhood, where there would be no sorrow and no death.

"They had no religious teachers who devoted all of their time to spiritual concerns, but each village had one who had special religious duties to perform; he was called 'Keeper of the Faith,' and women as well as men were honored by this office. They had no Sabbath, yet they had regular periods of worship, and they never sat down to a great feast without saying grace as reverently as any Christian people. They were not so much given to praying as they were to giving thanks, and only one festival was appointed for the sole purpose of asking a blessing; that was at the planting time, when they asked the Great Spirit that the earth might yield abundantly for their food, although in time of drought they sometimes held a special council to pray for rain.

"They believed that theirs was the only true religion, yet they never tried to force it upon others. It was a very simple religion, but they obeyed all of the laws. They were not a class of religious and irreligious people, but they all believed the same and did as they believed."

It was with this background that Red Jacket viewed the efforts of Christian missionaries to convert Indians to a new faith. He opposed them, partly

(Continued on page 18)

P R A Y E R

By Nellie B. Mace

CHRISTENDOM HAS PRAYED throughout the years, habitually, in some instances perfunctorily, and sometimes, effectually. In the swift flight of days, however, comparatively little has been heard about prayer, its nature, influence, and results. And too often, in the pressure of modern living this salutary practice may have fallen into disuse. It is proverbial, however, that in times of stress or danger, individual or general, men turn instinctively to God, in the hope of receiving aid or relief which is beyond their own ability to achieve. This is an admission of an underlying belief in the existence of an immediately available divine power.

It is not strange, then, that in those intense days, when the world was facing what appeared to be approaching catastrophe, the heart of Christendom turned, as a homing dove, to the power which, it was hoped, would avert the crash. Considered in the light of the spiritual progress of humanity, the most impressive element in the recent European crisis was the world-wide and sincere turning to God in prayer. What was gained in those devotions the suppliants may perhaps only dimly grasp. But they have felt a quickened sense of unity with that supreme power which may have been too much neglected.

Prayer implies the existence of God, and the responsibility of individuals to seek unto him. The individual who, according to his highest concept of God, endeavors to lift his thought above and beyond the fear, the danger, the injustice, thus enlarging his confidence in divine power, has by this spiritually mental activity brought into his own consciousness something which the world cannot give or destroy.

The prayers that ascended during the recent crisis were essentially supplications that God's will be done in earth. Christians everywhere, individually and in congregations, were openly and devoutly seeking unto God. Herein is the great victory to be recorded of the immediate period.

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Why is this so? Because the basis of Christianity is spiritual verity, as distinguished from the temporal world. The Founder of Christianity taught his followers one brief prayer, saying, "After this manner therefore pray ye," and in this prayer occur the petitions which for two thousand years, Christians with more or less of living faith have uttered: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." This means that for centuries the prayer has been offered with varying degrees of fervency that the kingdom and the will of Spirit shall be established among men. And yet men have continued to believe in the necessity for war and to prepare for it until, in a crucial moment, when the anticipated use of these instruments of material power became too horrific Christendom turned again to Spirit and prayed. The desire for peace dominated those who prayed, and a great spiritually historic awakening is recorded.

Throughout human history the armies of the world have been comprised of individuals trained in the use of material armament, and governed by the belief in material power. And in crucial hours, standing as an unseen opposing army, have been the prayers of individuals trained in trust in omnipotence and governed by a measurable understanding of spiritual verities. Then, the immediate crisis being resolved without recourse to arms, should individuals cease their prayers that God's will be done? This would be to stop in the march toward ultimate world-peace; for peace comes in the individual recognition of omnipotence—infinite power, immutable justice. This being so, a great and true sense of peace has in some measure been found by all who turned their thoughts to God, as the accessible protector whose will is good.

* * *

The Founder of Christianity said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He had overcome the world through his conformity to God's will, through his conscious unity with divine Principle; and he had done this through prayer—the intelligent utilization of divine power. And he expected his followers to do as he did—to pray for the establishment of the spiritual kingdom within individual thinking, and thus to find the assurance of present and ultimate good, which transcends materiality, and to live and act in conformity with this fundamental truth.

Can the individual seeking unto God help to eliminate war as a means of settling disputes, and to remove the bitter fruitage of selfishness and injustice? Is it not easily conceivable that if each one were fulfilling the obligations which attend an acknowledgment of God as omnipotent, the influence of this true sense of peace would so permeate the world's thought that war would eventually be self-extinguished for want of witness to unjust practices? Is there any material power that can long stand before the intelligent conviction of increasing numbers of individuals that omnipotence is present to guard and to guide the affairs of the individual and of the world? Is not this conviction the essence of the prayer for that peace which is "not as the world giveth"?

The immediate effect of prayer is upon the thought of the petitioner. Prayer does not change the operation of God's law; but the suppliant's thought is lifted more nearly into unity with God. Hence, did all men pray aright, war would be impossible, injustice would be corrected, resentment and hate would vanish because the thoughts of the individuals comprising the nations would be conforming to the spiritual verities.

Of the nature and the effect of prayer, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 39:11-24): "Prayer can neither change God, nor bring His designs into mortal modes; but it can and does change our modes and our false sense of Life, Love and Truth, uplifting us to Him. Such prayer humiliates, purifies, and quickens activity, in the direction that is unerring. True prayer is not asking God for love: it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection."

Hockey Crosses the Border

Canada, First Kingdom of the Fast Ice Sport, Sees Control Pass More and More to Great Financial Interests in the United States

By Web Morse

CHARLES F. ADAMS—HE BROUGHT PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY TO THE UNITED STATES

Wide World

FRANK CALDER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Harold King, Wide World

HOCKEY—IT'S A BIG-MONEY SPORT.
Above: Goalie Throws Himself Into the Game.
Below: Arthur H. Ross, Manager of Boston Team

CANADA is losing her national game to the United States. Perhaps that statement is slightly exaggerated and premature, but assuredly something like that is happening. The National Hockey League, the major organization of Canada's national game, has embarked upon its twenty-second season, and to borrow that political campaign phrase of a few years back, "let's look at the record."

The office of President of the League is being retained by a Canadian, and the players are Canadians in overwhelming numbers, but the controlling interests are steadily crossing the border. At one time Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal all were active members, but today there are only two teams representing the Dominion, Canadiens in Montreal and the Maple Leafs in Toronto.

In the city of Montreal in November, 1917, the present National Hockey League was formed. At that meeting a small body of individuals formed the plan and enlisted four teams to comprise the league. It was professional, as it is today, but wages were not comparable to the present scale. The four teams were Wanderers and Canadiens of Montreal, Toronto St. Pats, and Ottawa Senators.

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The game itself bore slight resemblance to the game we see played around the circuit today. The founders of the league had no conception of the eventual growth. The league, in fact, floundered over a period of years and financial problems regarding its existence were more than trivial. Artificial ice, for instance, now a necessity, was decidedly a novelty.

Conditions improved slowly as the years passed but not until the late Thomas Duggan foresaw the need of new finance and new interest did hockey approach its present state of being the only major professional sport of international importance. He tried to sell the game in New York without success, but did interest Charles F. Adams of Boston.

It took the ingenious Mr. Adams, a successful business man and hockey fan, to see the heights hockey could and should reach. He entered the league with a franchise and team in 1924 with all the vigor of his keen business sense. The first sign of "giving" major professional hockey to this country came right then. Mr. Adams met with little co-operation from the Canadian operators of the league.

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His team was known as the Boston Bruins and their plight was sad indeed. They won exactly six games over the entire season of 30 contests and the situation was discouraging enough to have driven out a weaker man. New York built its present Madison Square Garden the next year and bought the players and franchise belonging to Hamilton, Ontario. That purchase marked the second major American inroad on Canada's hockey hegemony.

The third coup came when Art Ross, manager of the Boston team, and Mr. Adams actually bought out the controlling interests of the Western Canada Hockey League. That organization operated with three teams on the Pacific Coast, Portland, Victoria, and Vancouver, along with the teams on the Canadian prairies, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Regina.

The monopoly set up by owning these players soon brought a substantial return to Mr. Adams because Chicago, Detroit, another team in New York, and the Canadian teams were forced to strengthen. Canadian interests could have engineered this deal, but it was the men on this side of the border who saw the advantage first and cashed in on it. Since then the league has rolled to tremendous popularity.

* * *

Money literally poured into the coffers of the National Hockey League for years. The club owners prospered almost unbelievingly. The Boston team alone netted a quarter of a million dollars in one season. The Boston Garden of today was built through hockey, and the Montreal Forum, the Arena Gardens of Toronto, the Chicago Stadium, and the Olympia of Detroit are monuments to hockey.

Canadian interests gloried in the high finance as the game took hold in the United States and the sacrifices of Canada were not even thought of. The sale of the Western Canada League, the sale of the Hamilton team, the sale of the Ottawa team, traditionally famous in Canadian hockey, were all part of the progress of the game in the United States. Now the Montreal Maroons are off the scene, unable to keep abreast of the financial demands of hockey on a big scale.

Left in the struggle are two teams in Canada—Canadiens in Montreal and Maple Leafs in Toronto. They seem permanent enough, but look at the other side of the ledger—two teams in New York, one each in Chicago, Detroit, and Boston, and another prospect, Cleveland, lining up for a turn later. The President of the league, Frank Calder, is a Canadian and some of the United States teams are managed by Canadians, but the finance and control has definitely swung to this side of the border.

* * *

With this swing, Canada is knowingly or unknowingly losing its hold on professional hockey. The office of President is one of the few sentiments left in the game and President Calder probably will hold office for some time to come; but the next high official, whether Canadian or from the United States, probably will move the office to New York, leaving Montreal and Toronto to face new and greater problems to retain a part in the one-time national game.

Early progress of hockey saw days of rapid growth. Those days are gone, if we judge fairly. There is a profit in professional hockey today, but controlling interests are still seeking the profits of the golden era.

In the palmy years hockey potentates made little provision for the future and retrenchment today is slow. The only visible retrenchment moves are sad ones—the shelving of the impoverished Montreal Maroons and the inauguration of a ridiculous play-off system.

* * *

In 1924 the line-up of the league saw Boston, Hamilton, Montreal Maroons, Montreal Canadiens, Ottawa, and Toronto. Five in Canada—and Boston! Today the league is engaging in its fifteenth season with Boston, Montreal Canadiens, Toronto, New York Americans, New York Rangers, Chicago, and Detroit. Seven teams—only one more than 15 years ago, but only two in Canada!

Mere words cannot prove the point; but had the moguls of hockey these long years looked to the future, instead of solely to the box office, hockey today might have its two major leagues like baseball. Instead it is dropping teams and devising complicated play-offs in the quest of profits.

Hockey is a great game as the sports fan well knows. It will survive and grow despite its occasional set-backs resulting from short-sighted management. And no recent change tends to alter the fact that Canada is passing its national game, in its professional phases, over to the United States.

"IT'S RIGHT BACK OF YOU, MISTER" Harold King

Where Adventure Lingers

In the Jungles of Bolivia, Where Airplanes Are Being Used to Renew Operations in the Gold Mines of the Incas, Men Who Fly Are Extending the Frontier of Civilization

By Janet Mabie

THE EPIC ANTIC of the Corrigan boy provided many people with satisfactory evidence that love of adventure for adventure's own sake has not yet, and probably never will, disappear. If you only knew where to find them, there are probably at least a dozen followers after adventure in its fundamental form, for every single young Corrigan. Captain Bill Denham isn't the whole of any dozen, but he is one very satisfactory twelfth of a dozen—if getting gold out of a Twelfth Century Inca mine with an airplane means anything to you in the way of promised adventure.

It all goes to show you never can tell what will show up with the morning mail on the desks of an airways operations office. There were the staff fliers of Panagra—Pan American Airways Grace—just sitting around one morning, when what should appear but an insistent request from a Swiss firm of mining operators in Bolivia that the line detail fliers and planes on a contract basis to take mining machinery into the wilderness of Bolivia and bring out gold.

A little while ago, and as a direct result of that request, Captain Denham sat in the Hotel New Yorker telling casually what is perhaps the most adventurous story of modern gold mining. And telling it with the nostalgic look of a man who'd be glad to go back and take up the same job any minute.

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It sounded interesting, but not very plausible. Bolivia is strange country; tangled, wild, mysterious. But the Bolivian president of the mine operating company remarked that the last thing in the world he wanted was any talk which would result in publicity for the project; that he was sure the scheme would work, and would the company kindly reconsider its first refusal to undertake the mine transport job.

When Panagra finally agreed to make test flights Captain Denham was detailed on the job because he had done mountain flying. He is 30, with a fine speaking voice and a good-humored smile. He received United States Army training as a pilot at Langley Field. His test flight calculations were that the job could be done in three months. "As it turned out," Captain Denham explained, "delays caused by weather conditions stretched the time required to nine months."

It turned out that the mine was originally operated by an Inca tribe. After the Incas came the Portuguese, and then the Spaniards. Any people who now live in the area, or anywhere near it, would use llamas if they had a job of freighting to be done. But then, of course, they wouldn't be freighting mining machinery and even if they were it wouldn't be with llamas, because llamas can't carry a heavy load. Burros can carry up to 150 pounds—which would have been all right as far as it went—but some of the single pieces of machinery that had to go in, if the company was to carry out its plans, weighed as much as 2,000 pounds. So, with llamas and burros out of that part of the picture, the idea of airplanes came to the company operators, and so, in time, Captain Denham with his particular mountain-flying experience, turned out to be their man.

* * *

The mining camp is at Tipuani, which is about 2,000 feet above sea level. So the idea was to take off from La Paz—14,000 feet above sea level—go up straight off to 17,000 feet to get over surrounding peaks, and fly through the narrow pass of Hussie Potosi.

"All through the region you can't see a thing but mountains and jungle," Captain Denham says. "Of course if you go up in an airplane you have to have some place to come down in it—that is, if you're an efficient flier you do. With all the excitement of making the landing field in the jungle, I still stick to it that the toughest part of the job was in coming down in the plane from 17,000 feet to 2,000 feet within a distance of 40 miles. When we started down we were in sub-zero temperature. On the landing field it was 138 above. We shed our clothes as we came down.

"We used to call the landing spot our Gold Filled Field. Before we came into the picture the prospecting company had sunk a million dollars in its operations and, even with the crude implements used before we brought the modern stuff in, had taken out more than a million. Water used in the placer-mining process came off the glaciers, was eventually shot through howitzers we brought up, and into a sluice box which snatched the gold from the debris. It was exciting to watch. The place was hot during the day; at night it was below zero. You never could quite make up your mind what kind of a climate you were in.

"We went in with Ford Tri-motors, with special altitude motors fitted to carry heavy equipment," he said. "The manifest sheets indicated that we were to take 400 tons of materials in. That would have employed the llamas and the burros quite a while. At first I worked with a co-pilot, but finally we had to get some more help in order not to hold up operations, so we got another captain and co-pilot. Weather permitting we could make as many as five trips a day, but it wasn't just a matter of loading stuff in the plane and flying her in; every trip meant a huge overhead, and sometimes we had to compromise with the balance sheets, on two trips a week.

"I sometimes wake up in the night and think of that route. Hazardous seems a wishy-washy word for it. We often flew out of the mine blind, but one thing you couldn't do and that was fly into it blind—not with any such load as we had. The nearest habitation point was Guani, with a population of 500, and approached by river boat. The whole mining camp was 2,000 feet above sea level. All along the route you can see only mountains and jungle below. When we had to get the altitude of 17,000 to keep above the mountains, we flew to one side of the cut so that if we lost altitude too rapidly we could still have at least one chance to pull out without crashing."

The spoken language of the area is Ketchawa, an Inca dialect, and Captain Denham and his fellow fliers managed to pick up enough of it to make themselves reasonably understandable.

* * *

"The Tipuani valley had to be cleared out of natives and renegade whites because they interfered with the operations of the mining company," he continued. "The natives were superstitious, resenting any intrusion. Quite a few of them put up a pretty strenuous resistance. The company imported a tribe of 350 Indians to do the actual labor of the gold mine. Four Americans were put in charge of them, and they had four native police under them.

"When burros were used to bring up dynamite and other supplies the planes couldn't carry, or with which the time element was not so important and which could be carried more easily that way, the burros would lean against the side of the trail to keep from slipping and the trailmen held on to the burros' tails to keep from slipping."

Most of the cargo consisted of pieces of mining machinery, without much glamor or interest, but there was the day when the electric refrigerator was flown in—a rare day.

"The natives don't regard money very highly so the employers decided that a suitable bonus for extra work would be some ice cubes. Twenty natives carried the refrigerator up one of the steepest inclines I've ever seen, from the landing field. They took it clear to the top, where those in charge had their settlement. When they had duly installed it each Indian was handed an ice cube, and he was so excited that he dashed down the trail to his own camp to show his fellow tribesmen. Sometimes the cube melted before even the fleetest-footed native could reach his own camp—and great was the lamentation, though the cause of it only heightened the 'colorless magic' in the eyes of the natives.

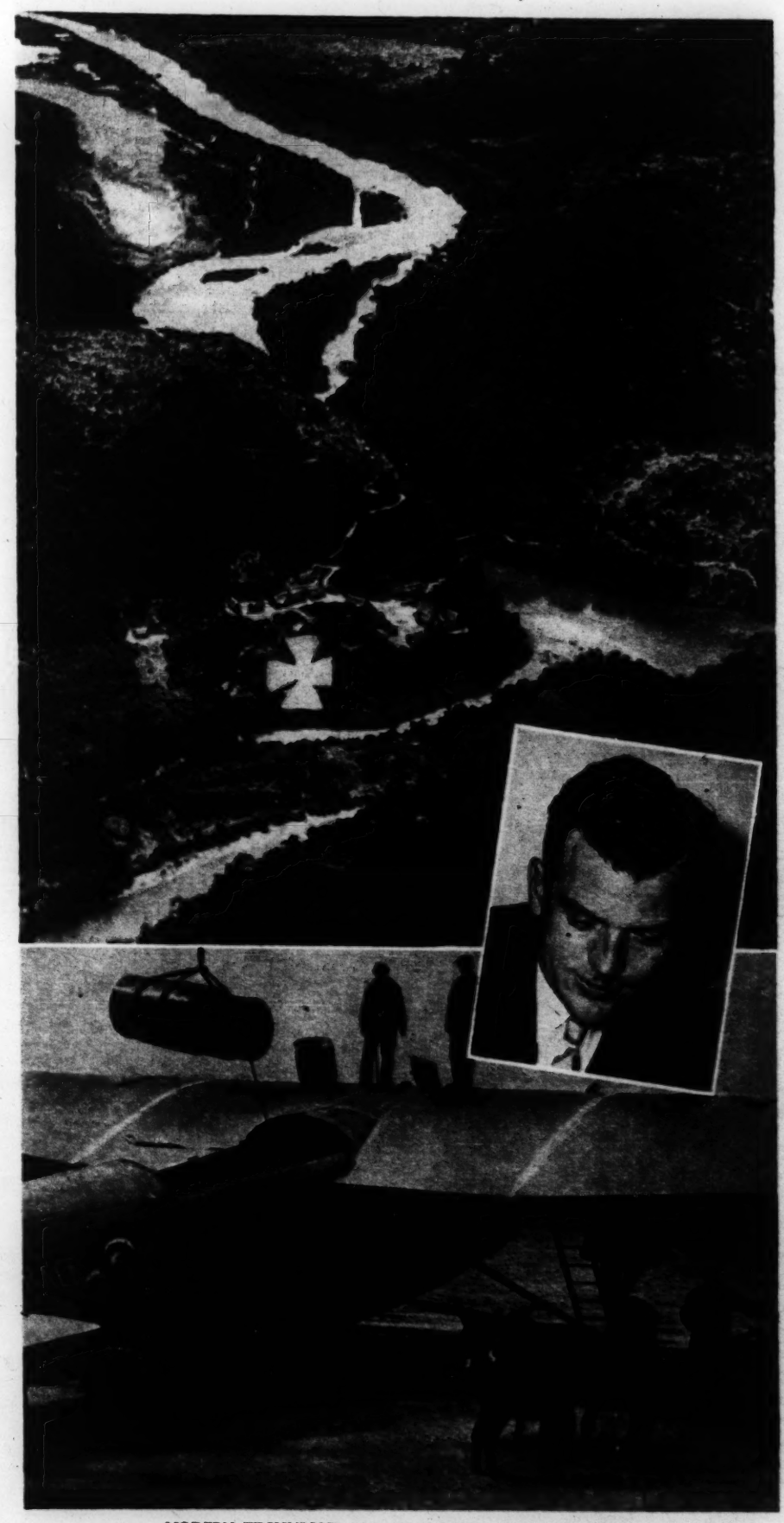
* * *

"There came a day when it seemed wise to invite the native chiefs in to the site. Whereas the natives were extremely wary of the great flying birds, the chiefs retained a considerable composure in the air, though they had never seen airplanes before. And on the night after their flight, the mining company people could hear the signal drums of the Chiannas, far in the distance, beating out the story of the strange goings-on.

"It isn't possible to estimate the population of the Indian villages and towns," Captain Denham says, "because the natives take census on their mules and llamas, counting the animals as their children, along with the little boys and girls."

The airport was primitively constructed with shovels and wheelbarrows brought by pack train to cart away the debris of the jungle. It was necessary to keep chopping away vegetation constantly or else within six months what was a very sizeable and good landing field would have become impenetrable jungle again.

Although the line for which Captain Denham flew concluded its contract with the mining company in June, and the syndicate expects to buy its own planes for further such work, all the activities described have been primarily in the nature of prospecting. The present search is for the old bed of the Tipuani river because it is believed to hold the ancient site of the mother lode of gold. When the river bed is found, work on an even larger scale will start in this strange and remote Klondike. Captain Denham looks back on his adventure with that peculiar pleasure which consists of knowing that, so far from being finished in itself, it barely opened up a whole new field of an adventure for men with wings.



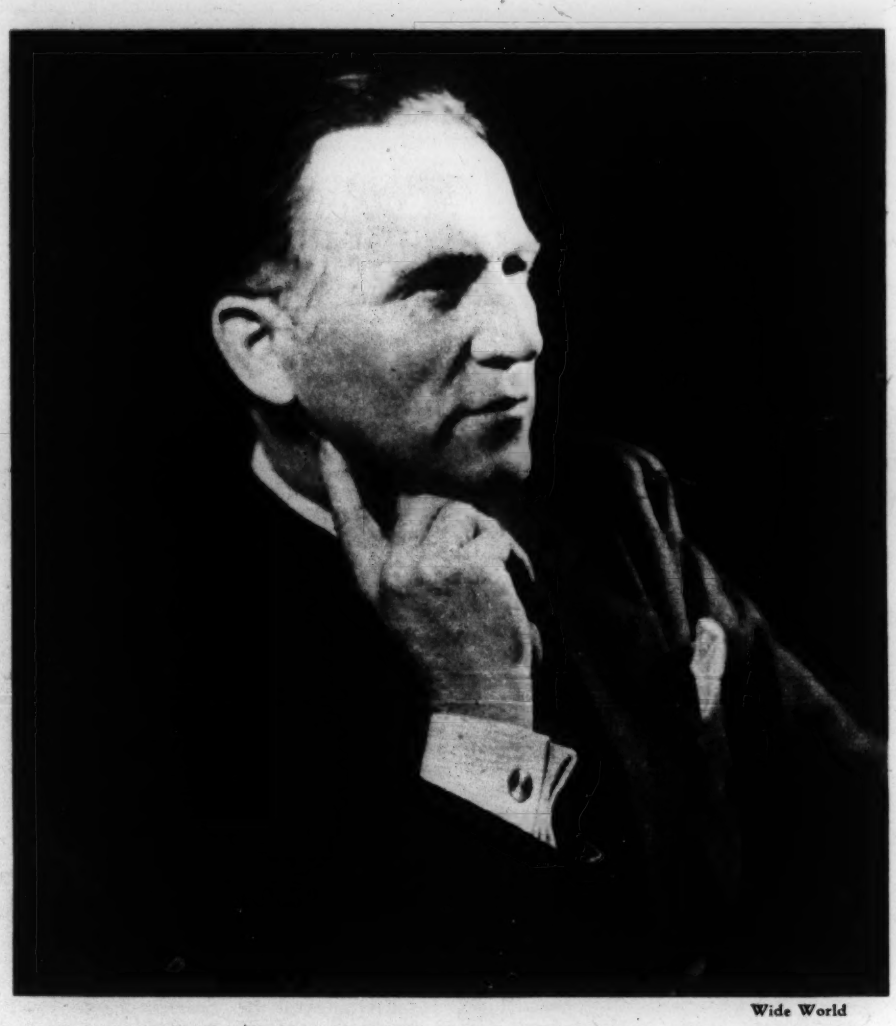
MODERN TECHNIQUE FOR AN ANCIENT QUARRY—GOLD

Above: A Wild Bolivian Landing Field Where Gold Adds Its Pull to That of Gravity. Insert: Captain Bill Denham; He Is an Ace Pilot With a Zest for Adventure. Below: Such Planes Make Short Shrift of the Trek to the Diggings

No Longer a Pri

The Metropolitan Opera Begins Its Fifty-fifth New Y
Best Lyric Artists to Its Thousands of Spectators

By L. A. Sloper



Wide World

EDWARD JOHNSON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA ASSOCIATION

NEWCOMERS WHO WILL ADD NEW INTERPRETATIONS TO HISTORIC ROLES

Left to Right: (Top); Boris Romanoff, Director of Ballet; Mafalda Favero, Soprano; (Center), Leonard Warren, Baritone; Risë Stevens, Contralto; (Bottom), Jussi Bjoerling, Tenor; Hans Hermann Nissen, Baritone

COMMUNITY SERVICE is the ideal of the Metropolitan Opera Association. The Opera must serve the public just as do the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and the Public Library.

That is the aim as set forth by Edward Johnson, who is now in his fourth year as general manager of the 55-year-old institution at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, New York. How far he and his associates have gone toward realizing that aim is pretty well known to the American public.

For the Metropolitan Opera is not merely the possession of New Yorkers. It is an American institution. It has the field of lyric drama pretty much to itself. In Europe, particularly in Germany and Italy, every town of any size has its opera house. In America, opera means the Metropolitan.

True, Chicago has its own opera company. Formerly it rivalled the Metropolitan, just as Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan company once did. But with the depression, the Chicago company fell from its high estate. Samuel Insull, who had supported it, could no longer do so. The Chicago Opera became the Chicago Civic Opera; then, after vicissitudes, the Chicago City Opera. Under the last title, it is still operating, though partly shorn of its former glories.

For several years in the boom period, Philadelphia had three opera companies of its own, in addition to regular performances by the Metropolitan. They gradually faded away, leaving the Metropolitan in sole command again.

Opera centers are maintained still in many cities, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cleveland, and so on. But for principal singers these cities depend largely upon the Metropolitan, though they use local singers for small parts and for the chorus.

* * *

Fortune Gallo's San Carlo company has been touring the North American continent for a generation, giving opera at popular prices—and contributing not a few singers to the larger opera companies.

But speaking broadly, opera in the United States still means the Metropolitan.

No wonder, then, that Mr. Johnson and his associates feel a strong sense of responsibility. They know that their audience has been enlarged by the radio from a few thousand to, probably, millions. They know that this public is being educated to a fuller understanding of operatic music by the Saturday afternoon broadcasts and by the instruction given by the Metropolitan Opera Guild through its publications and its own radio hour. They know that an Audition of the Air at the Metropolitan involves the active co-operation of Americans in all sections of the country.

These Auditions of the Air bring into the living rooms of America the "glamour" of the lyric stage. No matter that the romance is accompanied by hard labor for those who would make good in opera; everybody can share in the dramatic excitement of it.

There have been Americans—and foreigners—whose careers at the Metropolitan were merely pyrotechnical. These were they whose publicity surpassed their musical training. But there have been others, solidly prepared, who have held their positions for years. Mr. Johnson is proud that more than half his singers are Americans, born or adoptive.

Romance still lives, even in the opera house. Observe, for example, Leonard Warren, one of the new baritones with the company this year. Mr. Warren, a native, I believe, of New Jersey, was a young man unknown to fame when he had his Audition of the Air last year. His success in that brought him a radio engagement. He was so well liked in that capacity that the sponsor of the program gave him an additional $5,000 to study abroad. He has just returned from a sojourn in Italy with six operatic roles learned. Could Hollywood beat that for a success story?

The first Metropolitan radiocast was given on Christmas afternoon in 1931. Since then, it is pointed out in the book "Opera Cavalcade," by Ruth Adams Knight (New York: Metropolitan Opera Guild. $1), which is being issued in connection with the opening of the opera season on Nov. 21:

"The gift was so gratefully received that they have since continued to play the role of Santa Claus with a series of Saturday afternoon performances which have given millions of listeners their first opportunity to understand and enjoy the lyric theater. Opera which was once a private luxury, has become a public possession. Eighty stations in the United States and Canada, and short wave transmission all over the world, make its enjoyment universal.

OPERA IN ROMANTIC DRESS—Scene From Firs

"Fan letters on the opera broadcasts reveal a cross section of American life. Women's groups, study clubs, schools, and colleges, housewives, workingmen in shops and camps, lonely persons in remote places, opera lovers and those to whom opera is a curiosity, every class of society make up the listening group and they now demand their favorite stars and their favorite repertory, and write of their likes and dislikes definitely and with critical authority."

* * *

The Opera Guild is one of the strongest supports of the Metropolitan. For this reason some account of its activities as recorded in "Opera Cavalcade" may be of interest:

"Opera lovers are found today far beyond the traditional frontiers of Fifth Avenue and Park—far beyond the confines of New York itself. They may be discovered in every city in the country, in every town and hamlet. Ardently enthusiastic, though they are rarely able to subscribe for tickets, and perhaps have never seen the Opera House at all, they share a feeling for opera which is typical of the most devoted of Metropolitan audiences.

"It was to find and fuse this great opera public that Mrs. August Belmont founded the Metropolitan Opera Guild in 1935. The purpose of the Guild was to promote intelligent understanding of opera—Metropolitan Opera. Within a few months over 2,000 Guild members were actively assisting. Soon the number of members doubled. It has gone on steadily increasing.

"Today Metropolitan Guild influence extends throughout the world, with long distance memberships in Alaska, South Africa and the Hawaiian Islands. Branches have been established in Philadelphia and San Francisco. 'Operagrams,' the Guild's annual publication which originated as a brief primer, has become an inclusive manual of plots and biographies, with guides which enable radio listeners to visualize the characters on stage at any point in the performance, and lists of recordings and reference books. The Opera News sent weekly during the season to the

Private Luxury

h New York Season on Nov. 21, Offering the World's pectators and to Its Millions of Radio Listeners

L. A. Sloper

entire membership, tells the story of intimate backstage happenings, of new artists and the significance of unusual works. Today the Guild has a radio hour, a weekly coast-to-coast broadcast on opera over the National Broadcasting Company network. Usually the opera of the week—the Saturday broadcast—is discussed and its chief themes played by a musical ensemble.

"Since Mr. Johnson's first welcome to the Guild as 'an integral part of The Metropolitan Opera Association,' it has endeavored to act as liaison between opera and public. Today its members

Wide World

ESS—Scene From First Act of "Madame Butterfly"

welcome the responsibility of further interpretation and service to those who seek to know more of opera. From the reaches of the air, from the fresh company of youth, flock the new audience for opera. The Guild is proud to bind them into a strong support for the unique national institution that is the Metropolitan."

The problem of repertory is exacting. The Metropolitan's policy is to present opera in the language in which it was written, in the belief that only thus can music match words. But the task of selecting a repertory is not merely a matter of deciding which operas it would be nice to listen to this year, and then getting people to sing them. The company, Mr. Johnson points out, must come before the repertory. You must have the singers before you can produce a particular opera. "Pelléas et Mélisande" was sung by Mr. Johnson and Miss Bori. It cannot be restored to the repertory until singers are found to replace them.

Bearing this in mind, it is interesting to examine the repertory for the new season. Obviously, the scope has been broadened. When Mr. Johnson took over, in 1935, the German wing was excellent, the French and Italian departments in a slump. He has been working toward a balanced repertory; but that necessitated new singers, and the acquisition of new singers takes time.

* * *

The German wing is still the most popular and probably still the strongest this year, but the other departments have been pulled up enormously. Subscribers will hear not only all their favorite Wagner music dramas and Strauss's "Rosenkavalier," "Salome," and "Elektra," but Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," Verdi's "Falstaff" as well as his "Otello," Charpentier's "Louise" and Massenet's "Thaïs," Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," and Beethoven's "Fidelio," besides the common selections from the Italian and French repertories. Ezio Pinza will be the Boris, Marjorie Lawrence the Thaïs, Grace Moore the Louise; Kerstin Tiorborg will sing Orpheus, Lawrence Tibbett, Falstaff, and Flagstad, Leonore.

Another important change is the new ballet, under the direction of Boris Romanoff, which replaces the American Ballet. The American Ballet operated as a separate unit. Mr. Johnson believes that the opera ballet is an integral part of opera, and can be successful only when it is merged with music, décor, singing actors and chorus. Since the operas in the repertory are of old vintage, modern dancing is out of place in them, as he sees it. Mr. Romanoff was trained in the Russian Imperial Ballet, was at one time a disciple of Fokine, later premier danseur with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe, and ballet master for Pavlova. For the last four years he has been ballet master and choregrapher of the Royal Theater of Rome.

"—WITH MUSIC LOUD AND LONG I WOULD BUILD THAT DOME IN AIR"

Wide World

Among the New Books

The Story of Connecticut Yankees

They Found a Way: The Story of Connecticut's Restless People, by Iveagh Hunt Sterry and William H. Garrigus. Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye Press. $3.

YANKEES ARE NOT restricted to the State of Connecticut, but for several reasons, one of them no doubt being Mark Twain, we think of that state first when Yankees are mentioned. This is regardless of the fact that its population at present has only 34.1 per cent of native American descent.

The authors of "They Found a Way" base their "Story of Connecticut's Restless People" on the thesis that Connecticut men and women are a stirring, independent folk who throughout the centuries have found peace only in action.

They have been driven by a passion to know how people live in other places, so that by 1817, 700,000 Connecticut people and their descendants were populating other states while less than 300,000 remained at home. John Ledyard of Groton trekked alone over Siberia before 1800, Moses Cleaveland of Canterbury laid out the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and Moses Austin organized the Lone Star State. Those who did not travel, found states, sail the high seas, or christen a plot of land in Patagonia "The New Haven Green," made Connecticut industries known round the world. Hats and pins, wire and clocks, "Yankee notions," precision tools, the standard inch, and the system of interchangeable parts and line assembly made famous a region whose sons and daughters were ever trying to find new and better ways of doing things. As if this were not enough outlet for the energy of the state, there were those restless hordes of pedlars that travelled dusty roads and wilderness tracks hundreds of miles south and west with pack or saddle bag or cart laden with the products of hundreds of little Connecticut shops.

Besides setting down in swift journalese a record of such doings the two Connecticut writers have told about the misfits, the spectacular rogues, and the wild remnants of "lost people" that give a touch of melodrama to this chronicle of a hard-headed though adventurous folk. There are "ghost-towns" where poplars grow in the cellars of old mills and the wind whispers of the forgotten people who lived in the long-abandoned houses. There are towns where cotton mills have had to close, where "coal wood" for furnaces has given out, where competition with railroad towns has forced hill towns out of business.

In at least one of those mountain regions, Mt. Riga in Salisbury, descendants of the men who worked the once prosperous ore pits and furnaces are now known as the Raggies, a proud, fertile, hopelessly poor "lost people." In Litchfield County in the early 1800's were the headquarters of Bill Stuart, "the Bad Man from Bridgewater," champion counterfeiter.

The exploits of Bill Stuart are no more astonishing, however, than the worthier career of another denizen of Bridgewater, Charles B. Thompson, the first Mail Order King; or, in our own time, of Father Dunn, who has brought prosperity to a poverty-ridden nine-town parish in Windham County by means of co-operative buying and selling.

The conclusion of the whole matter, in the words of the authors, is that just as Connecticut—or some one of her citizens—has always in the past found a way, a solution for socio-economic problems, so she will continue to do. W. K. R.

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Novel in Sonnets

Mirrors of Venus, a novel in sonnets by John Wheelwright. Boston: Bruce Humphries. $2.50.

THIS IS A NOVEL in sonnets that are not sonnets but rather variations on the sonnet form. Mr. Wheelwright has rearranged the sonnet form to give variety and impact. He illustrates his method by printing with the text the scheme of rearrangement. Of course the technical aspect of any art is interesting to only a few. The argument has been and continues to be just how much the reader needs to know of the structure to get the full enjoyment of a work of art. Certainly in this case the interest in the form need only be academic, for the poem is far more important than the form, whatever it might be.

The poem is not a novel in the sense, for instance, that Benét's "John Brown's Body" is a novel. The plot of "Mirrors of Venus" is a story of the relation of two people who had no story. There was a friendship, largely unsatisfactory, separation brought on by the war and finally the passing on of one of the members, naturally or by his own hand. The story is told by the poet survivor. In it he explores what is usually erroneously referred to as "the soul." He recalls the uneventful friendship and relates it to the entire problem of human relationships in their most subtle forms.

Mr. Wheelwright may be referred to as an advanced modern in the field of poetic technique. The particular style he writes in affords him the opportunity to pack his lines with meaning and content. For instance, in this short volume of poems one has the feeling of having read a long and involved book. It is not easy reading but it is rewarding. Few modern poets in America write more carefully or more richly.

It is difficult to choose lines from this difficult poem to illustrate in some small degree its total effect, for the whole is greater, as it should be, than the part. But in the following lines the Protagonist of the poem is described for a moment as:

> Subject alone to lonely and sincere
> allegiance to crown-and-robeless liberty,
> he can submit to no authority,—
> yet he is wise in all he does revere,
> and lovable because his will is clear
> and beautiful because his mind is free.
> In him, all admirable traits appear
> and he is kindly, for he owns no fear.

This passage, of course, is easy to follow and sets the scene clearly for a moment. Between such passages the poet fills his lines with allusions and allegory. The book is sensitive and subdued and one of the most important poetic contributions of the year.

It seems necessary also to say that the format of this volume is unusually fine. It was designed by Sherry Mangan, who is, himself, a poet as well as an authority on typography. J. R.

Greek Drama, in One Set

The Complete Greek Drama, in a variety of translations, edited by Whitney J. Oates and Eugene O'Neill, Jr. Two vols. New York: Random House.

ALL THE TRAGEDIES of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, together with the comedies of Aristophanes and Menander, form, when compiled in English translation, a stout pair of volumes, the one of a little less, and the other of a little more, than 1,200 pages; and a reader, accordingly, has a pretty handful if he hopes to hold such a magnitude of printed material in front of himself for extended perusal. What we have here, however, is something different from an unbroken narrative demanding continuous attention; for it is, in fact, a collection of short pieces, to be considered, first this and then that, without need of a marker to keep the place.

* * *

Take a version of "Prometheus Bound," such as Paul Elmer More provides, one of "Oedipus the King," on the R. C. Jebb order, one of "Iphigenia in Tauris" come down from Robert Potter, one of "The Frogs" in Gilbert Murray style, or one of "The Girl From Samos" by L. A. Post—the time needed for running the eye over it is rather brief and is hardly enough, really, to make a big book seem the big evil of the proverb. Necessarily, the editors require some space of their own whereon to spread opinion and explanation; nor would we for anything dispense with the service of their scholarship. Our self-education, if nourished on uncooked texts of the old dramatists, would too soon develop into a hunger strike.

* * *

Again, there is something proper about having the surviving product of the Greek classic theater in a couple of compact packages that can be undone at will. How, indeed, does it eventuate that so small a remnant of so great an achievement of civilization has descended to us? What floods, sieges, plunderings and conflagrations have the works of the Attic masters of the stage suffered, that the salvage is but a half-dozen pounds of modern paper and cloth? Who, at critical moments, made the selection that determines what Messrs. Oates and O'Neill include in their pair of buckram covers? What papyrus shall be picked for rescue from advancing flames? What vellum happens to stand so high by the library wall as to escape the rising of waters?

No matter the hazard outlived, every item becomes a treasure and holds its worth for present-day attention. Consider Euripides. It must forever appear remarkable that more plays by him are left over than by Aeschylus or Sophocles, and that the least of the three tragedians should best endure the choices and chances of the centuries. Possibly the repute of Euripides flourishes because so much is out of the way with him. He has kept himself under discussion through the ages. Then, too, he talks in a comparatively simple style, and his ideas are readily turned from Greek into another language. He adopts an obvious philosophy. He does not bother, like Aeschylus, to assert the freedom of men's will; nor, like Sophocles, to compose in strict form. He scarcely writes a profound, and never a perfect play; though he manages always to turn out a picturesque and interesting one.

* * *

To look at "The Complete Greek Drama" in general view, the publishers might have followed the formula of a first volume to Aeschylus and Sophocles, a second to Euripides, and a third to Aristophanes and Menander. What complications of manufacture and distribution that would have entailed, and what unsettling of editorial predilections it would have caused, we know not; but certainly the comedy department of the enterprise stands a separate thing from the tragic; and running the page numbers of the "Acharnians" of Aristophanes along after those of the "Cyclops" of Euripides accomplishes little or nothing in the interest of unity.

W. P. T.

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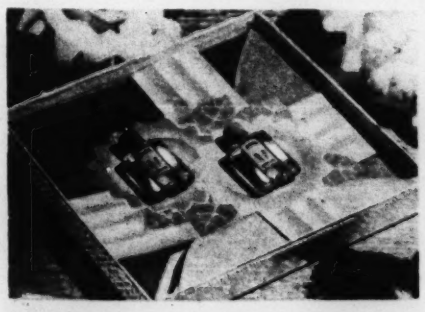

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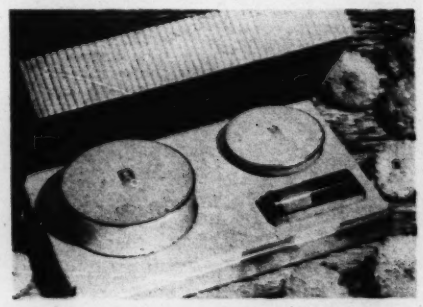

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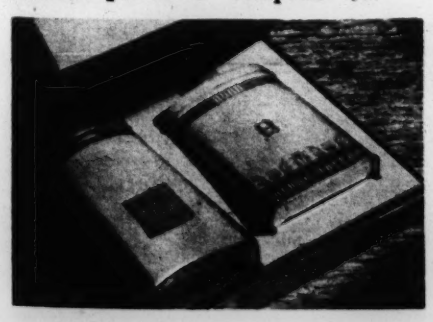

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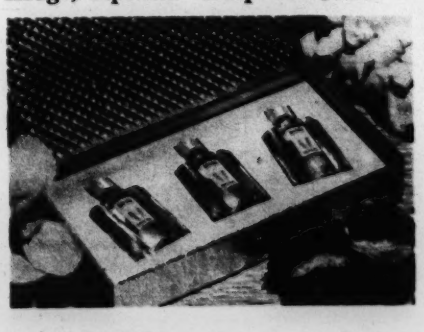

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International Politics and the Traveler—A London Letter

Lords of the Sunset, by Maurice Collis. Faber. 15s.

The Silk Road, by Sven Hedin. Routledge. 18s.

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, by Edith Finch. Cape. 15s.

Charles Laughton and I, by Elsa Lanchester. Faber. 8s. 6d. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

LONDON

THE TIME when the intelligent traveler could keep active international politics out of his books has almost entirely passed; and the reader who craves for some Lost Horizon or earthly paradise where he may escape from the daily anxiety about this new thing called "the Situation," which has come into our homes, will be hard put to it to find a place on the map. In the Himalayas, the Arctic and the Antarctic, places high, frozen, and scarcely habitable, he might find respite; but it is the bare respite of the hermitage suited only to explorers and climbers. (These always seem to me the modern version of the old types of saint and penitent. Mr. Eric Shipton, for example, in his book on the Karakoram, reviewed here a few weeks ago, spoke of discovering on his expeditions "a way of life.")

For a moment places like Bali, and the Shan States which Mr. Maurice Collis describes in his new book and which lie between Burma and the Chinese border, seem to have the Arcadian air; but the traveler who looks around him soon sees the shadows of the strategy of Imperialisms in conflict or preparing for it. And travelers are never as innocent and unimplicated as they think they are. Mr. Sven Hedin had a remote responsibility for one of those motor roads which the Chinese are pushing westward toward Russia and the Indian Ocean, as their seaports close, and which Mr. Collis heard of while he was being enchanted by the beauty, the wit, and the manners of the Princesses of the Shan States. He was, he realized, the spectator of the brilliant end of one phase in a delightful country's life. He was not sentimental about it; as an Englishman and a one-time official in Burma, he could not but look forward to that motor road which would cross the Shan to Rangoon and help to draw the lost Chinese trade westward.

* * *

The civilization of the Shan princes in the half century of peace and unity they had enjoyed under British protection owed that protection to the silver mines which are now nearly exhausted by frantic machine methods. Mr. Collis, weighing up the economic and strategic advantages of the road, came to the conclusion that the road and the new tung oil industry might save the Shan from the coming poverty and decadence, and so help to preserve the manners of the Princesses which had delighted him. For ladies with names like Lady Laughing Water and Lady Gliding Foam one would do a lot—especially if they lived up to them.

* * *

Mr. Collis is an excellent writer, sensitive and engrossed in the things he likes to observe. His book is the work of a civilized sensibility. Mr. Sven Hedin is the experienced and hustling expeditionary, almost a minor power in himself in Central Asia, organizing his lorries, his camels, his petrol, making his maps, a man with a job and a passion rather than a stylist. He wanted to follow the old Silk Road which went from the East to Tyre, he wanted to map it, he wanted to revive it. It had lived for 500 years, and trade brings peace. It does. It does in those periods when, so to speak, strategy is in repose. But Sinkiang (as we know from Mr. Peter Fleming and others) is not in repose; and in 1937, the track on which Mr. Sven Hedin had his adventures in 1933 was bringing down lorries and munitions. If Chiang Kai-shek is going to hold out and Japan is not going to dominate central Asia, it is by these new roads his supplies will come.

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt (1840-1922) was a kind of Cunningham Grahame of the nearer East, of Egypt, Palestine, and Arabia, and was the witness of English Victorian imperialism (so reformed and defensive now) in these regions. He hated it with the fervor of an aristocrat who saw a world falling into the hands of financiers; his views, then regarded as traitorous, seem nowadays obvious good sense. As a radical aristocrat he naturally embarrassed his own class. There was a good deal of vanity and of the showman in him, of course; he was rich and could do what he liked. He belonged, like the Berbers whom he loved, and who loved him, to another age; and though his ideas are more acceptable now, he disliked very much the world which had grown to accept them.

* * *

Miss Finch has produced a balanced and thoughtful biography of this remarkable man who brought back in his actions some of the Byron tradition to English politics. His wife, indeed, was of that family. The poetry of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt seems more interesting as an illumination of his complex character than as poetry; but Yeats and Ezra Pound once gave a dinner in his honor and insisted on eating peacock at it.

Stage reminiscences are usually boring to all but the stage-struck, but Miss Elsa Lanchester's "Charles Laughton and I" is a delightful exception, dry, intelligent, comical, and graceful. At their first party in a new flat, she says, the flat was not yet completely furnished; but, she adds, it was not so completely unfurnished as some of their friends seemed to think. That is the note; an irony that gets in, as irony should, neatly below the belt.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Poetic Writing of Kentucky

Black Is My Truelove's Hair, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. New York: Viking. $2.50.

MISS ROBERTS continues to write of her native Kentucky, and we who have delighted often in her writing acquiesce. She has no need to turn to other settings and other peoples; for within those deeply cupped valleys and scattered over those shaggy hillsides abounds material suited to her pen: abound song and laughter, feuds and the warmth of neighborly kindness, humor and romance and tragedy. These places, these simple and natural people, live in Miss Roberts's heart; and we, her readers, value the beauty and the sensitiveness of her presentation.

The title of her latest novel is borrowed from a ballad of the Kentucky countryside. Quickly it gives us the cue to the tale unfolded: the tale of Dena Janes and her love for two men, one love wholly mistaken and the other as natural and right as the sunshine which blazed down upon her shoulders as she hoed

ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS

her sister's little steep garden. Fronia had taken her in, upon Dena's frantic return from an elopement which could not end in marriage; Fronia had sheltered her against curious neighbors in the Glen, had gently and with little comment let Dena re-establish her place in the local life. Dena had few words, either, and those she saved for Nat Journeyman, the one who was most generous in his understanding. There were others, however, who reached out to her until, gradually, back into Dena's heart crept joy in her work and in the meager pleasures at hand. At last she met Cam Elliott, and their love grew normally to sturdy flowering.

So Dena would have been restored, were it not for a dread which she had always with her: the dread that Langtry would make good his promise to harm her. Dena shuddered whenever she heard that haunting noise which came at night, which was not quite the barking of a dog or the hooting of an owl. She feared being alone in the dark; and at last she faced her fear, without attempt at escape, and found the danger recoiled before her own transparent goodness. Thereafter she was free to go safely into her future with Cam Elliott.

There is perhaps little plot here, certainly nothing cheap or sensational. On the contrary, there is true emotion and a disarming simplicity. Miss Roberts's style is not too easy, developing unsuspected sinews and muscles which move beneath its surface. But to the enduring reader the book is rewarding, chiefly for its exquisite language wrought from the quaintness and rhythm of Kentucky speech. To one with an innate response to poetry this novel becomes a reminder and a reassurance of the melody and human aspiration common to all sensitive hearts.

M. W.

The Book Window

Oil Painting of Today, by Adrian Bury (The Studio. Paper, $3.50. Cloth, $4). A study of the work of contemporary artists, with an analysis of each of the 170 pictures, some of which are reproduced in color.

Uriel for President, by Franz Bergmann (Hale Cushman and Flint. $1.50). Satirical picture book with brief texts, relating the adventures of a mythical celestial visitor to the United States.

Goya, Rebellious Genius, by Marion Chapman (Egmont Press, $2.50). Semi-historical novel about the affairs and art of the Spanish painter.

Southways, by Erskine Caldwell (Viking, $2.50). Continues this writer's tales of the American South, with his characteristic implications of social comment.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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¾ cup carrots, grated fine or shredded	2 teaspoonfuls onion juice
	1 tablespoonful lemon juice

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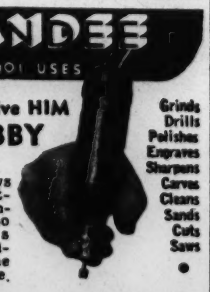

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A Blissful Dawn Perhaps—But Not for the Aristocrats

The House of Tavelinck, by Jo van Ammers-Küller. Translated from the Dutch by A. v. A. vanDuym and Edmund Gilligan. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3.

THE TYPESETTER MUST have had a difficult task when he undertook Jo van Ammers-Küller's latest book. He was apparently so hard put to it to find sufficient exclamation points, and to handle the polysyllabic ratapian of Netherlands proper names, that he hewed wearily at the common English words and let the chips fall where they would. The translators, too, must have found 700 pages too heavy laden for them, for they have taken the easy way out: their work abounds in trite expressions and unimaginative periphrases. It may originally have been a literal translation, but it would certainly have been better rendered if a blue pencil had been used instead of a purple pen.

There is much in the book that is good, and it may be that for some readers the items on the credit side will offset the verbiage, sentimentality, and turgidness. The greatest asset of "The House of Tavelinck" is its unusually vivid picture of life in Holland in the latter part of the eighteenth century. These were turbulent years in France, England, and the United States, and they have since given rise to a spate of literature on revolution and romantic adventure, in which many writers seem to agree with Wordsworth that it was certainly bliss in that dawn to be alive.

The aristocrats of the period, however, thought otherwise. Even in Holland, their hereditary position was challenged by Demos; in particular, the burgomasters of Amsterdam felt the strength of the incoming tide. Jo van Ammers-Küller narrates the vicissitudes of Burgomaster Tavelinck and his family through two decades which constituted, for them, a far from blissful dawn.

The refluence of the French Revolution into Holland, as manifested by the strife between the partisans of Orange and the self-styled Patriots, here becomes a new freshet in the flood of historical novels about those crucial years. The descriptions of Amsterdam and the Dutch countryside; the portraits of the Batavian aristocrats; the disclosures of their habits and traditions, are all new to most readers, and provide the major part of the book's interest. When the action shifts to France, it has no such novelty to alleviate the use of melodrama and hackneyed situations.

The first half (which is as long as an average novel) is set in Holland, and therefore contains the best of the narrative. The canals and gabled roofs of Amsterdam have too seldom figured in the European fiction which is available to English readers; but here, as background for the tempestuous events besetting the house of Tavelinck, Amsterdam and its environs reveal only a fraction of their charm. It is to be hoped that if Jo van Ammers-Küller continues her saga, the picturesque city by the Amstel may be shown in a better light, in which case it will surely emerge as the protagonist.

M. W. S.

As Seen From Above the Clouds

Marching Orders, by I. V. Morris. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ONE OF THE BEST pleas for tolerance lies in a seldom remembered saying of Thoreau's, that a man should not be too hastily condemned for marching out of step . . . it may be that he hears a different drummer. Aleko Costas was such a man. I. V. Morris, in "Marching Orders," tells the story of the extraordinary compulsion which upset the measured trend of Aleko's existence and sent him headlong down a strange path, toward a new goal.

To call the narrative an allegory depicting the effect of inspiration on an individual is reducing it to a simplicity which fails to take into account its myriad implications. Another reader might interpret it in an entirely different light: it could be considered, for example, equally cogent as a brief for determinism; or, again, it might be regarded as symbolic of an ordinary man's instinctive revolt against mediocrity. It is also possible to look upon it as old wine in a new bottle, retelling for the twentieth century the ancient legend of Bellerophon and Pegasus. It is all of these—and more.

Aleko Costas is a Greek tailor, one of the best of his profession in all of Paris. His successful establishment, his comfortable, even luxurious home, the satisfying dimensions of his bank account all represent the achievement of his goal after 20 years of steady plodding. But something is lacking, the culmination of his labors has deceived him; instead of basking in a pleasurable sense of fruition, he finds the apples of his desire over-ripe, soft, and unappetizing.

At first Aleko is conscious only of a vague bewilderment at this turn of affairs. He cannot understand this strange discontent, he does not realize that already he has received his marching orders, and that a different drummer is summoning him. Then, overnight, he perceives a new line of action. One of his clients gives him an airplane in lieu of monetary payment, and the great adventure begins.

It would be unfair to tell any more of the story. A great deal of the effect of the book depends upon the suspense which comes after Aleko's liberation into the outer air. From this point, the mounting intensity of the narrative has the same effect as a distant roll of drums gradually increasing in tempo. The big guns of melodrama are entirely absent: the style is characterized instead by restraint, simplicity, and a muffled obligato. To say that a discordant note is sounded now and again, that the artificial portrait of la belle dame sans merci is sometimes too obviously sinister, that the possibilities of the tale are not fully taken advantage of—this is to criticize the book too harshly. Instead of objecting that it is not all it might have been, it is better to give the book due praise for what it is: a compassionate, vigorous story of an average man obeying an inexplicable desire to rise beyond himself.

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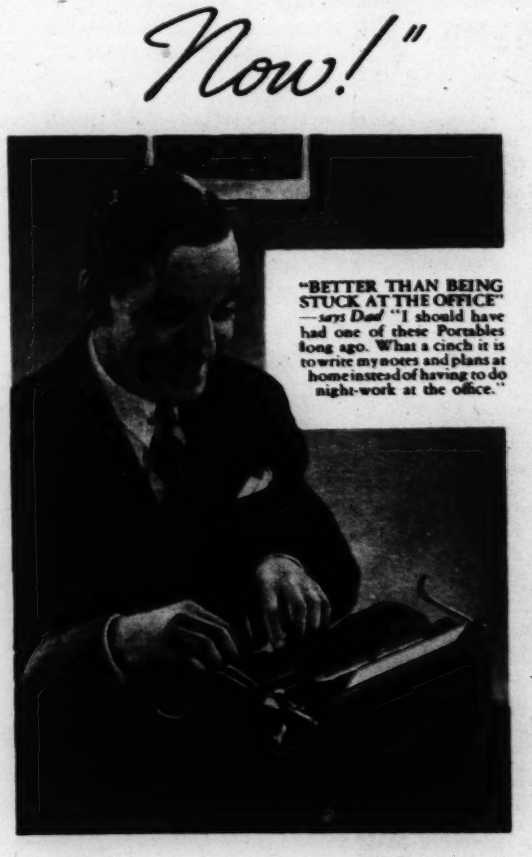

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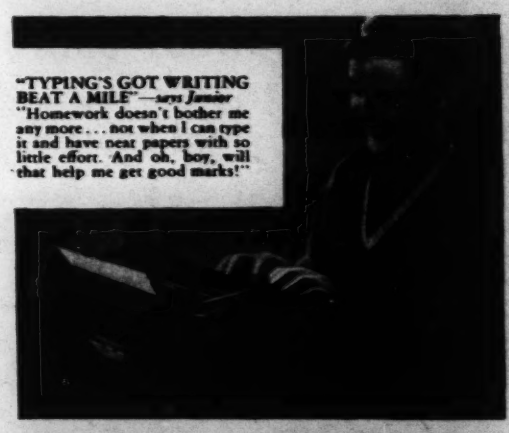

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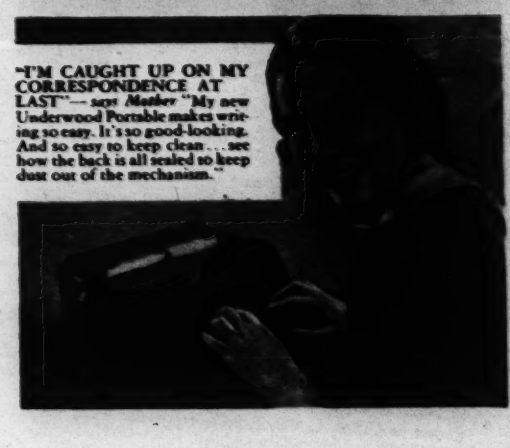

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THREE BROTHERS called Diehl who live in Grafelfing, near Munich, are making a success of films in which puppets are the actors.

Dr. Paul Diehl, poet, writes the scenarios; Hermann, sculptor and architect, makes the puppets, paints the stage backgrounds and builds up the scenery, while Ferdinand is the cameraman.

So far, their subject matter has chiefly been drawn from the classical fairy tales of Andersen and Grimm, but they feel that they are not restricted in any way in this respect.

* * *

All their films are played on a revolving stage of little more than three feet diameter. The puppets are one sixth human size, against scenery in proportion, and the pictures are "shot" with a full-size film camera, at close range. The movements are posed by hand for each successive picture and photographed like any static picture. For one step, 12 positions have to be posed.

The Diehls strive for authenticity and accuracy in accessories and decorations. Long rows of shelves in the studio are filled with requisites of every description, and many of these are masterpieces of design and execution.

The miniature houses often are built on the fine medieval models the tourist admires at Rothenburg or Dinkelsbühl, iron gates are forged as though they were meant to last out generations at some ancestral hall, candlesticks are wrought, and each piece of furniture is solidly made of choice bits of wood.

* * *

Seven small semi-attics in the brothers' country house contain the most varied assortment of tools and materials: An anvil, a cobbler's awl, a sewing machine, an electric soldering set, scissors of many sizes, a small furnace, joiner's tools, and potter's clay.

The Diehl puppets are all great mimics, and this is their secret: each of them is equipped with a dozen or even a score of faces which express a wide range of emotions. Hermann Diehl has evolved a way of changing the movable features of the puppets.

For the latest film, "The Seven Ravens," he made no less than 120 puppets—not counting the animals—and no two of them show a family likeness. S. S.

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Pietermaritzburg Observes a Centenary

ALTHOUGH IT IS the smallest of the four capitals of the Union of South Africa, Pietermaritzburg holds the distinction of being the oldest and most historic city outside of Cape Province, for Port D'Urban, as Durban was then called, consisted of but a handful of English when, in 1838, the Voortrekkers founded the town of Pietermaritzburg.

Since that time, 100 years ago, events have passed across the page of history, like shadow pictures on a wall, scenes of hopes and disappointments and constructive effort. Today the town is known as "the Garden Colony of Natal," a city of lovely residential streets lined with blue jacaranda trees, and well-designed public and private gardens among fine civic buildings.

* * *

The early Dutch settlers, called "Voortrekkers," came from the Cape in 1838, their huge covered ox-wagons lumbering over the lonely stretches of the sun-baked Karoo, across the great rivers and plains of what are now the northern provinces, over the rugged Drakensburg Mountains, into the verdant valleys and bush-covered hills of Natal, so-called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on Christmas Day.

Their new town was planned and laid out with spacious streets and an open square which was used for many years as an outspan for ox-wagons, and later became the market square. A Volksraad was formed in 1839, a year after the small township came into being, and it received its official name of Pietermaritzburg, after two former Dutch leaders.

* * *

Further ox-wagons came in great numbers from the Cape, until there were thousands of Dutch, ready to make Pietermaritzburg their home. Meanwhile, the English at Fort D'Urban had heard of their arrival, and notified the English Government at the Cape, telling them of the constant hostilities still going on between the Dutch and the Zulus. As the Dutch were in reality under the British Government at the Cape when they left, the English sent troops to assist them, at the same time declaring Natal a British colony. This greatly displeased the Dutch, who wanted to live independently of British rule. The English were not able to enforce their rule by colonizing Natal, and withdrew their troops. The Dutch then hoisted their flag and declared the Republic of Natalia in 1840.

They thought the British had withdrawn all claims, but in this they were mistaken. In 1841, a proclamation was issued by Sir George Napier, announcing the reoccupation of Natal by the British. In the short war that followed, the Dutch were defeated, and Pietermaritzburg became an English garrison town. The Dutch withdrew in large numbers from Natal, and trekked north once more, founding the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

* * *

The work of the sturdy pioneers was not wasted in the first home of their adoption, for the well-laid-out streets of the little town bore testimony to their forethought and orderly construction. Added to that, the energy and progressiveness of the British soon made the town the foremost in Natal, with fine legislative and civic buildings. When Durban's harbor was developed it soon outgrew Pietermaritzburg in size, but the latter is still the administrative and educational center of Natal, with a university of its own. The climate is sub-tropical, and favorable to the growing of all types of vegetation.

Geographically, it holds an important position in the administration of native affairs, as Natal directly adjoins the large native areas of Zululand, and many Natal men have contributed their share to this question, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, called "Somtseu" by the natives, being one of the most notable.

* * *

Although the capital of what has become the most British of the four provinces, Pietermaritzburg has maintained a reputation for conservatism, neither leaning to the extreme of English patriotism which recognizes only England as its home, nor to the Dutch extreme of wanting a purely Dutch nationalism. It is a truly South African town, combining the best of both races.

I. K.

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SPECIAL OFFER—The new improved Harmoni book markers are again available. These markers are made of a special vegetable parchment and the unique method of fastening requires no wires or devices that injure books. The markers come in a complete set numbered 1 to 30 and will fit all books up to 5 inches in width. Send the dated end of a GOOD LUCK carton and 25 cents to John F. Jelke Company, Dept. 11-38, Chicago, Illinois. Offer good in U.S.A. only.

JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY • CHICAGO

Also Makers of GOOD LUCK Mayonnaise and Whipped Dressing

THE FINEST AND FRESHEST SPREAD FOR BREAD

REAL COFFEE . . .

YET NO COFFEE STIMULANT

YOU would have a difficult time finding a better coffee flavor than that of Sanka Coffee. For Sanka is one of the great coffees of the world . . . rich, satisfying, delicious.

Yet Sanka Coffee is not a stimulant . . . because 97% of the caffein has been removed, without removing any of Sanka's delightful flavor.

Remember to make Sanka Coffee strong. Your grocer is selling Sanka Coffee at the lowest price in history. In both "drip" and regular grinds. A General Foods Product.

(*Not a stimulant*)

REAL COFFEE . . . 97% CAFFEIN-FREE

Ladies PURE SILK HOSE

DIRECT FROM WHOLESALER

Thousands of women are buying beautiful, serviceable REGENT Hosiery at wholesalers prices. Your choice of full fashioned REGENT RINGLESS SHEER (with pure silk allover triple heel), RINGLESS SERVICE-SHEER or REGENT SERVICE with lisle top for extra wear. Come 3 pair to the box. When ordering state Sheer, Service-Sheer, Service, color and size. Sold on money-back guarantee anywhere in U. S. A.

3 PAIRS for $2.05 POST PAID

FREE Fall-Winter 1938-9 Hosiery Color Chart and Circular of Many Outstanding Values.

REGENT HOSIERY CO.

116 Suffolk St. (Dept. M-29), New York, N.Y.

Marking History as It's Made

AN INTERESTING HOBBY, which combines the collection of stamps and the gathering of tangible evidences of the world's progress, is the collection of envelopes known to philatelists as "covers."

Collectors whose albums contain the choicest items are those who anticipate events and are willing to wait, if necessary, for a number of years before their covers come back to them.

Covers are valued for their cachets, commemorative postage stamps, autographs, correct postal cancellations and the events for which they were "set in." Many of them are acquired at an expense of 3 cents for postage.

Suppose a collector desires a cover cancelled on the opening day of the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939. He addresses an ordinary-sized envelope to himself. He holds this until he knows whether or not an official cachet is to be applied to such covers, and if the Post Office Department will issue a special first-day stamp for the exposition. Should this be promised to collectors, they set in covers with the postmaster at San Francisco with a request that a cachet be applied and that the enclosed money or postal money order be used in the purchase of one or more exposition stamps. The postmaster will follow out these wishes if not more than 10 covers at a time are sent him by an individual. The stamps will be applied by the postal authorities and collectors will receive their covers in due time. To authenticate the covers and their cachets and stamps, the Government canceling machine will not only stamp the date on the cover, but across the stamp it will print the words "First Day of Issue." Of course, any United States stamps may be used, and a cachet may be applied with pen and ink or with a typewriter.

* * *

Events covered by the collector include dedications of post offices, airports, big power projects, and mammoth bridges; also first flights on new airmail routes, first sailings of new ocean liners, speed and altitude record airplane flights by noted fliers, balloon races, rocket mail flights, gliders, dog sled, camel express, pigeon post, first run of streamlined railroad trains, historic flights of dirigibles, and first flights of Clipper hydroplanes.

The alert collector finds many other occasions when items of real historic worth to his collection may be secured.

Should the United States construct a new dirigible there will probably be thousands of covers set in with the Chamber of Commerce at Akron, Ohio, for the "ring laying," "keel laying," "presentation of ensign," "christening," "first trial flight," "first official flight," and a possible transcontinental flight to Moffett Field, Calif., the former home of the U. S. S. Macon. Collectors will set in covers with the Sunnyvale Post Office for cancellations every time the ship makes a flight. Experienced collectors set in covers for cancellations for every flight made by the dirigibles Shenandoah, Los Angeles, Akron, and Macon. Autographed by the commanders of these ships, and with appropriate cachets, these items are now priceless possessions. The Los Angeles alone remains and is never allowed to leave the ground, serving now as a training school at Lakehurst, N. J.

* * *

Many collectors specialize in naval cancellations. Navy mail clerks are obliging and courteous.

As an illustration to show how popular naval covers have become, it might be mentioned that Navy Mail Clerk Harry Moore cancelled and cacheted more than 1,000,000 covers in the "post office" of the U. S. Frigate Constitution during a three-year period.

Covers carried by airplane pilots in stratosphere, long-distance and speed flights are much in demand. The majority of fliers usually accept a few covers for their speed flights, but it behooves the collector to be among the first to ask for the favor, as the flier must keep his load down to the minimum. Pilots usually autograph covers before they send them back to collectors at the end of their flights, with notations as to mileage, height, speed, and distance covered.

Amelia Earhart Putnam was one of the most kindly and considerate of fliers to collectors. She never refused an autograph for any cover that she had flown. The covers she carried on her first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean she sponsored herself, with a printed cachet, and a collector must now pay $100 for one of these items.

* * *

The writer has in his collection covers carried and cacheted by Wiley Post on his stratosphere flights, by Charles Lindbergh when he carried the mail, a cover carried to a record height of 61,237 feet above the earth by Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle of the United States Navy on July 18, 1933. The gem of the collection is a cover carried by the U. S. S. Macon on July 18, 1934, in its longest flight (8,200 miles). It intercepted the U. S. S. Houston on the following day while the latter ship was en route to Hawaii with President Roosevelt. Papers and mail were dropped aboard the Houston from the Macon's pursuit planes, and among the mail was our cover. It reached us eventually with two cachets and the autograph of the President in the upper left-hand corner. A similar cover is in the collection of stamps and covers of President Roosevelt.

J. W. H.

CANCELLED AND AUTOGRAPHED COVERS

1. Cover Carried by Colonel Charles Lindbergh on a First Flight From Brownesville to Mexico City. 2. Graf Zeppelin Carried This One From Friedrichshafen to Franz Josef Land. 3. Rare Cover Carried on the U. S. S. Macon. 4. Copiously Autographed Cover From the First Mass Flight Between San Francisco and Hawaii

Among Our Contributors . .

SIR RONALD C. DAVISON, who discusses social security in this issue, is an author, lecturer, and journalist, who has specialized in labor problems, upon which he lectured at the University of Chicago. For many years he was connected with the British Ministry of Labor.

From personal acquaintance, GODFREY LIAS gives us a pen portrait of Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Lias is a staff writer of the Monitor's European News Bureau. ROBERT DESMOND, who describes the Ticonderoga Indian festival, is professor at Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University. He is also an author and lecturer and was former associate editor of the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section.

MRS. NELLIE B. MACE is a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston.

The Metropolitan Opera is discussed in this issue by L. A. SLOPER, music, book, art, and drama editor of The Christian Science Monitor. WEB MORSE is a staff writer in the Monitor's sport department.

What's wrong with this picture?

The answer is—*it happens too, too infrequently*.

For here you see two people in the sunset of life, on their own, independent—*entertaining* their children instead of being *supported* by them.

"*Two people who are lucky*," many will say. But if their success is luck, it is the kind of luck that anyone with fifteen years of earning power left can have.

Yes, any man, *every* man with ten or fifteen years of earning power ahead of him can put the fear of destitute old age behind him—and his earnings need not be large. Even if he earns but a modest income *he can make a financial success of his life*. An Investors Syndicate representative can demonstrate this to you.

Ask him to explain the *Living Protection* plan—and how, by means of it, you can accumulate $5,000, $10,000, $25,000 or more. Money enough to send your boy to college, to set you up in a business of your own, to provide a financial backlog by the time you want to retire.

Let the representative show you how this plan operates, how it encourages the persistence which makes success possible. Let him show you how it is helping over a quarter of a million men and women to success *right now*.

He can tell you, too, how the Living Protection plan is backed by an institution nearly half a century old—*with a record of never having failed to meet an obligation on time, when due*.

Look up your local Investors Syndicate agency office in the phone book today, and ask a representative to call. In the meantime, write to Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS-118, Minneapolis, Minn., for a booklet you will find worth thoughtful reading—*A New Plan of Life*.

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Established 1894
Living Protection...everyman's road to financial security

There are Investors Syndicate agency offices in over 200 leading cities

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THESE COMPANIES ARE AFFILIATES OF INVESTORS SYNDICATE

They feel so Fresh!
There's such a substantial body to Pequot sheets—they're woven so firm and smooth—that they stay fresher longer on your beds! Get that fresh-sheet feel—get Pequots! Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.
PEQUOT
PEQUOT

. . Festival of the Harvest

(Continued from Page 6)

because he made no distinction between those who practiced Christianity and those who merely professed it. He came in contact with so many unscrupulous white persons who pretended to be Christians that he naturally concluded that a religion which did no more for the white man could not be worth adopting. Moreover, if the white man and the red man could not get along peaceably on earth, he saw no reason why they should in heaven. And, finally, he reasoned that if the Great Spirit had wanted the Indians to have the white man's religion, he would have sent it to them when he sent it to the white man, and not have made him wait 1,700 or 1,800 years.

When a meeting was arranged between Red Jacket and a white missionary representing the Boston Missionary Society, who urged the Indians to accept Christianity, Red Jacket replied to him. This scene was dramatized in the last Ticonderoga festival. After recounting the unhappy relationship between the white men and the Indians, and raising several of the objections already noted, Red Jacket asked, "If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? We also have a religion which was given to us by our forefathers, and has been handed to us, their children. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive; to love each other and be united. . . .

"Accept this advice, brother, and take it back to your friends as the best pledge of our wishes for your welfare. Go then and teach the whites. Select, for example, the people of Buffalo Creek. Improve their morals and refine their habits. Make them less disposed to cheat Indians and less inclined to make them drunk and take away their lands. Let us know the tree by the blossoms and the blossoms by the fruit. When this shall be made clear to our minds we may be more willing to listen to you. You have now heard our answer to your talk and, as we are going to part, we hope you have a pleasant journey back to your friends."

* * *

This was the outcome of just one of many attempts to convert Red Jacket. But while the missionaries were trying so unsuccessfully to persuade him, they were, without knowing it, converting his wife, Wee-tam-oo. She had been a silent listener to his conversations with the clergy, some of whom were famous throughout the land. She became greatly interested in the new religion, and when a mission church was established near Buffalo Creek she would take her blanket on Sunday mornings, slip away and go to the services. At length Red Jacket discovered her habit, and Wee-tam-oo admitted that she was attending the Christian church.

"Anyone with Indian blood who will embrace the Christian religion," Red Jacket insisted to her, "is sanctioning the wrongs done the red man and is an enemy to his own people."

"But the missionaries are our best friends," she protested. "They leave their homes, their relatives, and undergo all sorts of hardships to come here to work for our good. It is not the desire for gain that brings them here."

She begged Red Jacket to soften in his attitude toward Christianity, but he insisted that the missionaries told different stories about what "their book" contained, and about what it meant.

Red Jacket then delivered an ultimatum, "I repeat what I said; any Indian who embraces their religion is sanctioning the wrongs done the red man and I will not live under the same roof with any such person. You will either give up this new religion or give up your husband. You can't have both."

* * *

Wee-tam-oo would not give up her religion, and there followed a scene of parting which was especially touching because the children did not wish to leave their father. The tribal law, however, ruled that the children belonged to the mother, and must go where she went. At length Wee-tam-oo departed, and with her went the children, White Eagle, Bounding Buck, and the little girl, Honeysuckle.

For seven months Red Jacket lived without his family. He attended to the affairs of state, but he was terribly depressed. When friends came to see him, he had very little to say. His children visited him occasionally, but never his wife.

At the end of that time, Red Jacket apparently could endure the separation no longer. He went to his wife, and told her that he could not live happily without her and the children. If she would return, he said, she could worship as she wished, and he would not mention the subject of religion again. Wee-tam-oo then did come back, bringing the children, who were overjoyed to be with their father again.

Although he never embraced Christianity for himself, Red Jacket did not interfere with his wife or with the children in their acceptance of the new faith. In fact, his objection always had been chiefly political, and later he learned to discriminate between his friends and his foes, and to understand the disinterested friendship of the missionaries. He had particular confidence in the Quakers, presumably because no land sharks belonged to that sect.

No churchgoer himself, he grew accustomed to call the children early on Sunday morning.

"If they must go to church," he said, "I do not wish them to be late."

When church time approached, he directed his wife to go, whereas once she had been obliged to steal away when she would not be observed.

* * *

This story, the audience at the festival was told, represented a "wondrous thing." Mr. Cook interpreted it by saying that "Red Jacket's wife, by her character and example of a fine life, did what all of the learned clergy of the country had failed to do by argument, namely to convince Red Jacket of the worth of the Christian philosophy. How well this illustrates the fact that religion is naught but life at its best! Following that thought, we can almost agree that the Indian had a religion that for him was as adequate as was the white man's for the white man."

All of this was part of the modern re-enactment of an occasion which was a sort of an Indian Thanksgiving Day, the ancient feast of the green corn. So, Mr. Cook concluded, when we hear the rustle of the wind in the corn—or, as he might have said, when our own Thanksgiving observance takes place—"let us think of that truly fine culture, a culture and philosophy that lacked the means of expressing itself to white people, and a culture that has so nearly passed with its people into oblivion."

Photos by W. Jordan, Staff Photographer

PORT TICONDEROGA

Historic Battleground of Four Nations on the Shores of Lake Champlain. The Library of the Fort Museum Provided Authentication for the Speeches and Costumes Used at the Indian Thanksgiving Festival. At the Right Is a View of the French Garden, Known as the King's Garden When It Was Planted by Michael Chartier in 1756

REMOVE HAIR FROM NOSE AND EARS THIS SAFE WAY

KLIPETTE

HANDIEST INVENTION OF ITS KIND

What an improvement when unsightly hairs are gone! There is no better way to remove surplus hair from nose and ears than with KLIPETTE, ingenious new invention. Smooth, gentle, safe, and thoroughly efficient. Rounded points can't cut or prick the skin.

Actual Size $1.00

Made from finest Surgical Steel. Chromium plated.

So simple! Just turn the end. Surplus hair comes out easily and gently. Never pulls.

Guaranteed to Satisfy or Money Back

HOLLIS CO. 207 Market St., Newark, N. J. Dept. J 35

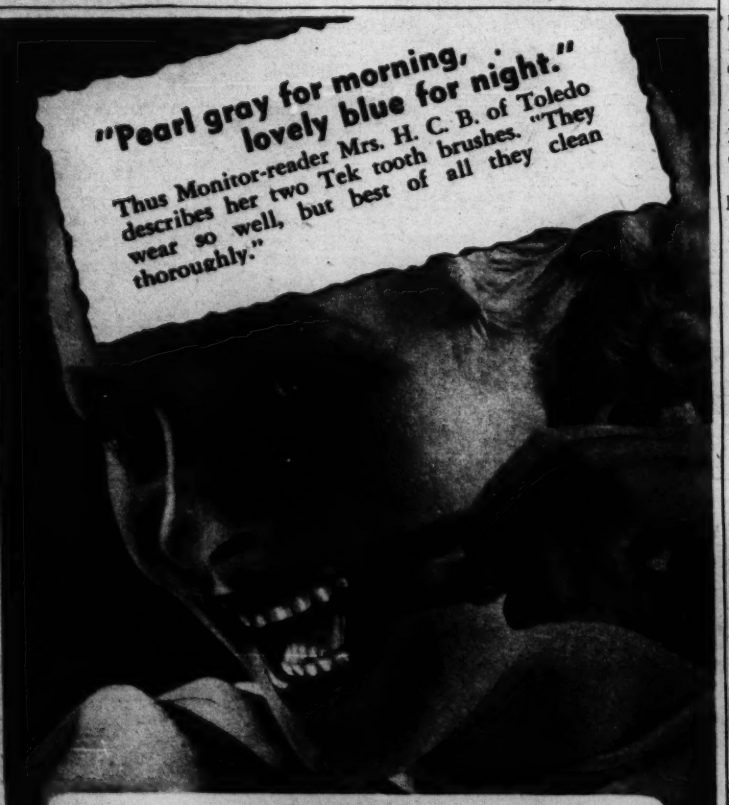
Enclosed is $1.00 for KLIPETTE. If I am not entirely satisfied, I may return it and my $1.00 will be refunded.

Name

Address

"Pearl gray for morning, lovely blue for night."

Thus Monitor-reader Mrs. H. C. B. of Toledo describes her two Tek tooth brushes. "They wear so well, but best of all they clean thoroughly."



● One Tek for morning and one for night, allows the bristles to dry, clean better, and last longer. Tek's scientific small shape cleans *both* sides of the teeth and gums. Tek, adult size, 50c. Tek Jr., for children, 25c.

Tek

TOOTH BRUSH

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Insist On OLD MONK The World's Finest OLIVE OIL

CALL ME SIT-TRUE

Hundreds of women have written us unsolicited letters saying they prefer SITROUX TISSUES because they're softer, stronger and more absorbent.

These famous tissues are now sold in better department stores, in addition to your favorite 5 and 10c stores. If you are unable to get them in your department store, please write us giving that store's name and address.

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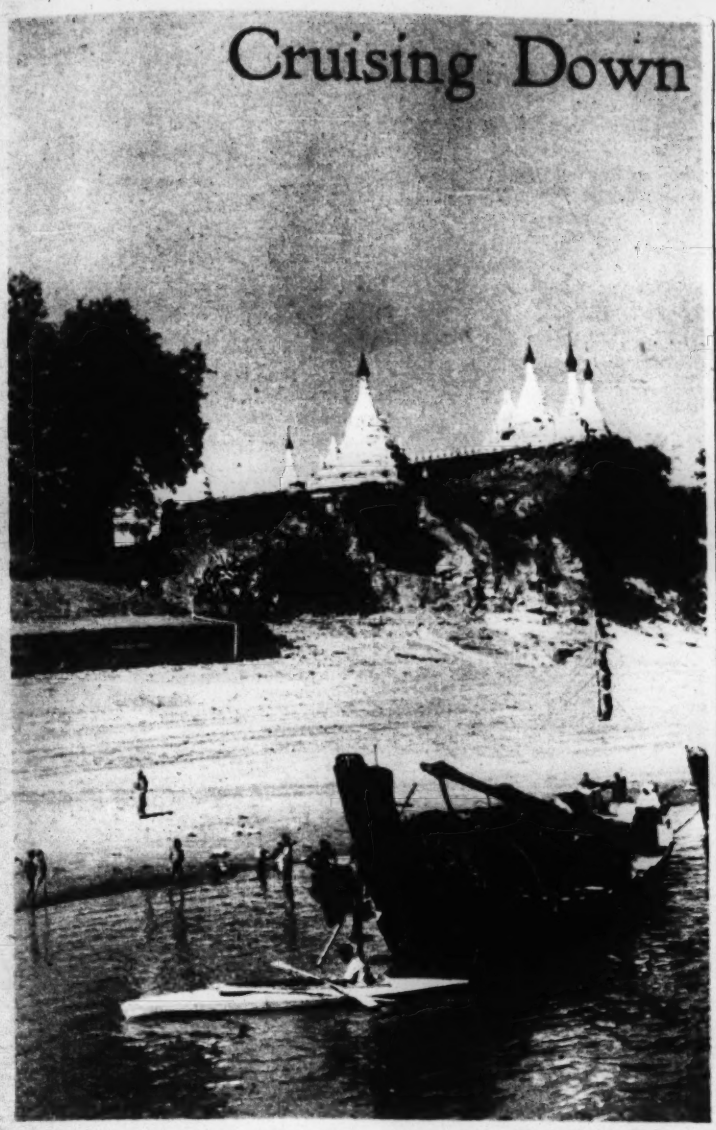
468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

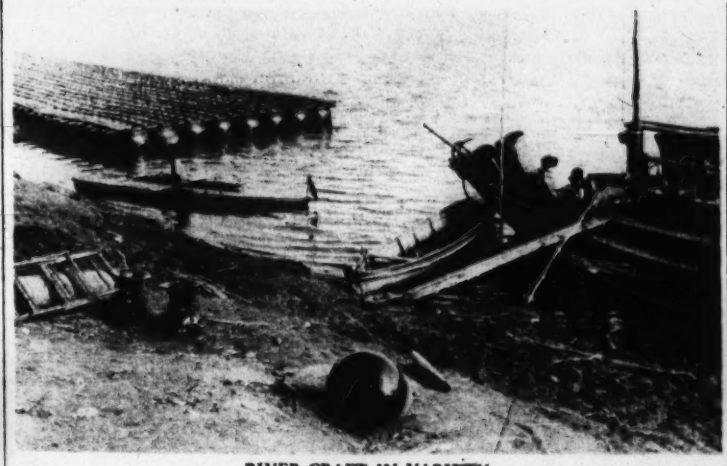
LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

Cruising Down the Irrawaddy to Mandalay



Photos by the Writer

THE WHITE AND GOLD PAGODAS OF SAGAING
Across the River From Mandalay



RIVER CRAFT IN VARIETY
The Raft Back of Major Raven-Hart's Collapsible Canoe Is Made of Huge Pottery Jars, Larger Editions of the One in the Foreground

TRAVEL BY CANOE depends for its success, more than does any other mode of travel, on the friendliness of the riverside people. The charm of the Burmese, their simple kindliness, would alone have been enough to make me enjoy my cruise down the Irrawaddy.

But there was more, much more. There were moments of superb scenery, sheer 800-feet, legend-haunted cliffs, or aggressive rocks that blocked the river, grudgingly showing a clear passage at the last moment only; there was jade-green, jade-translucent water in busy swirls round sandbanks to help us forward and make frequent swims a joy; there were other craft, sailing boats with arched matting awnings amidships, under which a whole family lived, the stern raised into a high throne for the steersman; and rafts of teakwood going down in flotillas; and rowing boats with curious U-shaped sterns, gaily painted and complete with eyes on the bows; and real dugouts, cranky things made from single logs and yet large enough to carry a dozen passengers.

* * *

There were native industries to study: pottery—delicate vases and huge storage jars that go down the river in fragile rafts, 500 of them and more lashed side by side, mouth upwards; and lacquerwork, done by methods handed down from father to son at the same place since before the Norman Conquest; and basket weaving, and steelwork, and carving or casting of statues. There was a perpetual sun, too (almost too much of it at moments), and, as a rule, a favorable, cooling, northerly breeze; on several days we sailed, sleepily disdaining to touch the paddles.

Then there was much to visit on the banks, pagodas with their perky white and gold spires, Buddhist monasteries of carved teakwood, their portals guarded by Chinesy-looking lions; and Mandalay itself, with the Palace that is today only a shell, echoing to ghost sounds of past glories; and Pagan, that little-visited place, the 1,000-year-old city which was once as large as London (the County of London, not merely the City), and where even today there are more than 5,000 pagodas or pagoda ruins to visit.

And yet with all this, it is the people that I best remember. I had with me (my canoe is one of the modern collapsibles, a two-seater), first a Kachin schoolboy, for the upper, Kachin-speaking part, and then a Burmese youngster for the main portion of my cruise. Thanks to their interpreting, I came to know the villagers where we stayed for the night: even without them a language of smiles seemed almost to suffice with those happy, hospitable, inquisitive people.

* * *

Yes, they are inquisitive. They came in swarms to see my canoe and ask questions of my companions, interminable questions. But then I was in a boat of a type entirely new to them, and they are by nature and upbringing "river-minded," swimming literally before they can walk, at eight years of age paddling those cranky dugouts or (lower down) rowing in those U-sterned boats, the painted eyes of which seemed to look almost as perplexedly at my canoe as did the rowers. It was not at all a monkey-like inquisitiveness, a mere asking of questions for the sake of asking them: the double-ended paddles were a special point of interest, and how they were used. At one village by the time we launched next day we found village lads experimenting with extemporized double paddles and comparing the progress made with them as against other boys using the ordinary single ones, very much like those we use in the older "Canadian" canoes; and insisting on criticism or commendation from me.

I lived "on the country" almost exclusively, sleeping in the houses of village headmen or in Government bungalows where these existed, and eating what I could get: there was always rice, rice with vegetable stews, rice with curry. Only rarely did I camp, usually on sandbanks, after careful examination of them, and choosing, as a rule, those in mid-stream: it was my Kachin lad who gently suggested once that a sandbank with tiger tracks on it was not a good site. I had seen the tracks, but, of course, never thought of tigers.

Camping in that clear air was pleasant, but it was so much more pleasant to sit and talk with the villagers in the evening, drowsy after a large meal and a sun-soaked day; or to sit alone in a monastery rest house overlooking the river, steel-gray with damascened patterns in the moonlight—the Buddhist monks were everywhere as kindly and hospitable as everyone else; and as inquisitive.

* * *

Someone (I could never trace who it was) once called the Burmese "the Irish of the East." It is as true as any generalization about a nation can be, but it does at least give someone who does not know Burma a first approximation to their character. Certainly also Burma is like Ireland in that no one ever leaves there without the intention of returning "some day."

MAJOR R. RAVEN-HART

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With Your Name and Address or Monogram

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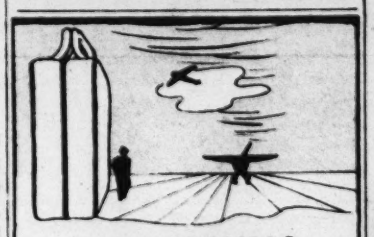

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CORNED BEEF HASH

Prudence OF BOSTON

SPECIAL—Send your grocer's name and 10c for a delicious serving of any of these New England dishes · CORNED BEEF HASH · LAMB AND BEEF STEWS · BEEF LOAF.

Lucky Day!
"I called it a lucky day," says one woman, "when I gave Bon Ami a try. Why, it saves time, lightens work, and makes my sink and tub shine like new." Try Bon Ami. It's free from grit . . . a quicker-acting cleanser that polishes as it cleans!
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"hasn't scratched yet!"
Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.
Works 3 ways at one time
1. Cleans quickly, easily
2. Polishes as it cleans
3. Doesn't clog up drains

FOOD FOR HE MEN

When youthful gridiron heroes bring ravenous appetites to the home training-table, serve them that "touchdown in flavor"—Heinz Oven-baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce!

Small wonder Heinz Oven-baked Beans are a favorite with boys of all ages. For Heinz selects only the world's choicest beans. Soaks them long and bakes 'em in hot, dry ovens. When they're mealy and digestible, a rich, ruddy sauce of prize Heinz Tomatoes and tender slices of pork are added. Be sure to heap the platter high!

Dad and Junior have mutual interests when it comes to building boats or bird-houses. And after a few hours' work with saw and plane nothing satisfies keen-edged masculine hunger quite like Heinz Oven-baked Boston-style Beans.

Just set an old-fashioned bean pot, filled to the brim with Heinz Boston-style Beans, to sizzling. Your menfolk will catch tantalizing whiffs of rich molasses sauce, pork and rare spices that will bring them to dinner "on the double." Remember Heinz Boston-style Beans come in yellow-labeled tins. Your grocer has them.

From the Southwest to the hunting grounds of the North, came the cowboy's tip on "chow." Nothing, it seems, tastes quite as good around a campfire as plump red kidney beans, cooked to a turn! Heinz makes them, of course—has for years. And they're so popular with outdoor men that wives everywhere are serving them at home. You'll find Heinz Red Kidney Beans with sweet sauce and pork, delicious, just as they come from the tin. They give rare zest to salads and form a grand base for chili. Better keep an ample supply handy!

HEINZ
Oven-Baked BEANS

1 Heinz Oven-baked Red Kidney Beans with pork—in their own sweet sauce.

2 Heinz Oven-baked Beans in rich, savory tomato sauce with juicy young pork.

3 Heinz Oven-baked Beans in tomato sauce *without* pork—Vegetarian style.

4 Heinz Oven-baked Beans in molasses sauce with tender pork—Boston style.

57

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